

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Fourteenth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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- Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap Narain (Padrauna)**
- Singh, Shri D.G. (Shahabad)**
- Singh, Shri K.N. (Hapur)**
- Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad (Jaunpur)**
- Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap (Maharajganj)**
- Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap (Sarguja)**
- Singh, Shri N. Tombi (Inner Manipur)**
- Singh, Shri Ram Narain (Bhiwani)**
- Singh, Shri S.D. (Dhanbad)**
- Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar (Azamgarh)**
- Singh, Shri Vishwantah Pratap (Allahabad)**
- Singh Deo, Shri K.P. (Dhenkanal)**
- Sinha Shri Atish Chandra (Berhampore)**
- Sinha, Shrimati Kishori (Vaishali)**
- Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)**
- Sodi, Shri Mankuram (Bastar)**
- Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh (Aonla)**
- Solanki, Shri Natavarsinh (Kapadvanj)**
- Somu, Shri N.V.N. (Madras North)**
- Soren, Shri Harihar (Keonjhar)**
- Soundararajan, Shri N. (Sivakasi)**
- Soz, Prof. Saifuddin (Baramulla)**
- Sparrow, Shri R.S. (Jullundur)**
- Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V. (Chamarajanagar)**
- Sukh Ram, Shri (Mandi)**
- Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala (Udaipur)**
- Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)**
- Sultanpuri, Shri K.D. (Simla)**
- Suman, Shri R.P. (Akbarpur)**
- Sundararaj, Shri N. (Pudukkottai)**
- Sunder Singh, Ch. (Phillaur)**
- Sunil Dutt, Shri (Bombay North West)**
- Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr)**
- Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing (Bidar)**
- Swami Prasad Singh, Shri (Hamirpur)**
- Swamy, Shri D. Narayana (Anantapur)**
- Swamy, Shri Katuri Narayana (Narasaraopet)**
- Swell, Shri G.G. (Shillong)**

## T

**Tapeshwar Singh, Shri (Bikramganj)**

**V**

**Tariq Anwar, Shri (Katihar)**

**Van, Shri Deep Narain (Balrampur)**

**Tewary, Prof. K.K. (Buxar)**

**Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai (Patan)**

**Thakkar, Shrimati Usha (Kutch)**

**Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S. (Cuddalore)**

**Thakur, Shri C.P. (Patna)**

**Venkatesh, Dr. V. (Kolar)**

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**Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)**

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**Thorat, Shri Bhausahab (Pandharpur)**

**Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal (Bhilwara)**

**Thota, Shri Gopal Krishna (Kakinada)**

**Thungon, Shri P.K. (Arunachal West)**

**W**

**Tigga, Shri Simon (Khunti)**

**Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta  
Narasimharaja (Mysore)**

**Tilakdhari Singh, Shri (Kodarma)**

**Walia, Shri Charanjit Singh (Patiala)**

**Tiraky, Shri Piyus (Alipurduars)**

**Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani (Aligarh)**

**Wasnik, Shri Mukul (Buldhana)**

**Tripathi, Shrimati Chandra (Chandauli)**

**Y**

**Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar  
(Khalilabad)**

**Yadav, Shri Kailash (Jalesar)**

**Tulsiram, Shri V. (Nagarkurnool)**

**Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad  
(Madhepura)**

**Tur, S. Tarlochan Singh (Tarn Taran)**

**Yadav, Shri R.N. (Parbhani)**

**Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh  
(Muzaffarnagar)**

**Yadav, Shri Ram Singh (Alwar)**

**Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)**

**Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal (Varanasi)**

**U**

**Yadav, Shri Subash (Khargone)**

**Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P. (Badagara)**

**Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar (Nalanda)**

**LOK SABHA**

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*The Deputy Speaker*

Shri M. Thambi Durai

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Shri Zainul Basher

Shri Sharad Dighe

Shri Vakkom Purushothaman

Shri Somnath Rath

Shri N Venkata Ratnam

*Secretary-General*

Dr Subhash C. Kashyap

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<b>Minister of State in the Department of Expenditure in the Ministry of Finance.</b>	<b>Shri B.K.Gadhvi</b>
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(xx)

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**Shri P. Namgyal**

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce**

**Shri P.R. Das Munsri**

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.**

**Shri Radhakrishnan Malaviya**

**Minister of State in the Department of Fertilizers in the Ministry of Agriculture.**

**Shri R. Prabhu.**

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.**

**Shri S. Krishna Kumar**

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.**

**Shri Santosh Mohan Dev**

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**Kumari Saroj Khaparde**

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**Smt. Shiela Dikshit**

**Minister of State in the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation in the Ministry of Agriculture.**

**Shri Shyam Lal Yadav**

**Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests.**

**Smt. Sumat Oraon**

## CONTENTS

(Eighth Series, Vol. LI, Fourteenth Session, 1989/1911 (Saka))

No. 1. Tuesday, July, 18, 1989/ Asadha 27, 1911 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Obituary References	1—5
Oral Answers to Questions:	5—36
*Starred Questions Nos. 1, 2 and 4 to 6	
Written Answers to Questions:	36—371
Starred Questions Nos. 3, and 7 to 20	36—66
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 196, 198 to 226 and 228 to 230	66—370
<i>Re: Adjournment Motion Terrorist Activities in Punjab and Delhi — Leave Granted</i>	371—386
Papers Laid on the Table	386—390 487—489
Resignation by Member	390—391
Matters Under Rule 377	392—397
(i) Need for financial assistance to the Government of Orissa for cyclone victims	392—393
Shri Chintamani Jena	
(ii) Need to set up a Thermal Power Station at river Chagra near Balthara Rad Town of Distt. Ballia (U.P) during 8th plan Period	393
Shri Raj Kumar Rai	
(iii) Need to set up a plastic raw material Depot at Paradeep.	393—394
Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik	

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\* The Sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.



(iv) **Need to remove regional imbalance in the 8th Plan** 394

Shri Jagannath Pattnaik

(v) **Need to stop all trains at Manikpur Junction** 395

Shri Bhasham Deo Dubey

(vi) **Need to open a Navodaya Vidyalaya at Tiruvuru in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh.** 395—396

Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao

(vii) **Need to issue a commemorative stamp on Shri Musaffar Ahmad on his birth centenary** 396

Shri Basudeb Acharia

(viii) **Need to develop the Sea Coast of Orissa and Chilka Lake** 397

Shri Brajamohan Mohanty

**General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill** 398—454

**Motion to consider**

Shri S.B. Chavan 398—400

Shri B.B. Ramaiah 400—402

Shri Shantaram Naik 402—404

Dr. Sudhir Roy 405

Dr. G.S. Rajhans 405—408

Shri Somnath Rath 408—409

Shri N. Tombi Singh 410—412

Shri Tnampan Thomas 412—415

Shri Sharad Dighe 415—417

Shri Harooobhai Mehta 417—420

Kumari Mamata Banerjee	420—423
Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav	423—426
Shrimati Basavarajeswari	426—429
Shri K.S. Rao	429—434
Shri Bhadreswar Tanti	434—436
Shri Girdhari Lal Yyas	437—440
Prof. Saifuddin Soz	440—442
Dr. Datta Samant	442—445
Shri Brajamohan Mohanty	445
Clauses 2 and 1	454
Motion to Pass	
Shri S.B. Chavan	445—452
Adjournment Motion	454—487
Terrorist Activities in Punjab and Delhi.	490—549
Shri Suresh Kurup	455—460
Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad	460—468
Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy	469—472
Shri R.L. Bhatia	472—480
Dr. G.S. Dhillon	480—486
Choudhary Khurshid Ahmed	490—500
Shri Naresh Chander Chatuvedi	500—504
Shri Charanjit Singh Walia	504—509
Shri P. Chidambaram	509—517
Shri Narayan Choubey	517—521
Shri Piyus Tiraky	521—522
Shri Balkavi Bairagi	522—527

(iv)

COLUMNS

Shri Balwant Singh Ramooalia	527—530
S. Buta Singh	530—545
Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill	549—550
Motion to consider	
Shri Rajesh Pilot	549—550

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. LI- First Day of the Fourteenth Session of Eighth Lok Sabha - No. 1

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 18, 1989/Asadha 27, 1911  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of more than two months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of Shri Bir Bahadur Singh, Union Minister for Communications and sitting member of Rajya Sabha and four of our former colleagues, namely Sarvashri. P. Muruthiah, S.K. Dey, Chapalendu Bhat-tacharya and V. Vairava Thevar.

In the death of Shri Bir Bahadur Singh the country has lost a very popular leader who worked all his life for the welfare of the poor and the down-trodden. A sitting member of Rajya Sabha from Uttar Pradesh, Shri Bir Bahadur Singh joined the Union Council of Ministers on 25th June, 1988.

An able parliamentarian, he was first elected to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly in 1967 and remained its member for 21 years.

Shri Bir Bahadur Singh will be fondly remembered for his long and distinguished service in his home State of Uttar Pradesh. He was first appointed Deputy Minister for Public Works Department in April, 1970 and held that office till October 1970. In May 1971 he was appointed Deputy Minister for Irrigation and held that office till June 1973. Later he served as Minister of State for Revenue and Excise during January 1976 to April 1977. After the elections in 1980, he was made Cabinet Minister in the State Government and held the portfolios of Irrigation, Transport and Industry from June 1980 to March, 1985. On 25th September, 1985, he became Chief Minister of the State and held that office till June 1988 when he was inducted in the Union Cabinet.

An able administrator, Shri Singh was known for his quiet perseverance and efficiency. Whatever portfolio he held, he left upon it the imprint of a skilful administrator.

A dedicated social and political leader, he had a strong commitment to economic development accompanied by social justice. He was an ardent champion of the deprived and neglected sections of society.

A widely travelled person, Shri Singh visited U.S.S.R. as member of the Youth Delegation in 1969. He led another delegation to the United Kingdom, Romania, U.S.S.R. and France in 1984.

A man of rare dedication, he had gone to France to attend the International Tele-communication Union meet and while he

was participating in the meeting on 25th May, 1989, he suffered a massive heart attack. All attempts to save him proved unsuccessful and he passed away on 30th May, 1989. He was only 54 at the time of his death. It was truly a death in harness.

Shri P. Muruthiah was a member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67 representing Melur constituency of the then Madras State.

An agriculturist by profession, he was a well known public man and served as member of the Madurai Municipal Council and Madurai District Board for several years.

A devoted social worker, he helped the uplift of the poor and the down-trodden and evinced keen interest in Harijan Welfare Schemes. As early as in 1937, he participated in the movement for the entry of Harijans in the Meenakshi Temple and fought untiringly for the removal of untouchability.

Shri Muruthiah passed away at Madurai on 7 March, 1989 at the age of 72.

Shri S.K. Dey was a member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67 representing Nagaur constituency of Rajasthan. Earlier, he had been a member of Rajya Sabha during 1956-62.

An engineer and farmer by profession, he evinced keen interest in rural community development. A renowned social worker, he worked with devotion for the rehabilitation of refugees from Pakistan from 1947 to 1952. He was associated with several social organisations in various capacities.

An able parliamentarian, he was a member of the Council of Ministers during 1956-67 and held with distinction the portfolios of Community Development, Cooperation, Panchayati Raj and Mines and Metals.

An ardent believer in the devolution of

power to the people, Shri Dey took keen interest in the planning and implementation of the community development programme in the country. He also worked on the application of Electro-Medical-Science to diagnosis and treatment of human ailments. He was associated with the United Nations as Special Adviser to the United Nations Development Programme in Bangladesh during 1972-73. He was a prolific writer and author of a number of books.

Shri S.K. Dey passed away at New Delhi on 24th May, 1989 at the age of 83.

Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharya was a member of the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971-77 representing Giridih constituency of Bihar.

A renowned trade unionist, he served several trade unions in various capacities. He participated actively in co-operative movement and held various offices in a number of co-operative organisations. He was also a member of the Second Coal Mining Committee of the International Labour Organisation, Geneva in 1947.

A well known social worker, he took keen interest in the welfare and uplift of Harijans and Adivasis. He also worked with great devotion for the welfare of the workers and the labour class.

A widely travelled person, Shri Bhat-tacharya had a flair for journalism and had several articles to his credit on patterns of social change and industries.

Shri Bhattacharya passed away at Ranchi on 30th May, 1989 at the age of 70.

Shri V. Vairava Thevar was a member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67 representing Thanjavur constituency of the then Madras State. Earlier, he was a Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1956.

An agriculturist by profession and a well

known social worker, Shri Thevar participated actively in the co-operative movement and held various offices in several co-operative organisations.

Shri Thevar passed away on 10 July, 1989 at his native place Kundamaraikkadu, Tamil Nadu, at the age of 76.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

Hon'ble Members, I have also to refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Ayatollah Rohallah Khomeini, the leader of Islamic revolution in Iran and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Ayatollah Khomeini guided the destiny of Iran for more than a decade and became "Valy-e-Faqih", - the religious ruler. The outpouring of grief and concern during the weeks after his death were indicative of the place he had in the hearts and minds of his people.

On behalf of this House I would like to convey our sincere condolences to the Government and the people of Iran and to the family of late Ayatollah Khomeini.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased

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

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Diesel Requirement of Drought Affected States

\*1. SHRIPARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of increase in the demand for diesel in the country due to drought;

(b) the names of affected States;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to meet this demand in the far flung rural areas of the country; and

(d) the quantity of crude oil and diesel likely to be imported on this account and the cost thereof?

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

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b): The States of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh have requested for Central assistance for drought during pre-Monsoon period of 1989-90 due to inadequate rainfall during this period. Uttar Pradesh has also requested for increased supply of diesel (HSD) for irrigation purposes. In view of increased demand, the off-take of HSD in these States including UP during June and July (upto 11th) 1989 have been more than the off-take during the same period last year.

(c) A contingent plan for maximisation of production, transportation and supply of HSD and monitoring of supplies/stocks in the likely affected areas has been drawn.

(d) It is too early to make any assessment in this regard.

[Translation]

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: The hon. Minister deserves to be congratulated

for the efforts made and the cooperation extended by his Ministry during drought in 1987 in my constituency but the farmers in Chhatisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh could not get adequate supply of diesel and as a result they had to face lot of difficulties during the drought. Will the hon. Minister fix quota of diesel for the farmers to deal with such a situation?

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** Sir, the hon. Member has expressed his concern over the problems of farmers. I would like to tell him that the Government has effectively dealt with the situation which had arisen as a result of the worst drought of the century and did not allow scarcity of any item. It is too early to say whether we would be having another spell of drought? Some areas have experienced less rainfall and the Government is trying its best to fulfil their requirements.

[English]

**SHRI A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao.** Sir, in the coastal area of Andhra Pradesh, agriculturists are facing so many problems due to the scarcity of diesel in the plantation season. So, what steps are taken by the Government in Andhra Pradesh to reduce the scarcity of diesel?

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** Sir, we have received no request or complaint like this from Andhra Pradesh. If they let us know, we will take care of it. We have adequate stock.

\*2. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) The number of foreign tourists who visited India during 1988-89;

(b) the corresponding figures of tourists during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(c) the names of the countries from where these tourists came?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL)** (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

### STATEMENT

(a) and (b): The number of foreign tourists who visited India during the last three financial years are as given below:

Year	Tourist Arrivals
1986-87	14,61,910
1987-88	15,13,487
1988-89	16,19,298

(c) The names of the first 12 countries from which tourists visited India during 1988-89 are as follows:

1. U.K.
2. Bangladesh
3. Pakistan
4. U.S.A.
5. F.R.G.
6. France
7. Sri Lanka
8. Japan
9. Italy
10. Canada
11. U.S.S.R.
12. Switzerland

**SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the year-wise foreign exchange during the last three years.

The foreign exchange earned in 1986-87 was Rs. 1780 crores; in 1987-88, it was Rs. 1909 crores and in 1988-89, it is Rs. 2122 crores.

**SHRI K. PRADHANI:** I would like to know further from the hon. Minister the steps to be taken by the Government in the near future to attract the foreign tourists and also specially in Orissa whether they are going to create some infrastructure to attract foreign tourists? It is a very good place for the visit of foreign tourists.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** Sir, many steps have been taken. We have taken steps to develop the infrastructure which is necessary. We have taken steps to see that the tourists product is marketed throughout the world. As far as Orissa is concerned, many steps have also been taken. The State Government has prepared the Five Year Plan and we are also helping them to prepare the Five year Plan. The chartered flights are allowed to go there and we have extended the runways at so many places. The tourist spots are being beautified also.

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:** Sir, from the answer we find that there are practically no tourists from the Gulf countries and the European countries, much less from African and Latin American countries. What are the reasons for not attracting tourists from these countries? Will try to extend some concessions to attract the tourists from Gulf countries, European countries and Latin American countries?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** Names of only first 12 countries are given in the answer, it is not that tourists are coming only from those countries and that they are not

coming from other countries. We have the details of the tourists coming from other countries also and a detailed report can be supplied to the hon. Member. I can say that tourists from Gulf countries as well as from some of the Latin American countries are coming to India.

**PROF K.V. THOMAS:** The data given by the hon. Minister indicates that the tourists flow is increasing every year. This is a very good sign. Kerala is one of the few States which has got a lot of tourists potential. The tourists are coming by chartered flights. One of the drawbacks of Kerala is that even though we have got 3 airports and Trivandrum has the facility to receive the international flights, the chartered flights are not allowed to make use of the 3 airports in Kerala, that is, Calicut, Cochin and Trivandrum.

May I know from the hon. Minister, whether chartered flights will be allowed to operate in all these three airports in Kerala?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** We are allowing chartered flights to go to certain cities in the country where the tourists want to go. If it is found out that the tourists coming to India are wanting to go to these places, where today they are not going, it should not be difficult to allow them to go there.

**SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA:** According to the figures which the hon. Minister has given in the statement, the total number of tourists arrival in the last three years has been going up. It is a good sign. But I would like to know what are the corresponding figures for these three years in respect of Kashmir. It is not a fact that the tourist traffic to Kashmir has been adversely affected by the very serious law and order situation there, which is keeping foreign tourists off.

**PROF. MADHU DANAVATE:** Punjab also.



**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Yes, Punjab also. But Kashmir was one of the top tourist attraction for foreigners. I would like to know what is the position in regard to that.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** The Central Government looks after the tourists coming to the entire country and the figures which I have given relate to the entire country as such. I have to collect the figures from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. They have a Tourist Department which looks after that. But as far as the heart of the question is concerned, well, we have seen that the number of tourists coming to Kashmir has gone down to some extent this year, but that is not mainly because of what is happening over there, but also because of the publicity given to that. If wide publicity is given to a small thing, sometimes the tourists are scared away. The State Government is doing its best to maintain the law and order situation and we are also helping them to maintain the law and order situation. But sometimes, things are projected out of proportion and that scares away the tourists.

[Translation]

**PROF NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that tourism is an important industry. I would like to know the names of the countries where publicity regarding tourism is being made through television and newspapers to attract foreign tourists to India?

Secondly, I would like to know about the schemes that have been formulated to attract foreign tourist to Rajasthan, particularly to Chittorgarh?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** Sir, I would like to inform the House that we give wide publicity to places of tourist attraction and tourism in general in foreign countries through newspapers and audio-visual media and

whenever conferences on tourism are organised abroad, we send our representatives there. Similarly, we organise festival of India both here in the country as well as abroad. Besides, we are organising other programmes like Visit India' which have favourable impact on our tourism.

So far as the question of encouraging tourism in Rajasthan is concerned, I would like to inform that the Rajasthan Government is looking after tourism development work properly and the Central Government also renders suitable assistance to the State Government. Chittorgarh is an important place of tourist attraction and most of the tourists, particularly, domestic tourists are interested to visit this place. Rajasthan Government is providing all facilities and as far as possible we are also assisting the State Government.

[English]

#### Increase in Newsprint Prices

\*4. CH. KHURSHID AHMED:  
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) whether the newspaper industry is facing crisis due to steep hike in prices of newsprint and telecom service rates;

(b) if so, the percentage increase in the prices of newsprint and the reasons therefor;

(c) the annual production of newsprint as compared to its production capacity;

(d) the percentage of the demand being met indigenously and the quantity of newsprint being imported annually to bridge the gap;

(e) the steps being taken to reduce the prices and to ensure easy availability of newsprint; and

(f) whether any change in newsprint allocation policy is being contemplated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (PROF. K.K. TEWARI):

(a) The newspaper industry has been claiming that it is not in a position to compensate the higher costs as a result of the hike in the price of newsprint and telecom service rates by increasing their subscription and advertisement rates.

(b) The percentage increase in the prices of newsprint is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. the increase in prices is attributable to increasing costs of indigenous production and increasing cost of imports.

(c) Details are given in the statement given below.

(d) It has been estimated that approximately 50% of the demand can be met from indigenous production. A quantity of 2,85,000

MT is proposed to be imported during 1989-90 to bridge the gap. The quantity imported during last three years was:

1986-87	1,89,064 MT
1987-88	2,43,968 MT
1988-89	2,24,233 MT

(e) There is no statutory control on the price of newsprint. Prices of indigenous newsprint have been fixed by the concerned Mills on the basis of the cost of production. In the case of imported newsprint, the prices are based on the International market trends and other relevant factors. Steps have been taken to ensure sustained availability of newsprint and reduce the incidence of import duty on glazed newsprint for small & medium newspapers/periodicals entitled to the same as per the Newsprint Allocation Policy. These include making available the requisite foreign exchange for import of the newsprint to meet the requirements of the newspaper industry and regular monitoring of the production by indigenous Mills.

(f) No, Sir, newsprint is being allocated in accordance with the Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1989-90 announced on 22.5.1989.

## STATEMENT

## Part (b) Increase of Percentage of Rise in Prices of Newsprint

Indigenous (exclusive of taxes) 52 gsm

Percentage increase

Price (W.E.F. 27.1.88)      Percent price (Effective dates given in brackets)

Rs.

Rs.

1

2

3

4

NEPA

8,560

12,000  
(26.5.89)

40.2

MYSORE

9,961

13,500  
(19.5.89)

35.5

KERALA

9,961

13,000  
(26.5.89)

30.5

TAMIL NADU

10,694

13,700  
(15.6.89)

28.1

Imported (Exclusive of customs duty) High Seas Sale

Earlier price for quarter  
April-June, '89Current price for quarter  
June -Sept., '89

Percentage increase

Standard

12,715

12,965

1.9

	Earlier price for quarter April-June, '89	Current price for quarter June-Sept., '89	Percentage Increase
Glazed	12,610	13,610	7.9
Bangladesh	11,910	12,145	1.9
Super Calendar (Buffer Stock)	12,060	13,060	8.3

**Part (C)**  
**Annual Production of Newsprint as Compared to Its Production**

Capacity	Installed Capacity (in tonnes)	Production during 1988-89 (In tonnes)	Capacity Utilisation
<b>Name of the Mill</b>			
Nepa	75,000	62,150	92%
(Rated capacity)	65,000		
Mysore	75,000	84,855	113%
Hindustan Newsprint	80,000	78,637	98%
Tamil Nadu Newsprint	50,000	50,147	100%
Shree Rayalaseema Paper Mills	20,000	—	—

CH. KHURSHID AHMED: Sir, it has been stated that there is no statutory control on the price of newsprint. But, Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether it is not a fact that newsprint has been classified as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act of 1955, Giving the Government powers to regulate its production, consumption, distribution and the prices. Is it not also a fact that Government exercises control on price over the mills which produce this as they are all Government owned mills? Is it not possible for the Government to exercise a fresh control over the newsprint or does the Government ignore it with an eye that the newsprint media must be gagged especially during this election year?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the best reply to the second part of the question is a letter, in fact two three letters, from the erstwhile Chief Minister of Karnataka and I would seek your permission to quote certain sentences from these letters as to why newsprint prices had gone up and the justification thereof. Sir.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRISURESH KURUP. Sir, is it proper for the Minister to read the correspondence between the State Government and the Central Government?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: How is it relevant, Sir? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Is it unparliamentary?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The question is, whether it is relevant. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAIPAL REDDY: The question is, he must speak here on behalf of Government. He cannot cite the authority of somebody else.

MR. SPEAKER: What he is saying is not unparliamentary.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he can make references which are not unparliamentary but he also cannot make references which are not relevant and which are not permissible. When quoting here what a Chief Minister says is not relevant, where is the question of unparliamentary? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, the simple question is that there might be difference of opinion. If he can justify it, then it is all right. But you can also say whatever you like.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You will not allow us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In this House, have you allowed us at any time to quote the correspondence of Chief Ministers or any authority of the State?

MR. SPEAKER: If it is relevant..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not see any harm in this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. BASHEER: I do not understand why they want to black out the correspondence if it is relevant here. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. The question is, in the past also I have been receiving questions from the hon. members of the Opposition asking whether such and such letter was written by the State....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You did not allow us. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing objectionable.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No please. No objection. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Have you allowed the Members of Opposition to read out the letters addressed by the State Government to the Centre?

MR. SPEAKER: If you are asking the question....

*(interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Just one minute please. Prof. Tewari, I think the best via media can be, you may refer to the substance, instead of reading out the letters.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Let me make my submission. I am not making any allegations. I am merely trying to refer to the fact that the entire newsprint in the country is produced by four public sector undertakings—two are in the Central Sector and two in the State sector. The Mysore paper Mill in Karnataka is in the State sector. Then in the State sector, we also have one mill in Tamil Nadu. Pricing is done on the basis of talks, discussions and negotiations. Therefore, the State governments have been writing to the Central Government for price fixation. In that context, since the price matter has been raised and since the hon. Member has expressed his anxiety, I am merely stating the factors that have contributed to the price rise. I was referring to this because it concerns the State Governments. As back as in 1985, Shri Hegde had written...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I think you better summarise it in your own words.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: All right, I will summarise. In 1985, the erstwhile Chief Minister of Karnataka—if I am permitted to mention his name, I will mention it. If not, I will not mention it....*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. When you do not know anything about it, please keep quiet.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: In 1985 itself, he wrote a letter and followed it up by another letter and followed it up by another letter to the Minister of Industry, Government of India, pleading for increase in the prices. His logic, rightly so, was that the input costs had gone up. He suggested that since these units were in the public sector, the prices should be reasonable and they should be fixed by the Central Government. Then, these letters were followed by his successor Shri Bommai. He wrote twice. Once he wrote in 1988 and again in 1989 suggesting that the newsprint price should be increased to Rs. 15,000 per metric tonne. If I am permitted to mention, he pleaded that the capacity had been created in the public sector and if the prices were not increased, they would be suffering huge losses and they would have to close down. Our effort to create indigenous capacity and achieve self-reliance will suffer a serious setback. That is what he had pleaded. *(Interruptions)*

The price rise is based on objective factors, namely availability of raw materials, increasing cost of inputs and price trends in international market. This was advocated right from 1985 to 1989, i.e. until the prices were finally decided by the Central Government. This was initiated by the two Chief Ministers of Karnataka and I think the whole

exercise in determining the price was based on.....(Interruptions)

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Mr. Khurshid Ahmed's question referred to the Government of India. He is replying on the basis of certain State Government's opinion.. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is a relevant thing. The State Government's opinion is also there; the Central Government's opinion is also there. It is okay.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** You are very particular about the admissibility of questions. What about the admissibility of replies?

**MR. SPEAKER:** What is wrong about it?

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order. Order. What is the Central Government's opinion?

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY:** The suggestion that the price of newspapers should be Rs. 15,000 per metric tonne was referred to BICP—Bureau of Industrial Costs and prices. They fixed it at a lower rate, not the rate suggested by Mr. Bommai...(Interruptions)

Then, a reference was made to the Essential Commodities Act. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Look here. We have got a specific rule. I have to clear this for all times to come. We have got a specific rule. Whatever is done should be done according to the Rules of procedure. It is Rule 368. It says:

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which

has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table."

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please listen. Why can't you listen properly? Look Mr. Samant. Let me finish first.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down, this is no place for trade unionism.

(Interruptions)

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** "Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister..."

(Interruptions)

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:** Mr. Speaker, sir, You must not make a reflection on an hon. Member like that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have asked him to allow me to finish. He is interrupting me, Mr. Jaipalji, I am reading out a rule. That is all.

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is what I am doing.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:** No; in regard to the hon. Member...(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is what I am doing; that is what I am trying. The hon. Member was interrupting me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No; over-ruled.

I quote the rule again:

"...Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest:

Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table."

If the Minister quotes verbatim, then it will be incumbent upon him to lay all of what he is reading from that paper, on the Table of the House.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now let me finish. If the Minister gives a summary, then it will not be necessary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: According to the rule which you have quoted, even if the Devil quotes the Bible here, the Bible will be laid on the Table of this House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In the last Session, Sir, you had kindly admitted a Calling Attention notice on this very subject, which was dealt with in the House extensively—not by this Minister but by the Minister of Industry. If you kindly refer to his explanation about the price rise and all that, you will find it totally different from what this Minister is saying. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: One minute, Gupta Ji; that is why I told him: Not only that. It should be the Central Government's idea, and his own conclusion about that document. We are going to have a full-time discussion on it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: On the basis of the studies made by the mills, individual mills, this hon. Chief Minister had written for the price rise.

MR. SPEAKER: You speak about your own self also.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: I said that the matter was referred to BICP which is under Central Government. On the basis of their studies—and their studies are objective, accepted by all sections in the country—prices have been fixed, of newsprint, less than the one recommended by the Karnataka Government.

MR. SPEAKER: One thing is sure: recommendation is something, but the responsibility lies with the Central Government.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: I say that on the basis of the objective conditions, viz. increase in the cost of the inputs and international trends, price increase had become inevitable. *(Interruptions)*

Then, as far as reference to Essential Commodities Act is concerned, I would like to inform the hon. Members that distribution of newsprint is controlled by the Newsprint Control Order of 1962. Under clause (3) of the Essential Commodities Act, there is no formal or statutory obligation on the part of the Central Government to control the prices and bring them below the price that has been prescribed on the basis of the studies made by BICP. Number two: the point is that all these undertakings are in the public sector. They were installed at huge cost. Capacities were installed to create the necessary infrastructure, so that in this very vital field, we could build our own indigenous capacity for self-reliance. If they are starved, and if the prices are not made realistic, they will have to be closed down. So, keeping in view all these factors, this decision was taken.



As far as the allegation regarding Press freedom, that we are trying to gag the Press, it is utterly baseless. It does not lie in the mouth of the hon. Member to give lectures to us on how Press freedom is to be maintained...(*Interruptions*)

**CHOUHRY KHURSHID AHMED :** My question was how we should have a control over the prices. I was questioning only that. There I said, it can be controlled under the Essential Commodities Act of 1955. He has evaded that and started quoting the history and all that. My next question is this. There is hue and cry in the whole newspaper industry. The prices of the papers have gone up and it has become impossible for the common man to have a good paper to read. In view of this fact, would the Government consider to lower down the prices by any method whatever they think fit?

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY:** My response to this question is that the Essential Commodities Act—as I made it very clear—is applied only in those cases where there is profiteering, blackmarketing and hoarding. These public sector undertakings have never indulged in these activities. In fact, they have been supplying much needed newsprint for the newspaper industry at costs which were not realistic, lower than the costs involved in the production. The second point which the hon. member has raised is about any move to reduce the prices. As soon as this hue and cry, as he referred to, was raised, the Prime Minister personally instructed the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting about it. My senior colleague held meetings where representatives of newspaper industry were also represented plus the Secretaries of all the concerned Ministries like Finance, Commerce and Industry. The Committee of Secretaries which was chaired by the Secretary of Information and Broadcasting, has come out with their recommendations and a newsprint allocation policy has been announced. Under this policy—both for indige-

nous newsprint and imported newsprint—a lot of concessions have been given to medium and small newspapers. I can detail them on imported newsprint. The customs duty on standard newsprint is Rs. 550/-.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You give a small answer. I do not want these details.

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY:** He was demanding a detailed answer. On standard newsprint, imported newsprint, the customs duty for big newspaper is Rs. 550/-. The small scale newspapers have been exempted from any duty obligation on imported newspaper and on glazed newspaper also. The small scale newspaper has been exempted from 100 per cent duty. Then medium newspapers and periodicals—both on standard newsprint and glazed newsprint—they are obliged to pay only 50 per cent of the customs duty.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA:** What more can be done.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:** It was quite amusing to listen to the hon. Minister a little while ago, taking shelter under the demand of one of the State Governments for the increase in the prices of newsprint. The mighty Central Government had to take shelter under the State Government's demand. The price of the imported newsprint has also been increased. Notwithstanding the international prices falling down, I would like to know what is the justification for the Government to canalise this item and not to allow this import under OGL? Of course, the hon. Minister might say that this is not his concern and that the Ministry of Finance is concerned with that. There are four Ministries involved in this, namely, the Ministry of Finance, which is in charge of the taxation, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Industry Ministry the Ministry of Commerce, that is, STC which is importing on behalf of the Ministry of Commerce. I

would like to have a categorical reply whether he is going to make a recommendation to the Ministry of Finance that this item should be allowed to be imported under the OGL and all the newspapers that require imported newsprint be allowed to import their requirements.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Since the hon. Member is used to a very big diet of amusement where Government survives by providing amusement to the people rather than policy programmes, I am not surprised that he is talking of amusement only. He is used to the fare of amusement provided by his leader just to survive. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: You are providing amusement now (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: While the leader of Mr. Madhav Reddi provides amusement, the leader of Prof. K.K. Tewary provides amazement. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You answer the question.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: I am not amazed. He has put a very pointed question—I am answering that—why this commodity is not being placed on OGL. Even as of now, in spite of foreign exchange constraints we have released for the year 1989-90 Rs. 315 crores worth of foreign exchange for the import of newsprint so that the commodity is easily available for the newspaper industry. Bringing it on OGL has some implications. We believe in the philosophy of selfreliance and it was in pursuance of this policy that large investments were made in the public sector. (*Interruptions*)

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is amusement that is provided. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: And the effort

has borne fruit in the sense that we are now producing 50 per cent of our requirements through our own installed capacity in the public sector. Therefore, as of now, firstly it will involve outgo of foreign exchange for which the Government is not prepared. Secondly, our indigenous capacity will be adversely affected and in a sector where newspapers are very important, in a country where you want freedom of the Press, for the availability of newsprint it is incumbent on the Government to create fresh avenues of production and in pursuance of this policy not only installed capacity is being utilised optimally but there is also investment for the production of newsprint. Therefore, there is no justification for this items to be put on the OGL. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think we shall have a full discussion on this. Now, the last question.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: We will do it later on.

[*English*]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: A large number of advertisements are printed for a price in the newspapers. Nowadays we see a tendency in some of the newspapers that instead of news there are lot of advertisements. What is expected of the common man? About one-fourth of some of the newspapers are full of advertisements and the newspapers are having a tendency of printing more advertisements than news. So, I would like to know whether the Government is differentiating between the newsprint and advertisement-print. For such papers how many concessions is he going to give because some of them are making lakhs and lakhs of rupees out of it. what is he going to do about this?

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY:** Newsprint allocation is done on the basis of the circulation of a newspaper, its needs and further requirements. The Government does not have any authority to control the quantum of the advertisements to be published in a newspaper. It all depends on the readers. And in order to establish their own credibility and also to provide more news and healthy news to the reading public, I think the newspaper industry itself will strike a balance between news and the value of advertisement, which definitely fetches money and keep them in good health.

### **BHEL's Gas-based turbo generator sets**

\*5. **SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat heavy Electricals Limited proposes to manufacture certain gas-based turbo generator sets during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any of these sets is likely to be supplied to Maharashtra;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO)** (a) and (b). BHEL's manufacturing programme for 1989-90 includes the manufacture of 10 gas turbine generator sets. This is on the basis of orders from customers in the States of Gujarat, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, J & K, Madhya Pradesh and Tripura.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) BHEL has not received any order for the supply of such sets to Maharashtra in 1989-90

[*Translation*]

**SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, 110 MVA generators are being installed in Urban in Maharashtra. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when such large numbers of generator are being set up, why did the Bharat Heavy Electricals, Limited not take interest in it? Why is the Government interested in importing it and what are the reasons there for?

[*English*]

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** Sir, BHEL Hyderabad unit is manufacturing from 3 MW and 37 MW sets. Now there are tenders from various States. This does not include Maharashtra.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:** What was the performance of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited in respect of generator manufacturing during the year 1987-88 and how many generators have been supplied State-wise?

[*English*]

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** About the performance of BHEL multi product company, its turn over was Rs. 2601 crores and its pretaxed profit was rupees two hundred and five crores in 1988-89. In 1989-90, the company has targeted a turn-over of Rs. 2850 crores with a profit of Rs. 213 crores.

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:** Sir, our Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has placed orders to BHEL for manufacture of gas-based turbine generator sets I would like to know through the Minister

the likely date by which these sets will be made available to APSEB because it is their need of the hour to produce power. Our State is facing little power shortage. So, I would like to know through the Minister the likely date by which these generator sets will be made available to APSEB.

**SHRI J. VENGAL RAO:** Sir, Andhra Pradesh Government has placed orders for two sets, each 30 MW set. They will instal this set at Vijjeswaran, western side of Godavari. They will supply it according to the schedule.

**west Bengal request for Expansion of haldia refinery**

\*6. **SHRI PURNACHANDRA MALIK†:**  
**SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:**

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

(a) whether any request was made by the West Bengal Government for expansion of the Haldia Oil Refinery;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT):** (a) to (c). The Government has received a request from the Chief Minister, West Bengal in April, 1989 for expansion of Haldia refinery. Since the unit cost of expansion of the existing refinery would be more than that of a new grass root refinery and since other techno-economic considerations also do not justify it, it is not proposed to expand the Haldia refinery at present.

**SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK:** The

Minister of State in his reply has stated that the unit cost of expansion of the existing refinery would be more than that of a new grass root refinery and also other techno-economic considerations do not justify it. In this connection I would like to know in details from the hon. Minister when and who decided it and who are the members of this techno-economic study?

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** The feasibility report was prepared by IOCh in 83. When Government of West Bengal wrote for the first time, then again IOC considered the matter and they gave the same report. (*Inter-ruption*)

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** Why did they come to that conclusion?

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT:** The proposal for Haldia expansion would involve setting up of facilities equalling or exceeding a new grass root refinery of 3 MMTPA capacity while the economic analysis of proposal indicates that it would be more economical to set up a new grass root refinery of 6 MTPA capacity. Further, studies indicate that the availability of water, power and land are likely to pose serious problems for expansion of the Haldia refinery. It is also pertinent to note that even after construction of a second oil jetty at Haldia, it would not be possible to meet the long term requirement of crude and finished products in the eastern sector from Haldia. These are various economic and technical problems and it is in the interest of the nation to set up a 6 million tonne grass root refinery in the eastern sector instead of increasing the capacity of Haldia refinery.

**SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK:** Is it a fact that Government has decided to set up three more oil refineries in the country? Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister why the Government is not taking steps to set up a new oil refinery at Haldia

especially when the petro-chemical complex at Haldia would require five lakh tonnes of naphtha per year?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: When increasing the capacity at Haldia and setting up of a new refinery at Haldia would pose the same problem, then why not select a better site?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE. Which is that site?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: We are selecting that. We have constituted a group. The location of a refinery cannot be by other considerations. But I can assure the hon. Member that we will take adequate care of the eastern region.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The total installed capacity of oil refinery in the country is 45.65 million tonnes. Western and southern regions account for 66.42 per cent whereas in the eastern region it is only 10.73 per cent. The Minister is telling that the problem of eastern sector will be taken into consideration. When the Haldia petro-chemical complex comes up it will require five lakh tonnes of naphtha. Has this been taken into consideration while examining the viability of expansion of oil refinery at Haldia or not?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: The present installed capacity in the eastern sector is 8.75 million metric tonnes. We are establishing a new refinery in Assam which would be initially of 2 million metric tonnes per annum and then it can be raised to 3 million metric tonnes per annum. We are shortly modernising the Digboi refinery. I have also submitted that in the Eighth Plan a new refinery in the eastern sector of 6 million metric tonnes is being planned. So enough care has been taken and as and when the petro-chemical complex is decided, it is not required that the naphtha should be produced at the very point. The other considerations are there. Even water is not available. There are so

many other things. We have to rely on technical points. But the whole thing is being looked into.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Additional Plants to Increase Refining Capacity

\*3. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to increase the capacity of oil refineries by setting up additional plants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). A Working Group has been constituted for making appropriate recommendations to increase the refining capacity in the country including schemes for debottlenecking the capacity of the existing refineries, for inclusion in the Eighth Plan period.

[Translation]

### Air Service for Rajkot

\*7. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which daily flight between Rajkot and Bombay is likely to be introduced;

(b) for how many years this daily flight

was in operation and the reasons for its discontinuance;

(c) when a daily flight between Delhi and Rajkot is proposed to be introduced; and

(d) the extent of passenger traffic to Rajkot at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The daily flight between Rajkot and Bombay has been resumed with effect from the 8th July, 1989. Since August, 1980, Indian Air-

lines was operating a daily B-737 service between Bombay and Rajkot. Due to the loss of one B-737 aircraft in an accident and the need to reduce overall utilisation of B-737 aircraft, from the 25th of October, 1988, the Bombay Bhavnagar and Bombay/Rajkot daily B-737 services were combined.

(c) At present, Indian Airlines has no plans to introduce a daily service between Delhi and Rajkot.

(d) The average number of passengers per flight travelling between Delhi/Rajkot during April, May and June, 1989 is as follows:

	<i>April, 1989</i>	<i>May, 1989</i>	<i>June, 1989</i>
Delhi/Rajkot	25	38	41
Rajkot/Delhi	35	40	28

[English]

#### **Gas-Based Power Plants in Bihar**

\*8. DR. CHANDRASHEKHAR VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some proposals under consideration of Union Government to set up gas based power plants in Bihar to generate electricity; and

(b) if so, the places where such plants would be set up and their estimated cost?

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

(a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Mishra Committee Recommendations on Pay Scales of Public Sector Employees**

\*9. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the date since when the recommendations of the Mishra Committee on pay scales of public sector employees are to be made applicable as per its report; and

(b) the action taken by Union Government on these recommendations so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The recommendations of Mishra Committee are to be made applicable from 1.1.1989 as per the report.

(b) The recommendations are under the active consideration of the Government.

**Discovery of Oil and Gas**

\*10. SHRI D.B. PATIL:  
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the places where oil and gas has been struck during the last six months; and

(b) the quantity, price and percentage of gas flared during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) During the period January '89 to June '89, oil and gas were discovered in the following prospects:-

<i>Name of prospect</i>	<i>Oil/Gas</i>	<i>Locations</i>
B-46	Gas	Western Offshore
B-121	Gas	Western Offshore
Bantumilli	Oil and Gas	Andhra Pradesh
Banskandi	Gas	Assam
B-19	Oil/Gas	Western Offshore
B-119 (Basement)	Oil and Gas	Western Offshore

(b) During 1988-89, a quantity of about 3880.6 million cubic meters of gas was flared. This comes to about 29.4% of the total production; the notional value of the gas flared, based on the minimum price of Rs. 50/1000 M<sup>3</sup> works out to Rs. 194.05 crores.

**Setting up of Refinery**

\*11. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation to prepare a detailed feasibility report for a new six million tonne grassroot refinery;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the anticipated growth in the demand of petroleum products and the likely need for additional refining capacity, Government have asked HPCL to prepare a feasibility report for the new six million tonne grassroot refinery on the West Coast. It would be premature at this stage to estimate the cost of the project.

**Expansion of Doordarshan Network in Eighth Plan**

\*12. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up schemes for the expansion of Doordarshan network during the Eighth Plan.

(b) if so, the State-wise plan drawn up therefor;

(c) the specific schemes drawn up for the expansion of Doordarshan in Orissa in the above Plan period; and

(d) the percentage of population in that State expected to be covered under TV network during that Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). The Eighth Plan for Doordarshan has not been drawn up.

#### **Contract System in Oil and Natural Gas Commission**

\*13. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission gets any work of truck drivers, motor car drivers, security guards and labourers through contract system;

(b) if so, the number of contractors or cooperative societies engaged and the number of workers employed through them; and

(c) the type of work obtained from the workers thus employed through contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). For certain low technology areas such as transportation of men, materials and equipment, security, maintenance etc., Oil and Natural Gas Commission gets the work done by awarding job contracts to contractors and cooperative societies. The number of cooperative societies, contractors and the number of workers engaged varies from time to

time according to the need.

#### **Participation of Private Sector in Power Generation**

\*14. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to encourage private sector to participate in power generation projects to augment the availability of power in the country;

(b) whether any discussions took place in the past few months between Union Government, Maharashtra Government and the Non-Resident Indians with a view to provide for participation of NRIs in power generation projects in Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

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

(a) The policy with regard to the generation and distribution of electricity continues to be regulated by the Industrial Policy Resolution on 1956.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Newsprint Plants in Eighth Plan**

\*15. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be please to state:

(a) whether more newsprint plants have been planned to be set up during the next Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the locations of these new plants and other details, total cost, output, etc.;



(c) whether the bamboo and other such forest products of North Bihar would be utilised in making newsprint; and

(d) if so, whether such a plant would be set up in that area?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). In addition to the existing installed and approved capacities, the Nepa Mills, a Central Government Undertaking, has plans to set up a bagasse-based newsprint unit at Aliganj, District Muradabad, Uttar Pradesh, for an installed capacity of 88,900 tonnes per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 414.46 crores.

(c) and (d). a Letter of Intent dated 29.3.1988 has been granted to the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation for establishment of a new undertaking at Kumbarbagh, West Champaran, in the State of Bihar, for manufacture of 50,000 tonnes per annum of newsprint and 50,000 tonnes per annum of writing and printing paper. The project envisages utilisation of bagasse as

well as bamboo to meet its raw material requirement.

[*Translation*]

#### **New Power Stations in U.P.**

\*16. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where Government propose to establish new power stations during the coming years to augment power supply in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the proposed schemes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). Details of the major and medium power projects in Uttar Pradesh which are tentatively envisaged to give benefits in the next five years are give in the statement below.

## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Location (Distt.)	Benefits upto 1994-95 (MW)
1	2	3	4

## STATE SECTOR

## Hydro

1.	Srinagar	Pauri Garhwal	55
2.	Sobla	Pithoragarh	6
3.	Khara	Saharanpur	72

## Thermal

4.	Anpara 'B'	Mirzapur	1000
5.	Tanda	Faizabad	110
6.	Unchahar Ext.	Rae Bareilly	420

## CENTRAL SECTOR

## Hydro

7.	Tanakpur	Nainital	120
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Benefits upto 1994-95 (MW)

4

3

2

S.I.No.

Name of Scheme

Location (Distt.)

*Thermal (including Nuclear)*

8.	Auriya CCGT	Etawah	205.26
9.	Dadri NCTPP	Ghaziabad	840
10.	Narora A.P.P.	Bulandshahr	235
11.	Rihand II	Sonebhadra	1000
12.	Dadri CCGT	Ghaziabad	817.2

Uttar Pradesh State will be entitled to the shares from the above Central Power Projects as per the prescribed formula.

[English]

**Revival of Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.**

\*17. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. has submitted a proposal to Union Government for immediate revival of the Corporation;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) The proposal covers aspects such as modernisation of plant and machinery, rationalisation of work force, capital re-structuring and financial assistance for working capital

(c) Government have considered the proposal for taking a comprehensive view for re-structuring of the Corporation.

**Production of Iodized Salt**

\*18. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase in the production of iodised salt during 1987-88;

(b) the target set for 1988-89 and how far it has been achieved;

(c) whether the iodised salt retains its quality when exposed to heat and sun light, while in transportation and storage, and

heated while cooking;

(d) whether Government propose to control the price of iodised salt, produced by private manufacture to make its availability within the reach of poor people;

(e) whether random sampling at manufacturing and marketing stages is being carried out regularly; and

(f) if so, the details of samples analysed during the last one year, State-wise and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VENGAL RAO): (a) to (f). Statement I and II are given below.

**STATEMENT I**

(a) The percentage increase in the production of iodised salt from 1986-87 to 1987-88 is 118%.

(b) Against the target of 22 lakh tonnes, fixed for 1988-89, the actual production was 21.90 lakh tonnes.

(c) According to the studies so far conducted, minimum loss of iodine occurs during transit depending on the quality of the bags used for transportation. More Potassium Iodate at the manufacturing stage is required to compensate for the loss during transit and storage so as to ensure retention of minimum level of 15 PPM iodine upto the distribution level.

(d) There is no proposal to introduce price control on salt/iodised salt. However, it has been recommended to the manufactures to sell iodised salt at below Rs. 250/- per tonne (in bulk) so that the retail price is kept at reasonable level, after adding the cost of packing, transportation, distribution cost, dealers margin etc.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. Random samples of the consignments of iodised salt are drawn and analysed before being allowed for despatch by the iodised salt manufactures at source by the Salt Department to ensure that iodised salt conforms to the specifications laid down under the PFA Act at the manufac-

turer's end. Occasionally, samples are drawn from the retailers in the consuming centres by the State Governments to monitor the levels of iodisation retained at the consumer's end. Available details of the samples analysed during the last one year are given in the statement below.

### Statement II

*Details of samples analysed during the last one year alongwith the result thereof:-*

<i>Laboratories</i>	<i>No. of Samples analysed</i>	<i>No. of samples not conforming to specifications</i>
Phalodi	686	282
Jaipur	822	94
Patdi	3,707	623
Ahmedabad	458	132
Dhrangadhra	1,914	39
Jamnagar	647	171
Bhavnagar	574	89
Patna	142	41
	8,950	1,471 (16%)

### Power Crisis In States

\*19 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that a number of States are still facing power crisis;

(b) if so, the names of such States with

details of shortfall of power in comparison to the previous year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by Union Government to meet the power requirement of each State during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):  
(a) and (b). State-wise power supply position in the country during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is given in the statement below.

(c) Various measures being taken to improve the availability of power include expediting commissioning of new generating capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of

existing power stations, reducing Transmission and Distribution losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas.

### STATEMENT

*Yearwise actual Power Supply Position during 1987-88*

#### *Northern Region*

*( All figures in MU Net)*

	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
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#### *Chandigarh*

Requirement	424	474
Availability	423	474
Deficit	1	0
(%)	0.2%	0.0%

#### *Delhi*

Requirement	6435	7065
Availability	6332	7020
Deficit	103	45
(%)	1.6%	0.6%

#### *Haryana*

Requirement	7042	7073
Availability	6106	6796
Deficit	936	277
(%)	13.3%	3.9%

#### *Himachal Pradesh incl. BSL*

Requirement	1094	1146
Availability	1073	1140

*Northern Region**( All figures in MU Net)*

	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
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Deficit	21	6
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(%)	1.9%	0.5%
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*Jammu & Kashmir*

Requirement	2316	2775
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Availability	2060	2199
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Deficit	256	576
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(%)	11.9%	20.8%
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*Punjab incl. NFF*

Requirement	12906	13304
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Availability	12058	13098
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Deficit	848	206
---------	-----	-----

(%)	6.6%	1.5%
-----	------	------

*Rajasthan*

Requirement	8554	9377
-------------	------	------

Availability	7885	9169
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Deficit	969	208
---------	-----	-----

(%)	10.9%	2.2%
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*Uttar Pradesh*

Requirement	23820	23400
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Availability	19864	21733
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Deficit	3956	2567
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(%)	16.6%	10.6%
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*Northern Region**( All figures in MU Net)*

	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
<i>Northern Region</i>		
Requirement	62891	65514
Availability	55801	61629
Deficit	7090	3885
(%)	11.3%	5.9%

*Western Region**Gujarat*

Requirement	18164	18854
Availability	17419	18578
Deficit	745	276
(%)	4.1%	1.5%

*Madhya Pradesh*

Requirement	14047	14900
Availability	13494	14395
Deficit	553	505
(%)	3.9%	3.4%

*Maharashtra*

Requirement	30924	32858
Availability	29111	31811
Deficit	1813	959
(%)	5.9%	2.9%



*Northern Region**( All figures in MU Net)**1987-88**1988-89**Western Region*

Requirement	63135	66612
Availability	60024	64872
Deficit	3111	1740
(%)	4.9%	2.6%

*Southern Region**Andhra Pradesh*

Requirement	16636	17901
Availability	14693	16166
Deficit	1943	1735
(%)	11.7%	9.7%

*Karnataka*

Requirement	15185	16290
Availability	10556	11911
Deficit	4629	4379
(%)	30.5%	26.9%

*Kerala*

Requirement	6135	6645
Availability	5196	5794
Deficit	939	851
(%)	15.3%	12.8%

*Northern Region**( All figures in MU Net)*

	1987-88	1988-89
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
Requirement	17330	19095
Availability	15482	17810
Deficit	1848	1285
(%)	10.7%	6.7%

*Southern Region*

Requirement	55286	59931
Availability	45927	51681
Deficit	9359	8250
(%)	16.9%	13.8%

*Eastern Region*

<i>Bihar</i>		
Requirement	5135	5670
Availability	4179	5217
Deficit	956	453
(%)	18.6%	8.0%

*D.V.C.*

Requirement	7085	7155
Availability	6484	6223
Deficit	956	453
(%)	8.5%	13.0%

*Northern Region**( All figures in MU Net)*

	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
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*Orissa*

Requirement	6880	7180
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Availability	5683	5839
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Deficit	1197	1341
---------	------	------

(%)	17.4%	18.7%
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*West Bengal*

Requirement	8460	8680
-------------	------	------

Availability	7859	8075
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Deficit	601	605
---------	-----	-----

(%)	7.1%	7.0%
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*Eastern Region*

Requirement	27560	28685
-------------	-------	-------

Availability	24205	25354
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Deficit	3355	3331
---------	------	------

(%)	12.2%	11.6%
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*North-Eastern Region*

Requirement	2121	2452
-------------	------	------

Availability	2019	2373
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Deficit	102	79
---------	-----	----

(%)	4.8%	3.2%
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*All India*

Requirement	210993	223194
-------------	--------	--------

*Northern Region**( All figures in MU Net)*

	1987-88	1988-89
Availability	187976	205909
Deficit	23017	17295
(%)	10.9%	17285

**Use of Bagasse as source of Energy**

\*20 SHRI ABDUL HAMID:  
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any efforts to use bagasse, a by-product of the sugar industry, to convert it into dependable source of energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Bagasse, a by-product of the sugar industry, has been used as the most dependable source of energy for generation of process steam and to meet in house captive power requirement for many decades.

2. To meet growing requirement of pulp for the paper industry the Government have encouraged use of bagasse for paper production as in the case of Tamil Nadu Newsprint Ltd. In view of bagasse the sugar mills have been provided with assured supplies of coal.

3. Other sugar mills where bagasse is not being used for the paper and pulp industry, the Government is encouraging use of

high pressure and temperature boilers and higher overall thermal efficiency turbo generating equipment. This will enable generation of surplus power from the same quantity of bagasse which can be fed to the state/regional grid.

4. At the instance of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources a World Bank team has recently undertaken a techno-economic feasibility study of surplus power generation in the sugar industry in Maharashtra. The World Bank team's report is awaited.

**Improving Production in Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.**

1. DR. SUDHIR ROY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade unions functioning in the Cycle Corporation of India's plants have submitted some suggestions to improve its production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). The trade unions of the Cycle Corporation of India

Limited have given various suggestions for improving the performance of the company such as, plan for production of 1500 nos. cycles per day, working capital assistance, workers' participation in management, modernisation of plant etc. These have been considered for taking a comprehensive view on the restructuring of the Corporation.

### **Development of Chitrakoot and Maihar, Satna**

2. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pilot project to boost tourism and provide decent and modern facilities to the tourists visiting Chitrakoot and Maihar in Satna has been prepared for the development of these places; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to develop, these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Tourism has drawn up plans in consultation with the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh to develop a new travel circuit in the Region which would include Chitrakoot and other tourist attractions in the nearby areas. However, considering the importance of Chitrakoot as a pilgrim centre, the Department has provided grant-in-aid to Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti for construction of Yatrika which has already been completed and commissioned. The Central Government has also sanctioned construction of a Cafeteria-cum-toilet facilities at Chitrakoot at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.54 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has already been released to State Government in October, 1988. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh have to execute this project.

The Central Department of Tourism have not received any proposals from the State Government in respect of Maihar.

### **Refund of Deposit by L.M.L.**

3. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the public about the refund of scooter booking initial deposits by the L.M. L., Kanpur;

(b) whether Government are aware that the company has not been responding to such requests and is withholding huge deposits on the above count;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the company to safeguard the interest of the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Government is aware that there are a number of cases where M/s LML Limited, Kanpur has taken unduly long time to refund the advance money taken by it as initial deposit.

(c) The Company has reported that the total number of requests for refund of advance money pending, as on 31.3.89 is 4,04,569. Out of this, 3,08,469 Nos. of requests are pending for full amount of refund and 96,100 Nos. for part refund with interest. The Co. has further reported that it is making all efforts to liquidate the liability of refunds at the earliest possible and it is committed to refund the entire amount to all customers from the funds that would progressively be available to it out of production and sale of scooters.

In addition, it has sought the approval of financial institutions for the disposal of its Fibre Division, the sale of which would help it in improving liquidity position and early refunds.

(d) Committee on Petitions, Lok Sabha has gone into the details of acceptance of advance money for Scooters by M/s LML Ltd. As recommended by the Committee, Government has issued revised Guidelines for acceptance and deployment of advance deposit received by the Automobile Manufacturers.

#### **Investment in Central Public Undertakings**

4. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total cumulative investment in Central Public Undertakings in terms of current rupees, year-wise;

(b) the total cumulative investment in terms rupees adjusted to its value as on 31 March, 1989; and

(c) the total profit/loss during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The total cumulative investment in terms of gross block in Central Public Sector Undertakings as on 31.3.1988 upto which period only the information is available was Rs. 82150.16 crores. Year-wise figures for the earlier period are given in the Public Enterprises Survey of the respective years placed before the Parliament.

(b) and (c). The figures for the year 1988-89 are under finalisation and will be known only after the Audited Accounts are available.

#### **Restoration of Vayudoot Service between Bombay—Ratnagiri, Maharashtra**

5. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vayudoot air service, from Bombay to Ratnagiri in the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra was discontinued long ago;

(b) whether there is a persistent demand for the resumption of this service on this route;

(c) if so, when this service is likely to be resorted; and

(d) whether subsidy will be given to Vayudoot on this route to make the service financially viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The service has been temporarily suspended with effect from 15th June, 1989 due to the onset of monsoons.

(b) and (c). Vayudoot will restore regular operations to Ratnagiri after the monsoon.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

#### **Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service**

6. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision had been taken that the Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service would comprise of Programme Executives, Extension Officers, Farm Radio

Officers and Science Officers;

(b) if so, whether that decision is being followed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) to (c). The proposed Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service will be an organised Group 'A' Service. As such only Science Officers who are holding Group 'A' posts will be included in it. The remaining categories of Programme Executives, Extension Officers, Farm Radio Officers, etc. which are Group 'B' posts will only form feeder grade to the proposed service.

#### **Renovation and Modernisation of Thermal Power Plants**

7. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to revamp the programme for renovation and modernisation of thermal power plants;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard by the technical experts; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the main problems that are being experienced in this regard and the reaction of Government

thereto?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Setting up of Air Stations in Kerala**

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

(a) when AIR station at Cannanore in Kerala is proposed to be set up;

(b) the details of the schemes for expansion of AIR stations at Calicut and other places in Kerala;

(c) whether there are any proposals to start new radio stations in Wynad district or anywhere else in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) The Radio Station at Cannanore is envisaged to be ready for commissioning by the year 1990.

(b) The details of the schemes for expansion of existing All India Radio Stations in Kerala are as under:-

Trivandrum	1. Provision of 50 KW SW Transmitter for secondary support service to entire Kerala. 2. Permanent type IV Studios.
Trichur	Replacement of existing 20 KW MW transmitter by High Power 100 KW MW Transmitter.
Calicut	Replacement of existing 10 KW MW transmitter by High Power 100 KW MW transmitter.

(c) and (d). Three new radio stations one each at Cochin, Cannanore and Kudukki are being established as part of the 7th Plan Schemes and there at different stages of implementation. However, there is no scheme in the 7th Plan of All India Radio to establish a radio station in Wynad district of Kerala.

#### **Thermal Power Station in Aurangabad, Bihar**

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a thermal power station in Aurangabad of Bihar as announced by the Prime Minister during his visit to Patna in June, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the above thermal power station has been sanctioned so far and if not, the time by which it would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). A feasibility report in respect of the Thermal Power Station (2x500 MW) at Nabinagar in Aurangabad Distt. Bihar, was received by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) from the Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) in September, 1988. Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) has been asked to tie up all the inputs. The scheme could be considered for techno-economic appraisal only after requisite inputs are tied up and necessary clearances are obtained.

[English]

#### **Production and Distribution of Salt**

10. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of edible salt produced and distributed State-wise during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) the cost of production, average freight-charges and the selling price of salt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Statement I showing the State-wise, production of common salt during the Seventh Plan period is given below. Statement II showing the distribution of salt, State-wise for edible purposes during the Seventh Plan period is given below.

(b) The cost of production of common salt varies widely depending not only on natural factors and location of the salt works but also on the quality of salt. In Gujarat, for example, the cost of production varies from Rs. 45/- per tonne in Surendranagar District to Rs. 65/- in marine salt sources, excluding cost of transportation from salt pans to storage ground and subsequent storage cost.

In West Bengal the cost of production is more than Rs. 200/- per tonne. Average freight-charges are Rs. 300/- per tonne by rail. Average F.O.R. selling price is Rs. 100/- per tonne, excluding cost of gunny bags. Average retain price of 1 Kg. of non-iodised salt in loose is one rupee and iodised salt which needs better packing is Rs. 1.50.



## STATEMENT

State-wise production of common salt during the Seventh Plan period.

(figure in 000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	State	Salt production							Remark
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (upto May)	7	8	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Rajasthan	1045.7	849.8	855.1	731.4	285.6			
2.	Gujarat	6967.9	6049.2	6408.6	5551.9	2506.1			
3.	Maharashtra	404.1	395.6	384.0	282.9	202.8			
4.	Karnataka	28.9	27.3	21.5	28.6	13.6			
5.	Tamil Nadu	1561.7	1761.8	1712.7	1344.7	220.2			
6.	Andhra Pradesh	369.0	412.9	378.6	314.7	101.1			
7.	Pondicherry	0.7	0.3	0.1	—	—			
8.	Orissa	82.1	56.0	51.0	46.4	67.7			

Sl.No.	State	Salt production						Remark
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (upto May)	8	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
9.	West Bengal	14.6	13.4	9.7	19.0	7.3		
10.	Himachal pradesh	3.6	0.7	2.1	4.0	0.5		
11.	Diu & Daman	3.9	3.5	3.7	2.1	2.4		
Grand Total		10482.2	9570.5	9827.1	8325.7	3407.3		

## STATEMENT II

*Distribution of salt State-wise for edible purpose during the Seventh Plan period .*

*(figure in 000 tonnes)*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Supplies of salt for edible purpose during the years						
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (upto April)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	224.7	231.3	201.2	222.8	19.7		
2.	Andaman Nicobar	—	0.2	—	—	—		
3.	Assam	163.7	137.2	149.9	159.2	19.6		
4.	Bihar	512.0	465.4	461.4	507.2	36.2		
5.	Gujarat	354.9	392.8	622.4	914.8	45.5		
6.	Delhi	157.2	160.0	176.3	193.4	15.9		
7.	West Bengal	408.5	450.5	458.8	580.2	30.8		
8.	Goa	2.1	0.8	1.1	0.7	—		
9.	Kerala	167.5	133.9	119.6	117.6	6.6		

## Supplies of salt for edible prupose during the years

1989-90  
(upto April)

7

6

5

4

3

2

Sl.No.

Name of the State

1985-86

1986-87

1987-88

1988-89

1989-90  
(upto April)

10.

Madhya Pradesh

258.5

228.5

194.2

193.0

25.7

11.

Maharashtra

347.1

303.7

266.3

291.4

35.5

12.

Tamil Nadu

388.1

393.0

405.6

304.7

28.4

13.

Karnatak

229.0

185.1

152.5

163.1

15.3

14.

Orissa

197.9

209.0

178.9

202.2

39.6

15.

Rajasthan

128.5

146.0

137.7

200.0

24.4

16.

Punjab

17.6

21.9

38.2

32.3

4.1

17.

Uttar Pradesh

626.4

680.9

606.3

646.7

40.3

18.

Haryana

29.4

40.6

46.7

34.8

1.1

19.

Tripura

23.3

6.7

18.4

11.1

1.8

20.

Meghalaya

9.9

9.0

11.7

3.6

1.7

21.

Mizoram

3.3

—

—

—

—

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Supplies of salt for edible purpose during the years						
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (upto April)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
22.	Sikkim	3.2	3.8	4.7	3.8	—		
23.	Pondicherry	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.1		
24.	Manipur	9.5	8.1	16.2	7.7	2.7		
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.4	3.3	5.4	0.7	1.1		
26.	Nagaland	7.9	5.0	5.5	2.5	—		
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.2	14.9	23.1	15.1	0.7		
28.	Chandigarh	1.3	2.9	6.1	4.3	0.4		
29.	Himachal Pradesh	8.1	4.4	6.6	2.8	3.2		
30.	Defence	5.2	6.7	7.0	7.0	0.3		
31.	Dadar Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—		
32.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—		
	Grand Total	4296.8	4247.0	4322.7	4823.0	400.7		

### Categories of Employees in Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service

11. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service would *inter-alia* include Production Assistants, Transmission Executives, Field Reporters and Farm Reporters; and

(b) if not, how the employees in these categories are to be recruited and which service rules would apply to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Recruitment to these posts is made in accordance with the provisions of the respective recruitment rules.

### Sick Industrial Units

12. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of large and medium industrial units declared sick, State-wise and year-wise from 1986 to 1989 (30.6.89);

(b) the total amount of bank capital locked in these units, State-wise and year-wise from 1986 to 1989 (upto 30.6.89); and

(c) the steps taken to make these units viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The data on sick industrial units in the

country is collected by the Reserve Bank of India and the latest data furnished by them is upto December 1987. A statement showing the State-wise data on sick industries alongwith amount outstanding for the years 1986 and 1987 is given below.

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

- i) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985". A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.
- ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.
- iii) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.
- iv) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines sepa-

rately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sectors.

- v) Government of India introduced a Margin Money

Scheme with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector. Under the liberalised scheme the maximum amount of assistance per unit available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation has been increased from Rs.20,000 to Rs. 50,000.

## STATEMENT

State-wise data on sick industrial units as at the end of December, 1986 and 1987  
(Source: Reserve Bank of India)

Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of Large sick Units	Amount outstanding (Rs. crores)	No. of Non-SSI (Rs. crores)	Amount outstanding (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	44	126.09	70	119.09
Assam	7	34.89	4	7.30
Bihar	17	50.28	29	56.66
Gujarat	68	323.21	131	356.57
Haryana	17	50.95	33	50.66
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	5	1.31
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	1	1.40
Karnataka	43	220.52	62	127.43
Kerala	20	142.35	27	124.75
Maharashtra	161	893.83	252	832.61



<i>Name of the State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of Large sick Units</i>	<i>Amount outstanding (Rs. crores)</i>	<i>No. of Non-SSI (Rs. crores)</i>	<i>Amount outstanding</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
Madhya Pradesh	26	98.58	36	87.59
Orissa	10	29.55	9	33.15
Punjab	6	17.80	21	12.73
Rajasthan	11	40.33	44	80.40
Tamil Nadu	53	184.08	107	228.90
Uttar Pradesh	68	251.08	68	136.37
West Bengal	146	779.81	151	422.38
Goa, Daman & Diu	4	10.27	15*	25.52*
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	1	0.57
Chandigarh	2	4.35	23	40.00
Delhi	7	14.85	23	51.43
Meghalaya	—	—	1	0.79

Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of Large sick Units	Amount outstanding (Rs. crores)	No. of Non-SSI (Rs. crores)	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
Mizoram	—	—	1	0.11
Pondicherry	3	11.34	4	3.33
Tripura	1	2.86	1	0.74
714	3287.02	1119	2801.79	

Note: The figures for 1987 include Large and Medium scale sick industries as per the change in definition of sickness adopted by RBI since 1987 onwards. The separate figures for the sick medium scale industries are not being maintained by RBI.

\* For Goa only.

**Hike in Coal Price**

13. Shri Matilal Hansda: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the average price of coal (per tonne) since nationalisation of coal industry, year-wise upto 1989;

(b) the number of occasions since nationalisation, price of coal (per tonne) have been hiked and extent of hike on each occasion (in rupees as well as in per cent)

(c) the reasons for this frequent price hike; and

(d) the total revenue realised through price hike from 1987 to 1989, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Revisions made in the average pit-head price of coal for Coal India Limited since nationalisation of Coal Industry are indicated in the statement below.

(c) The increase in the price of coal has been necessitated because of increase in the cost of production due to escalation in the cost of inputs viz. wages, VDA, stores, power, capital cost etc.

(d) Coal India Limited earned a additional revenue of about Rs. 150 crores during 1987-88 due to increase in the price of coal effective from 23.12.1987. The additional revenue realised by Coal India Limited during 1988-89 as a result of the price variance was of the order of Rs. 600 crores.

## STATEMENT

## Revision of coal price in Coal India Ltd. after nationalisation of coal mines

Date of revision	Average pit-head price fixed for coal produced by Coal India limited		Increase in price of coal produced by Coal India Ltd.	
	Rs. per tonne	Rs. per tonne	Rs. per tonne	Percentage
1.4.1974	47.50			
1.7.1975	64.92		17.42	36.6
17.7.1979	101.18		36.26	55
14.2.1981	128.02		26.84	26
27.5.1982	145.90		17.88	14
8.1.1984	183.00		37.10	25
9.1.1986	210.00		27.00	15
23.12.87	219.00		9.00	4
1.1.1989	249.00		30.00	13.7

**Scientists engaged in Petro-Research**

14. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian scientists engaged in the field of petro-research at present in the country;

(b) the annual production of petroleum products at the time of Independence and at present;

(c) whether the demand for petro-production continues to grow at an appreciable rate and several sectors of the economy appear to be relying more on hydrocarbons consumption; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard so far as the question of prognostic hydrocarbon resource base is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) This information is not maintained.

(b) The production of petroleum products in 1947-48 and 1988-89 was 0.23 mil-

lion tonnes and 46.42 million tonnes respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Intensive exploration efforts are undertaken to ensure additional accretion of oil and gas reserves and the 7th Plan target of additions of geological reserves of 956 million tonnes of oil and 497 billion cubic metres of gas are expected to be achieved as a result of these exploration efforts.

### **Non-Conventional Energy Projects in Jammu & Kashmir**

15. SHRIMOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details of the projects taken up by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Jammu & Kashmir alongwith the estimated cost of each project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has taken up various programmes in Jammu & Kashmir in the area of non-conventional energy sources under which systems and devices are installed. A statement showing the number of systems and devices installed/to be installed under various programmes of the Department and the Central allocation involved in relation to programme is given below.

### **STATEMENT**

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Systems and devices installed to be installed</i>	<i>Approx. Central expenditure involved (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Community/Institutional Biogas Plants	4	6.05
2.	National Programme of Biogas Development		29.78

1	2	3	4
	Family size biogas plants	651	
	Target for 1989-90	200	
3.	National Programme of Improved Chulhas		81.70
	Improved Chulhas	76502	
	Target for 1989-90	40000	
4	Solar Photovoltaic Programme		5.17
	a) Pump	1	
	b) Community Lighting/TV	3	
	c) PV Powered TV Transmitters	8	
5.	Solar Thermal Energy Programme		41.63
	a) Solar Cookers	124	
	b) Water Heating Systems	31	
	c) Water Heating Systems (Domestic)	6	
	d) Solar Stills	60	
6.	Solar Passive Architecture		48.66
	a) Green Houses	5	
	b) Passive Houses	14	
	c) TAP Collectors	630	
7.	Wind Energy Programme		25.05
	a) Wind Pumps	3	
	b) Wind Electric Generator (10 KW)	3	
	c) Wind Battery Charges (300W)	2	

1	2	3	4
8.	Battery Powered Vehicles	10	12.85
9.	Biomass Energy Programme		39.00
	a) Sterling Engines	20	
	b) Gasifiers.	15	
		Total	289.89

**Promotion Policy for Ex-cadre Officers  
in Information and Broadcasting  
Ministry**

16. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the promotion policy for ex-cadre officers like Extension Officer, Farm Radio Officer and non-gazetted staff like Field Reporter, Farm Radio Reporters in

his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): The posts of Extension Officer, Farm Radio Officer and non-gazetted staff like Field Reporters and Farm Radio Reporters are not ex-cadre posts. A statement showing the promotional avenues for these posts is given below.

## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	Pay Scale	Eligible for promotion to	Percentage of promotion
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Farm of Home Units</i>				
1.	Farm Radio Reporter	Rs. 1400-2600	Farm Radio Officer	50%
2.	Farm Radio Officer	Rs. 2000-3500	Joint Director (Farm & Home)	100%
3.	Joint Director (Farm & Home)	Rs. 3000-4500	Director (Farm & Home)	100%
<i>Family Welfare Units</i>				
1.	Field Reporter	Rs. 1400-2600	Extension Officer	50%
2.	Extension Officer	Rs. 2000-3500	—	—

**Note :** The Post of Farm Radio Officer and Extension Officer have been equated with the post of Programme Executive in the proposed Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service. Once the new service is constituted the Farm Radio Officer and Extension Officers will also become eligible for promotion to various grades in the Programme cadre as envisaged in the proposed Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service.



**Audition of Artists in Air/Doordarshan**

17. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether audition for artists in All India Radio and Doordarshan are taken date-wise; and

(b) if not, what is the present system for taking audition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). The auditions of artists in All India Radio are done category-wise.

As regards Doordarshan, in the case of music artists, it accepts the grading by All India Radio. For Dance and Drama artists, the auditions are held as and when required subject to receipt of applications and availability of Technical facilities in the studios. For this purpose, each Kendra has a local Audition Committee which meets periodically and makes the recommendations. At the Directorate there is a Central Audition Board for Dance which considers the cases of upgradation to higher grade on the basis of recommendations received from various Kendras.

**Construction of Yatrikas/Yatriniwas in Himachal Pradesh**

18. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given on 14 August, 1987 and 5th August, 1983 to Unstarred Question No.s 2962 and 2085 regarding construction of Yatrikas/Yatriniwas in Himachal Pradesh and construction of Sarai at Sri Naina Devi in Bilaspur District and State:

(a) the progress made as on 31 March 1989 in respect of the construction of Yatri-

kas/Yatriniwas by Bhartiya Yatri Awas Vikas Samiti at Sri Naina Devi, Jwalamukhi and Chintpurni; and

(b) the estimated cost and the target dates for completion in each case alongwith the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM: (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Department of Tourism has not sanctioned any scheme for construction of Yatrikas/Yatriniwas through Bhartiya Yatri Awas Vikas Samiti at Sri Naina Devi Jwalamukhi and Chintpurni.

(b) Does not arise.

**Computer Programme in Coal Mines**

19. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce Computer programmes in all the coal mines;

(b) if so, the steps taken by different coal companies in that regard; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The following steps have been taken by the coal companies to introduce automation in coal mines:

***Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries:***

Coal India Limited have set up a Standing Committee for planning and installation of computers at various levels. The Committee has suggested installation of:-

- a) Supermini-Mainframe computers at company Headquarters;
- b) Mini-computers at area level, and
- c) Micro-computers at colliery level.

The computer application is under implementation in the following areas of activity:-

- a) Payrolls and financial accounting;
- b) On line material management system;
- c) Project management and monitoring system;
- d) Personnel Information System;
- e) Mine Planning and Design,
- f) Seismic Survey and Geology Plans

*The Singareni Collieries Company Limited*

- 1) A mini-computer, costing Rs. 30 lakhs, has been installed at corporate office, Kothagudem.
- 2) Five personal computer systems, costing about Rs. 7.5 lakhs have been installed in large mines.
- 3) Eight Personal computer systems, costing about Rs. 12 lakhs, have been installed in the offices of the General managers.
- 4) Six more personal computer

systems, costing about Rs. 9 lakhs, have been installed in the Main Hospital and various other departments.

Computer application in S C C L mines is being increasingly resorted to for storage, retrieval and interpretation of data in areas like, production, productivity, industrial management, man-power-inventory, maintenance of pay-rolls, and monitoring of equipment performance, safety situation etc.

**Poor Reception of Kodaikanal T.V Relay Centre**

20. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the picture clarity of Kodaikanal T.V. Relay Centre is only 60 per cent in Thanjavur town and its neighbourhood;

(b) whether during the months of February to May 1989, the reception of Thanjavur and its neighbourhood is affected by the interference of Madras two transmission Channel 6, Hyderabad Channel 7, and from Sri Lanka and Bangladesh;

(c) whether several representations have been received to improve the clarity of the picture of the Kodaikanal T.V. Relay Centre in Thanjavur and its neighbourhood; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to rectify the defects and to improve the picture clarity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). Thanjavur is outside the primary coverage area of the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Kodiakanal and is therefore not expected to receive satisfactory service

from this transmitter. Weak and irregular TV signals from distant domestic and foreign transmitters are reported to be received in and around Thanjavur during certain seasons due to abnormal propagation conditions causing interference with the reception of the Kodaikanal transmitter.

(c) Representations have been received from time to time for providing satisfactory TV service at Thanjavur and its surrounding areas.

(d) Establishment of a low power (100 W) T transmitter at Thanjavur has been approved. The transmitter is envisaged to be set up during the current year itself.

#### **Clearance to Balagarh Power Project, West Bengal**

21. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government has requested Union Government to clear the Balagarh power project in view of the availability for foreign assistance;

(b) if so, the project stage thereof; and

(c) when the project is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). A project report for Balagarh Thermal Power Project (3x210 MW) was received from West Bengal State Electricity Board in May, 1989, and is presently under examination in the Central Electricity Authority. It could be cleared after the essential inputs/clearances like fuel linkage, water availability, environmental clearance etc. have been tied up.

#### **Power Plant in Eighth Plan**

22. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up any power plant in West Bengal or any other State during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). It is tentatively envisaged to add a generating capacity of about 38,000 MW during the Eighth Five Year Plan in the country. Power projects of about 1681.5 MW capacity are likely to yield benefit in the State Sector in West Bengal as per the present tentative programme.

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

#### **F.M. Transmitters at Rajamundry, Seethampet and Bhadravari, Andhra Pradesh**

23. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up F.M. transmitters at Rajamundry, Seethampet and Bhadravari of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government have received any proposal from Andhra Pradesh Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

**BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A memorandum was received from Andhra Pradesh Government containing a proposal for setting up of a F.M. transmitter each at Rajamundry, Seethampeta and Bhadrugiri.

The matter was examined in detail. Rajamundry receives primary grade day time coverage from Vijayawada whereas the 100 KW MW transmitter at Visakhapatnam provides primary grade day time coverage to the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Vizianagram. Bhadrugiri and Seethampeta are in Srikakulam district. Therefore, from coverage point of view there is no felt need for a separate Radio Station either at Seethampeta or Bhadrugiri.

**Flaring of Natural Gas**

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

(a) whether any LPG or associated gas was also flared along with natural gas during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof; and

(c) the quantity of natural gas/LPG/associated gas sold in the country during 1987-88 and 1988-89 and the income therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b): During 1988-89 a quantity for about 10.55 million cubic metres per day of associated natural gas was flared.

(c) ONGC and OIL sell a mixture of associated and free natural gas. The quantity of natural gas sold by ONGC and OIL

during 1987-88 and 1988-89 were 6622 million cubic metres and 7638 million cubic metres and the income from natural gas was Rs. 793 crores in 1987-88 and Rs. 1109.52 crores in 1988-89. The quantities of LPG sold in the country during 1987-88 and 1988-89 were 1684.0 thousand metric tonnes and 1990.35 thousand metric tonnes respectively. The net income from such sales is not maintained as these sales involve inter-company transfers and different margins for different companies/locations.

**T.V. Relay Centres at Changanacherry and Kottayam, Kerala**

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a T.V. relay centres at Changanacherry, Kottayam, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The TV Relay Centre at Changanacherry in District Kottayam in Kerala State is envisaged to be set up and commissioned into service during the current year itself.

**Allotment of Paraffin Wax in Kerala**

26. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of units in small scale industrial sector are on the verge of closure due to the non-availability of paraffin wax;

(b) whether Government have received

any request from Kerala Government for adequate allotment of paraffin wax;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action Government have taken to meet the requirement of State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (d). Paraffin wax is a deficit product and allocation to States depends upon the availability of the product. Presently, the availability of paraffin wax is less than the assessed capacity of the units in the various states including Kerala. Owing to the limited availability, the allocation of paraffin wax to all States/Union territories Administration is done on pro-rata basis.

#### **TV expansion Programme in Kerala**

27. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the TV expansion work done in Kerala during the last one year; and

(b) the percentage population covered at present and the future plan thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) During last one year (with effect from July, 1988), the following T.V. Projects in the State of Kerala were completed:-

- (i) Establishment of a low Power (100 W) TV transmitter at Kalpetta; and
- (ii) The existing High Power (10 KW) T.V. transmitter at Calicut were linked to Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum via micro-

wave circuit for relay of Primary (Regional) service.

In addition, work is in progress for the establishment of Low Power T.V. transmitters at seven places, namely, Pathanamthitta, Idukki, Changanacherry, Kayamkulam, Shoranpur, Tellicherry and Trichur. All these transmitters are envisaged to be commissioned into service during 1989 itself.

Besides, the scheme for establishment of a high power (10 KW) transmitter at Calicut in replacement of the existing low power (100W) transmitter is also under implementation.

(b) TV service is, at present, available to about 85.7% population of Kerala which is expected to increase to about 97% on completion of all the Seventh Plan schemes.

#### **Expenditure on Airports maintained by N.A.A.**

28. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state the amount spent on the maintenance of the airports maintained by National Airports Authority during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): During the last three years, the National Airports Authority has spent an amount of Rs. 142.21 crores on the maintenance of airports.

[Translation]

#### **Mini Hydel Project**

29. SHRI KAMALA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

take up mini hydel projects;

(b) if so, the number of such hydel projects likely to be taken up this year; and

(c) if not the reason therefor

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (b) and (c). Mini hydel projects being taken up jointly with State Government agencies this year are as follows:-

1. Andhra Pradesh	3 Nos.
2. Madhya Pradesh	1 Nos.
3. Orissa	2 Nos.
4. Punjab	5 Nos.
5. Uttar Pradesh	3 Nos.

[English]

**Revenue earned from 'Mahabharat'  
Serial**

30. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:  
SHRI MANIK REDDY:  
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:

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

(a) the amount of revenue earned by the Doordarshan on advertisements during the telecast of T.V. Serial 'Mahabharat' since its beginning;

(b) the revenue earned on advertisements for each episode of 'Mahabharat'; and

(c) how many more episodes on 'Mahabharat' have been permitted to be telecast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):**

(a) The gross revenue earned by Doordarshan from advertisements and sponsorship of 'Mahabharat' from the beginning of its telecast to June, 1989 comes to Rs. 23,59,65,000/-.

(b) The gross revenue earned from each episode of 'Mahabharat' is about Rs. 60.50 lakhs, on an average.

(c) Originally, the serial was approved for 52 episodes. 39 episodes have been telecast by June, 1989. The producer has requested for more episodes. Since it is felt that they cannot complete the epic story in 52 episodes, the Government is agreeable to grant some more episodes of this serial.

**Casual Artists in Doordarshan Kendra,  
Hyderabad**

31. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for appointing casual artists in Hyderabad Doordarshan Kendra;

(b) the remuneration paid to different categories of artists; and

(c) the number of males and females casual artists are there at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) Casual artists are engaged on the basis of voice and camera tests from the applications received from eligible candidates from time to time.

(b) While casual Announcers are paid Rs. 100/- per assignment, the casual News Presenters are paid Rs. 20/- per assignment.

(c) There are, at present, 18 casual artists out of which 13 are male and 5 are female artists.

### **Central Investment Subsidy Scheme**

32. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received by Union Government for continuing the Central Investment Subsidy that was stopped in September, 1988; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government has not extended the Scheme beyond 30th September, 1988.

### **Compensation to oustees of Super Thermal Power Station at Shaktinagar (Uttar Pradesh)**

33. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since decided to compensate the persons displaced from land used for the purpose of the Super Thermal Power Station at Shaktinagar, (Uttar Pradesh);

(b) if so, the formula decided for the purpose; and

(c) the steps taken so far to implement the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per existing practice, compensation for the land oustees are paid on the basis of the assessment made by the concerned State Governments. In respect of the land oustees of the Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project, the National Thermal Power Corporation have already paid a sum of Rs. 2.42 crores as compensation to the Government of Uttar Pradesh as per their assessment.

### **Clearance to Major Power Projects**

34. SHRI M.U. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently cleared two major power projects with foreign aid and assistance/loans;

(b) if so, the details of these projects; and

(c) the efforts proposed to be made to adhere to the scheduled completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). Dulhasti (3x130 MW) and Uri (4x120 MW) Hydro electric Projects in Jammu & Kashmir, to be implemented by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) and the Dadri Combined Cycle Gas based power project (817 MW) in Uttar Pradesh to be implemented by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) have recently been approved by the Government for implementation with foreign assistance. The estimated cost of these projects is Rs. 1262.97 crores, Rs. 1632.62 crores and Rs. 783.44 crores respectively.

(c) To ensure full accountability for the implementation, the two hydroelectric projects are being implemented on a turn-key

basis, and the contract for main plant for Dadri project would also be on turn-key basis. The progress of works would be monitored very closely by the project authorities, the Central Electricity Authority and the Department of Power.

### **Violation of capacity production by companies with foreign shareholdings**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that some companies with foreign shareholdings have violated the capacity of production;

(b) whether the goods produced in excess of capacity have been cleared after payment of excise duty; if not, the details thereof for the year 1988; and

(c) what action Government have taken against those companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). In order to encourage industrial units to maximise their production by utilization of installed capacities, Government has from time to time introduced schemes of re-endorsement of capacities by recognising capacities already installed as evidenced by the highest production achieved by the concerned undertaking. Re-endorsement is granted on the basis of production performance only, subject to certain conditions, and no further examination/enquiry as to the build-up of capacity is to be undertaken. Excise duty is leviable on the goods actually produced irrespective of the licensed capacity.

### **Losses in Coal India Limited**

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

(a) the year since when the Coal India Ltd. has been incurring losses;

(b) the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to improve its performance;

(d) if so, the result of those efforts;

(e) the performance of CIL in 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Since its inception, the Coal India Limited has been suffering losses every year except during the year 1981-82 when it earned a profit of Rs. 34.20 crores.

(b) Main reason for losses in Coal India Limited, is that in the past the increase in administered price did not fully cover the escalation in the cost of various inputs like wages, power, fuel, explosives, capital etc. and there was always a time lag between price increase and escalation in the cost of inputs. Low productivity has also been responsible for losses.

(c) Some of the important steps to contain the losses of Coal India Ltd. and increase its efficiency are briefly indicated below:-

- (i) Increase in production and productivity, with special emphasis on underground mines.
- (ii) Improvement in availability and utilisation of equipment by providing adequate workshop



support, improved management of spares and timely rehabilitation of equipment.

- (iii) Improved manpower planning including redeployment of surplus workers and restricting the intake of new employees against vacancies caused by natural wastage.
- (iv) Economy in the consumption of spares and various other inputs by improving blasting efficiency, power factor and improved inventory control.
- (v) Improved monitoring of cost reduction measures.
- (vi) Efforts are being made to reduce the total outstanding against major consumers like State Electricity Boards.
- (vii) A number of systems improvement and managerial measures have been adopted to improve efficiency of operations.
- (viii) Efforts towards reorganisation of existing mines to improve productivity.

(d) As a result of these efforts man and machine productivity of Coal India Ltd. has improved during last few years and consequently the losses in Coal India Ltd. has been less than what they would have been otherwise.

(e) The Accounts of Coal India Ltd. for the year 1988-89 have not yet been finalised. It is, however, expected that loss in Coal India Ltd. during the year 1988-89 will be substantially less than what was budgeted and will also be lower than the loss

during the year 1987-88.

### **Security Deposits towards Lost Cylinder and Regulator**

37. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the security deposit for the L.P.G. cylinder and its regulator is Rs. 450/- and Rs. 50/- respectively in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the I.O.C. gas agencies ask for a security deposit of Rs. 1500/- and Rs. 250/- for the cylinder and the regulator respectively in case the cylinder and the regulator are stolen;

(c) if so, the rationale behind these abnormal rates of security deposit;

(d) whether it is proposed to reduce the amount of this security deposit; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Yes, sir

(b) No, sir;

(c) to (e). Do not arise in view of (b) above.

### **Oil Refinery at Mangalore Project**

38. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 6 December, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3569 regarding Mangalore Refinery project and state:

(a) whether the detailed project report has been prepared and submitted to Government, and

(b) if so, the follow up action taken thereon?

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

(b) The processing of the Detailed Project Report for obtaining the approval of the Government has been initiated.

### **Dislocation in the schedule of Indian Airlines**

39. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schedule of Indian Airlines has been disturbed due to late arrivals/departures of planes during the last three months;

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

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). During the period April, 1989 to June, 1989, over 66% of Indian Airlines' flights left on time. Only 2.5% of the flights were delayed due to reasons within the control of Indian Airlines. 28.42% of the flights, operated by Indian Airlines were delayed due to consequential reasons.

(c) Indian Airlines is inducting 31 A-320 aircraft into its fleet between 1989 and 1992. With the induction of these aircraft, the re-

quired cushion/standby capacity will become available with the Corporation which will help to minimise consequential delays. Onetime performance is being monitored constantly.

[Translation]

### **Survey on Production and Availability of Power**

40. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:  
SHRI BALWANT SINH RAMMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study was recently conducted regarding production and availability of power by the Central Electricity Authority;

(b) if so, whether electricity will become more scarce by the end of the Eighth Plan according to the report of this study team; and

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

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

(a) The Thirteenth Electric Power Survey Committee was constituted in Feb., 1986, to review the demand projections in detail, keeping in view the year 2004-2005. The Committee submitted its report in December, 1987, which forecasted the power requirements and availability upto the end of the Eighth Plan (1994-95) and the power requirements from 1994-95 to 2004-05. As this is a continuous process, the Fourteenth Electric Power Survey Committee has been constituted in Feb., 1989, to review the demand projections, in detail, keeping in view the Eighth Plan proposals and to project the perspective demand upto the year 2009-10. The Committee will submit its report by 31st December, 1990.

(b) and (c). According to the Thirteenth Electric Power Survey the position at the end

of Seventh and Eighth Plans would be as under:-

	<i>Power supply position at the End of the Seventh Plan</i>	<i>End of the Eighth Plan</i>
Peak Availability (MW)	37674	61418
Peak Requirement (MW)	47014	72711
Deficity (MW)	9340	11293
Percentage Deficity	15.53	19.86
Energy Availability (MW)	234188	381856
Energy Requirement (MW)	249059	384764
Deficit (MW)	14871	2908
Percentage Deficit	5.97	0.7%

It will be seen that the energy shortage in the country would decline by the end of the Eighth Plan.

[English]

#### Wind Electric Generators in Tamil Nadu

41. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a wind electric generator developed indigenously has been recently commissioned in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) its performance as compared to the imported machines;

(d) the cost of manufacture of the indigenously developed machine as compared to the imported one, indicating the foreign exchange saved;

(e) whether more similar machines are

proposed to be manufactured and installed, in the country; and

(f) if so, the sites selected for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under a Research & Development project of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, two prototypes of grid-connected 55 KW wind electric generators have been indigenously developed and fabricated by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. The first prototype was successfully installed and commissioned at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu on 28th January, 1989.

(c) The machine has generally operated satisfactorily. Initial results indicate slightly lower performance of indigenously developed prototype as the control setting

are yet to be optimized.

(d) The cost of fabrication of the first indigenous prototype was Rs. 12.50 lakh with an indigenous content of 43%. The cost of indigenous units at the level of manufacture of 10 units has been projected at Rs. 11.50 lakhs with indigenous content increased to about (70%). The cost of an equivalent imported machine is about Rs. 10.50 lakhs.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. The second prototype of the indigenous machine is under installation at Tuna near Kandla in Gujarat. This will be followed during the current year itself by a wind farm projects of 550 KW aggregate capacity at the same site based on ten indigenously produced 55 KW machines.

#### **Setting up of Power Projects in Rajasthan**

42. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal for setting up certain power projects in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details and the present position thereof;

(c) whether Rajasthan is likely to face acute power shortage by the end of the Eighth Plan;

(d) if so, whether any survey has been conducted to ascertain the quantum of power shortage; and if so, with what results; and

(e) the remedial steps taken or proposed to meet this shortage of power in the State?

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

(a) and (b). The present status of the proposals received in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) from the State Government for setting up of power projects in Rajasthan is given below:-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name (Thermal/Hydro)</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Present status</i>
1.	Kota Pumped Storage (Hydro)	2x100 = 200	Reply of State Govt. is awaited on certain comments by the CEA.
2.	Suratgarh (Thermal)	2x210 = 420	Coal linkage is yet to be tied up.
3.	Dhaulpur (Thermal)	2x210 = 420	Ministry of Environment and Forests have rejected the project site as it was likely to have adverse effect on the environment and on the Taj Mahal. Project authorities have to locate alternative site and submit a revised report.
4.	Chittorgarh (Thermal)	2x210 = 420	Rajasthan State Electricity Board was informed in July,

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name (Thermal/Hydro)</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Present status</i>
			1989 that further investigations are to be carried out by the project authorities to tie up water and other inputs.
5.	Mandalgarh (Thermal)	3x210 = 630	- do -
6.	Rahughat (Hydro)	4x40 = 160	Report returned to Project authorities in Feb., 1988 for resubmission after Inter-State aspects have been resolved.
7.	Mount Abu Multipurpose (Hydro)	2 x 5 = 10	Replies on certain comments of CEA are awaited from the RSEB.  Being a multi-purpose project the scheme also requires to be cleared by Technical Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources.
8.	Jakham (Hydro) (Revised)	1x5.5 = 5.5	Report returned to project authorities in November, 1988, for non-submission of certain additional information.
9.	Jawai Mini (Hydro)	4x0.6 = 2.4	Reply from State Govt. is awaited on certain comments by the CEA. Scheme has been returned as reply has not been received for the last three years.

(c) and (d). According to the 13th Electric Power Survey of India, Rajasthan is likely to face a peaking deficit of about 41% and energy deficit of about 35% at the end of the Eighth Plan period.

cient load management and energy conservation.

[*Translation*]

#### Foreign loan by BHEL

(e) Measures for improving supply position include expediting the completion of ongoing projects, renovation and modernisation of existing power stations, reduction in transmission & distribution losses, effi-

43. DR. CHANDRASHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electri-

icals Limited proposes to take loan from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the amount thereof and the country from which it proposes to take the loan; and

(c) the items on which the said loan is proposed to be spent and how it is proposed to be repaid?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO):** (a) to (c). To finance their current imports, BHEL has been requested to raise foreign exchange loans. Depending on the offers from International Banks, the company will decide on the quantum and sources of the loans. The loan will be repaid from the inflows generated by the company.

[English]

#### **Crude Oil Production**

44. **SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:**  
**SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:**

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

(a) whether there has been a net increase in crude oil production during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the total increase in production during 1988-89; and

(c) to what extent the production of crude oil will meet the demand the coming years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT):** (a) and (b). **Yes Sir.** The production of crude oil during 1988-89 was 32.025 million tonnes as against 30.36 million tonnes in 1987-88.

(c) The level of crude oil production and

the extent to which it will meet the demand during the 8th Plan Period will be known only after the finalisation of the 8th Plan as a whole.

#### **Power Production**

45. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the power production at the end of the Sixth Plan;

(b) the increase in power production made during the Seventh Plan period;

(c) whether a new plan has been chalked out to increase the power output in the Eighth Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the target fixed to meet the cent per cent requirement of power in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI):**

(a) The energy generation in the country during the terminal year of the Sixth Plan i.e. 1984-85 was 156.63 billion units.

(b) The energy generation in the country during the Seventh Plan period is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Energy generation (BU)</i>
1985-86	170.04
1986-87	187.60
1987-88	201.89
1988-89	221.12
1989-90 (anticipated)	251.30

(c) and (d). It is tentatively envisaged to add a generating capacity of about 38,000

MW during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(e) Due to serious constraints of resources, it would not be possible to meet the cent per cent peaking power requirements of the country during the Eighth Plan period.

#### **External Assistance for Power Projects In Punjab**

46. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have any proposals under consideration for external assistance for any new power projects in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) At present, there is no proposal under active consideration for external assistance for any new power project in Punjab.

(b) Question does not arise.

#### **Arrival of first Airbus A-320**

47. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:  
SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first "fly by wire" Airbus A-320 bought by Indian Airlines from Airbus Industries of France has arrived and started flying;

(b) if so, what is the experience of its functioning; and

(c) the schedule of delivery of other such buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The operation of the aircraft has been found smooth so far.

(c) 4, out of a total of 31 Airbus A-320 aircraft on order have already been received by Indian Airlines. The delivery schedule of the remaining 27 aircraft is as follows:-

<i>Month</i>	<i>No. of aircraft</i>
July, 1989	1
August, 1989	2
September, 1989	2
October, 1989	1
November, 1989	2
December, 1989	2
January, 1990	2
February, 1990	1
March, 1990	2
December, 1990	2
January, 1991	2
February, 1991	1
March, 1991	1
November, 1991	2
December, 1991	3
January, 1992	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>

**Shortage of Coking Coal**

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal to utilise the low grade non-cooking coal available in Talcher field to produce semi-coke by low temperature carbonisation process in order to remove the shortage of coking coal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No. Sir. There is no proposal under consideration of Govt. to produce semi-coke by low temperature carbonisation process from low-grade non-coking coal available in Talcher coalfields.

(b) Does not arise.

**Demand for Vayudoot services in Bihar**

49. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Vayudoot services in different towns of Bihar in 1989, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastructure and feasibility, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Purnea in the State of Bihar during the remaining part of the current financial year

**[Translation]****Development of Hang Gliding in Uttar Pradesh**

50. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to develop hang-gliding as a popular tourist sport in Himalayan regions;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to conduct any studies to explore possibilities of develop hang-gliding sport in Pithoragarh and Uttarkashi districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The Central Department of Tourism encourages development of adventure sport which has potential to attract tourists and enthusiasts, both foreign and domestic, but specific proposals have to be initiated by concerned State Government. We have not received any proposal either to study or develop hang-gliding sport in Pithoragarh and Uttarkashi in Uttar Pradesh from the State Government.

**[English]****Vayudoot service from Bhubaneswar**

51. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places which are connected by Vayudoot services from Bhubaneswar;

(b) whether there is any proposal to



connect more places during this financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Hyderabad, Vishakhapatnam and Jeypore are the places connected by Vayudoot services to Bhubaneswar.

(b) and (c). Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastructure and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Gopalpur and Jharsuguda in Orissa.

#### Report of Industrial Development

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

(a) whether the Backward Areas Development Committee constituted by Government for around industrial development has submitted its report;

(b) if so, when and the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) the recommendations accepted by Government and follow up action taken in each case; and

(d) the recommendations Government have rejected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). The Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted to review and revise the Central incentive schemes for industrial development of backward areas had submitted its report in December, 1986. The recommendations of the Committee are still under the consideration

of the Government.

#### Issue of Bonds by Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Japan

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had issued bonds in Japan in the recent past; and

(b) if so, the total amount collected from the bonds and the terms and conditions thereof?

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

(b) ONGC issued Samurai Bonds for Japanese Yen 20 Billion on 28th March, 1989 at an interest of 5.5% per annum payable annually with a premium of 1.20%.

[*Translation*]

#### Assistance to Industries

54. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to withdraw concessions from industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be withdrawn;

(c) whether the industries are likely to face difficulties by withdrawing such concessions;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to give assistance to the industries in such a position; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). Concessions like priority in Licensing, Concessional Finance, Exemption under the Income-Tax Act etc. are available to entrepreneurs for setting up industries in the Industrially Backward Areas identified by the Central Government. Transport Subsidy is also available to the industrial units in the areas notified under the Scheme. The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, however, has not been extended beyond 30th September, 1988.

[English]

#### Development of Gas Grid

55. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been planning to develop gas grid to reduce oil consumption; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme worked out; and the steps taken in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). Natural gas is being supplied in various parts of the country, it can be used in certain sectors as an alternative to liquid petroleum products. Pipelines are laid in accordance with the requirements of supplying gas to the consumers. Additional pipelines are being laid and will be laid to meet the future requirements.

#### CAG's Report on performance of State Electricity Boards

56. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his report on the performance of State Electricity Boards has pointed out some glaring deficiencies in the planning and execution of transmission line works of the State Electricity Boards, as reported in the "Deccan Herald" dated 8 June, 1989; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

#### T.V. Serial 'Mahabharat'

57. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:-

(a) when the 'Mahabharat' T.V. serial was started on Doordarshan;

(b) the time given for the completion of the serial;

(c) whether the serial will be completed within the time fixed for it;

(d) if not, whether Government contemplate to extend the time for this TV serial; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to change the timings of telecast of this serial?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):** (a) to (d). Telecast of the serial 'Mahabharat' commenced on 2.10.1988 on a weekly frequency. The serial was originally approved for 52 episodes. But the producer has requested the Government to grant further episodes. Since it is felt that the producer is not able to complete the epic story in 52 episodes, the Government is agreeable to extend this serial by some more episodes.

(e) Some demands to change the present timing have been received and these are being examined.

#### Land for new coal projects in States

58. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESH-  
WARI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has urged the State Governments to hand over the land for starting new coal projects in the States;

(b) if so, whether the land problems has held up many CIL projects;

(c) if so, the projects which were held up and the States where these projects are likely to be started; and

(d) the reasons for delay and the steps being taken to commission these projects?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) to (d). From time to time the Central Government has been taking up issues connected with land acquisition and allied problems with the concerned State Governments. It is true that non-availability of land is affecting implementation of some of the on-going as well as new coal

projects. Most of the coal projects, which are suffering due to land acquisition problems, are located in West Bengal and Bihar. Presently, there are 11 such major projects where progress of work has been affected due to land acquisition problems. The progress of held-up projects is being constantly monitored by the Department and concerned State Governments are being repeatedly requested to remove bottlenecks and ensure acquisition of land by offering a liberal rehabilitation package to land-oustees; the entire cost of which has been agreed to be met by the Central Government.

[Translation]

#### Modernisation of Patna/Ranchi Airports

59. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modernise Patna and Ranchi Airports during the Eighth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):** (a) and (b). Very High Frequency (VHF) Communication, High Frequency (HF) Communication, Non-Directional Beacon (NDB) Very High Frequency Omni Range (VDR), Distance Measuring Equipment (DME), Instrument Landing System (ILS) and Automatic Message Switching Systems (AMSS) have already been provided at Patna airport. A new terminal building with larger capacity is planned in the 8th Five Year Plan at this airport.

Very High Frequency (VHF) Communication, High Frequency (HF) Communication, Non-Directional Beacon (NDB) and Very High Frequency Omni Range (VOR) facili-

ties have already been provided at Ranchi airport. It is planned to strengthen the runway and associated pavements at this airport in the 8th Five Year Plan.

### **Applications considered by Oil Selection Board**

60. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the selection of LPG agencies and petrol pumps is being done by an independent Board;

(b) if so, the number of applications considered by the Board during the last six months and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the number of applications on which decision has been taken upto March, 1989 and the number of those on which decision still remains to be taken?

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

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

### **Westland Helicopters**

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

(a) Whether the performance of Westland Helicopters in Bombay High is satisfactory;

(b) if not the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the O.N.G.C. have sought permission from Government for taking help

from other foreign helicopter operators;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) the action taken by Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). There has been some shortfall in availability of helicopters vis a-vis the requirements of ONGC. This is attributable to operational & other factors.

(c) No. Sir.

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

### **Collision of IA Aircraft with Bus at Delhi Airport**

62. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of air crashes occurred so far since April, 1989;

(b) whether an aircraft of Indian Airlines had crashed at Delhi Airport due to collision with a bus;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total loss suffered as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There has been no air accident since April, 89 to date.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. However, on 16.6.1989 one TU-154 aircraft came into contact with a passenger coach due to the mistake of the

driver of the coach and was slightly damaged. The aircraft was subjected to necessary repairs and made serviceable.

[*English*]

### **Energisation of Pumpsets**

63. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target to energise pumpsets in the country during 1989-90 and the total number of pumpsets energised so far, State-wise; and

(b) the break-up of the pumpsets energised district-wise in Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a) Statement I indicating statewide target of energisation of pumpsets during 1989-90, pumpsets energised from 1.4.1989 to 31.5.1989 and total number of pumpsets energised upto 31.5.1989 is given below.

(b) Statement II indicating district-wise number of pumpsets energised in Uttar Pradesh as on 31.3.1989 is given below.

## STATEMENT-1

## State-wise progress of energisation of Electric I.P. Sets/Tubewells

(Provisional)

Sl.No.	States	Targets for the year 1989-90	Achievement from 1.4.89 to 31.5.89	Total Achievement as on 31.5.89
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77000	4104	1048161
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
3.	Assam	400	Nil	3333
4.	Bihar	10000	433 (c)	241680 (b)
5.	Goa	—	46	3524
6.	Gujarat	18000	1867	410156
7.	Haryana	8200	495 (c)	332671 (b)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	N.A.	3106 (a)
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	100	Nil	1876
10.	Karnataka	40000	2794 (c)	634910 (b)

*total Achievement as on 31.5.89*

*Achievement from 1.4.89 to 31.5.89*

*Targets for the year 1989-90*

Sl.No.	States	1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala		10000		1335	192616
12.	Madhya Pradesh		65000		4341	715777
13.	Maharashtra		72750		10064	1398567
14.	Manipur		—		Nil	45
15.	Meghalaya		—		Nil	65
16.	Mizoram		—		—	—
17.	Nagaland		—		Nil	22
18.	Orissa		4300		104 (c)	42513 (b)
19.	Punjab		18000		494	536000
20.	Rajasthan		160000		2208	328410
21.	Sikkim		—		—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu		35000		3006	1238947
23.	Tripura		50		2	1250

Sl.No.	States	Targets for the year 1989-90	Achievement from 1.4.89 to 31.5.89	total Achievement as on 31.5.89
1	2	3	4	5
25.	West Bengal	12160	750	70151
	Total (States)	406960	33681	7822227
	Total (UTs)	500	215	30718
	Total (All India )	407460	33896	7852945

(a) as on 31.3.1989 (b) As on 30.4.88 (c) from 1.4. 89 to 30.4.89 (NA) - Not available indicates Nil.



**STATEMENT II***District-wise number of pumpset energised as on 31.3.1989 in Uttar Pradesh*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Total No. of Pumpsets Energised Upto March, 1989.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Saharanpur	22992
2.	Muzaffarnagar	32251
3.	Meerut	44386
4.	Ghaziabad	9715
5.	Bulandshahr	43023
6.	Aligarh	25628
7.	Mathura	10028
8.	Agra	12306
9.	Mainpuri	12517
10.	Etah	11402
11.	Bareilly	5680
12.	Budaun	12176
13.	Shahjahanpur	6983
14.	Pilibhit	5506
15.	Bijnor	23749
16.	Moradabad	25927
17.	Rampur	5535
18.	Farrukhabad	13593
19.	Etawah	4999
20.	Kanpur Nagar	7379

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<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
21.	Kanpur Dehat	7379
22.	Fatehpur	9959
23.	Allahabad	15659
24.	Jhansi	2712
25.	Lalitpur	391
26.	Jalaun	1655
27.	Hamirpur	1502
28.	Banda	2690
29.	Varanasi	23447
30.	Mirzapur	4361
31.	Jaunpur	22233
32.	Ghazipur	21546
33.	Ballia	10926
34.	Gorakhpur	8490
35.	Deoria	9234
36.	Basti	10132
37.	Azamgarh	33097
38.	Lucknow	8180
39.	Raebareli	11418
40.	Unnao	4350
41.	Sitapur	4453
42.	Hardoi	4061
43.	Kheri	10540

1	2	3
44.	Faizabad	20324
45.	Gonda	5571
46.	Bahraich	3728
47.	Sultanpur	10552
48.	Barabanki	5680
49.	Pratapgarh	6958
50.	Nainital	6690
51.	Almora	21
52.	Pithoragarh	Nil
53.	Dehradun	458
54.	Uttarkashi	3
55.	Chamoli	2
56.	Pauri (G)	27
57.	Tehri (G)	10
Grand Total		616814

### **T.V. Production Centre in Patna**

64. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the T.V. production centre of Patna is likely to start functioning;

(b) whether Government propose to provide OB Van at Patna in the mean-time; and

(c) if so, the details thereof; if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) The TV Studio Centre under construction at Patna is expected to be commissioned during 1991-92 on completion of the civil works and installation of the equipment on order.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

### Growth in Coal Production

65. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal industry has recorded a 100 per cent growth in its production during 80's;

(b) if so, the production target for 1989-90; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve it further?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The coal industry has recorded an increase in production of 90.69 million tonnes between 1980-81 and 1988-89 and has, thus, registered a growth of 87.2% during this period. At the end of the current financial year, i.e. 1989-90, the coal industry is expected to achieve an overall growth of over 100% during the decade, 1980-90.

(b) The production target for 1989-90 is 209.50 million tonnes.

(c) Steps taken to increase further the coal production, inter-alia, include opening of new mines, modernisation of existing mines, application of new technologies to achieve maximum results and making available required inputs and infrastructural facilities on time to optimise production of coal.

### Rehabilitation of Scooters India Limited

66 SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA.

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have aban-

doned its plan to sell the Lucknow unit of the Scooters India Limited to the private sector Bajaj Auto Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are formulating a package to rehabilitate the unit and if so, the steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Government is having another look at various options regarding the future of Scooters India Limited.

### Purchase of New Airbus A-320

67. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines have included a new A-320 Airbus to its fleet;

(b) if so, the coast of the airbus passenger capacity and the fuel economy of the craft;

(c) in what respect it is economical than the existing aircrafts;

(d) the details of charges for its maintenance; and

(e) the number of such airbuses to be purchased in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost of each of the first four Airbus A-320 aircraft received by Indian Airlines is US \$ 39, 351, 357 (Rs. 61,78,16,305/-) and additional custom duty of Rs. 1.58 crores have been paid for each aircraft. These aircraft are fitted with 168 economy class seats. Fuel consumption of

these aircraft is about 30% lower than other jet aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines on a per seat kilometre basis.

(c) Airbus A-320 aircraft is economical in respect of fuel consumption.

(d) Indian Airlines will have in house maintenance of the Airbus A-320 aircraft in Indian with the help of its own men and material and no charges will be payable to outside parties.

(e) In addition to the 19 Airbus A-320 aircraft, ordered in March, 1986, Indian Airlines has signed an agreement with M/s Airbus Industries for the purchase of 12 additional A-320 aircraft which would make a total of 31 Airbus A-320 aircraft to be inducted.

#### **Computerised check-in Facility by Indian Airlines**

68. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has launched a computerised check in facility for its airbus passengers at Delhi Airport,

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to launch similar facility at other airports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when such facility will be provided at the Nagpur airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The computerised check-in facility will be provided by the end of this year at

Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Bangalore airports. At present, there is no plan to introduce computerised check-in facility at Nagpur airport.

#### **Investment in Petrochemical Sector**

69. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment proposed to be made in the Petrochemical Sector during the Eighth Plan;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a Petrochemical Complex at Vishakhapatnam;

(c) whether a team of Officers recently visited Vishakhapatnam to assess the infrastructure, power and water supply to the proposed complex; and

(d) if so, what is the position and the stage with regard to the Petrochemical Complex at Vishakhapatnam together with its possible location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) It is proposed to make an investment of the order of Rs. 15000 crores during the Eighth Plan in the Petrochemical Sector.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Decision on such Petrochemical Complex is taken on techno economic considerations.

**Increase in price of Newsprint and  
-other Paper**

70. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newsprints manufacturing companies both in private and public sector have increased the prices of newsprint recently;

(b) if so, the details of increase made for different categories of paper by different companies; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) The Central Government exercise no statutory control on the price of newsprint. The mills have reportedly revised the prices upwards on account of increase in the cost of production of newsprint and to maintain financial viability.

## STATEMENT

*Details of the revision in the ex-factory price of newsprint effected by the indigenous newsprint mills*

Name of the Mill	Price before revision		Price after revision	
	49 gsm	52 gsm	49 gsm	52 gsm
		( ..... Rs. per tonne.....)		
	2	3	4	5
Nepa Mills	—	8,560	—	12,000
Mysore Paper Mills	10, 160	9,961	14,500	13,500
Hindustan News Print Ltd.	10, 160	9,961	—	13,000
Tamilnadu Newsprint and Paper Ltd.	10, 893	10,694	14,700	13,700

**Development of Buddhist Centres of  
Cuttack District, Orissa**

71. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY:  
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND  
TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the infrastructure facilities for tourist centres of Lolitagiri, Udaigiri and Ratnagiri Buddhist Centres in Cuttack district in Orissa to promote international tourism; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the task force constituted for the purpose has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. With a view to ensuring planned and integrated development of Lalitagiri, Ratnagiri and Udaigiri Buddhist Centres in Cuttack district of Orissa, the Central Department of Tourism has got prepared a Master Plan through the Town and Country Planning Organisation. This Master Plan has been sent to the State Government of Orissa for initiating projects.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Task Force identified four centres in Orissa viz, Udaigiri, Ratnagiri, Lalitagiri and Dhauli for development of infrastructure, publicity and promotion. The Central Department of Tourism has asked the Government of Orissa to formulate specific proposals for financial assistance to develop tourism infrastructure at these centres.

**Findings of Team on Unintended  
Benefits Earned by Drug Companies**

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

(a) whether his Ministry appointed a team to work out the unintended benefit made by drug companies;

(b) if so, whether the team has submitted its report; and

(c) the findings of the team and the action taken or contemplated thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) The Government has constituted a Group which after going through the representations received by the Government from various drug manufacturing companies or Drug Industrial Associations would make suggestions to the Government in order to determine a policy which could be uniformly applied in connection with the claims against various drug manufacturing companies arising under para 7 (2) of DPCO, 1979.

(b) and (c). The Group has submitted its Report which is under examination of the Government.

**IAAI Land in Sahar Airport, Bombay**

73. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land owned or held by the International Airports Authority of India around Sahar International Airport, Bombay and between Sahar and Santacruz (Domestic) Airport;

(b) the area occupied by unauthorised squatters, trespassers and occupied by illegal constructions, hutments and slums on this land;



(c) whether trespassing is on the increase; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the authority to recover this valuable land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) IAAI owns about 185 acres of land around the International Terminal and 125 acres around the Domestic Terminal at Bombay Airport.

(b) The total encroached area around the International Terminal and between the International and Domestic Terminal is about 36.55 acres.

(c) the problem of encroachment is continuing due to influx of labourers to the city.

(d) in order to recover the encroached land, IAAI have deposited a sum of Rs. 1.00 crore with the Maharashtra Housing Development Authority towards expenditure on shifting and rehabilitation of the encroachers.

#### Marketing of KVIC Product

74. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission propose to set its own Corporation for marketing its products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Khadi and Village Industries Review Committee had recommended setting up of a Marketing Development Corporation. This suggestion was also placed before the All India Conference of Industry ministers on Rural Industrialisation. No specific proposal, however has so far been framed. Presently, for the vast network of sales outlets in the country under KVIC, is being further strengthened.

#### KVIC Scheme in Goa

75. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme or schemes of Khadi and Village Industries Commission are being implemented in Goa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the targets achieved in the last two years?

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

(b) The following Village Industries under the purview of KVIC are being implemented in Goa. The details of production and employment for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 are shown against each industry:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Production (Rs. in lakhs)		Employment (In number)	
		1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88
1.	Cottage Pottery	13.44	14.71	116	153
2.	Lime Manufacturing	3.62	3.81	62	65

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Production (Rs. in lakhs)		Employment (In number)	
		1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88
3.	Cottage Match	1.80	1.76	45	25
4.	Bamboo and Cane	12.76	14.36	18	20
5.	Manufacturing of Katha	35.79	36.30	406	387
6.	Beekeeping	0.03	0.03	28	28
7.	Ghani Oil	0.90	2.09	10	13
8.	Palm Gur	0.29	0.31	53	60
9.	Processing of Cereals and Pulses	49.34	61.19	513	785
10.	Collection of Forest Plants and Fruits	0.05	0.05	4	4
11.	Fruit and Veg. Processing	—	0.10	—	6
12.	Fibre	9.20	8.73	619	369
13.	Cottage Soap	2.70	4.90	12	13
14.	Cottage Leather	26.66	27.13	45	24
15.	Mfr. of Almn. Utensils	—	1.59	—	2
16.	Carpentry and Blacksmithy	84.02	108.00	719	794
	<b>Total</b>	<b>240.60</b>	<b>285.06</b>	<b>2650</b>	<b>2748</b>
17.	Gobar Gas Plants (Numbers)	28	10	8	3

**Manufacture of Toothpaste and Tooth-powder by MNCs**

contract for manufacture of toothpaste and toothpowder by MNCs and state:

76. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH.  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 7660 regarding sub-

(a) the details of steps taken to get the stay order vacated; and

(b) the present position of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Stay granted by Delhi High Court is still in operation. Government counsel has been advised to move the Court for vacation of the Stay Order, or, alternatively, to get the writ petition itself disposed quickly.

#### **Clearance to Lower Periyar Hydro-Electric Power Project**

77. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether clearance has been given to Lower Periyar Hydro Electric Power Project in Kerala; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Setting up of Doordarshan Centres and Radio Stations in Bihar**

78. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the places where Government propose to set up Doordarshan centres and Radio stations in Bihar during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) whether a Radio station will be opened at Saharsa during the Eighth Plan period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) to (c). The Eighth Five Year Plan Scheme of All India Radio and Doordarshan are at the stage of formulation.

[*English*]

#### **Expansion of Cochin Airport**

79. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given on 27 February, 1989 to Starred Question No. 76 regarding expansion of Cochin Airport and state:

(a) the stage at which the proposal stands at present; and

(b) when it is expected to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration of the Government.

#### **New Power Plants in Kerala**

80. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to meet the energy demand of each State in full within a time-frame;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether new plants—thermal, nuclear and hydel are proposed to be set up in Kerala which suffer from acute power shortage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI):** (a) and (b). To meet the increasing demand of electricity. Additional generation capacity is inducted both in the State and the Central Sectors. Even after implementation of the Seventh Plan capacity addition programme of 22,245 MW, the 13th Electric Power Survey of India has estimated an energy deficit of about 6% in the country at the end of the Seventh Plan period. To reduce this shortage, new power project of a capacity of about 38,000 MW have been identified for giving benefits in the Eighth Plan. The energy shortage by the end of Eighth Plan is anticipated to be about 1.9%

(c) and (d). It is tentatively envisaged to implement thermal and hydro projects yielding capacity benefits of about 532 MW in Kerala in the State Sector during the Eighth Plan period. In addition, it is proposed to take up the Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project (2x210 MW) in the Central Sector, for benefits in the Eighth Plan period.

#### **Vayudoot Service for Coimbatore and Trivandrum**

**81. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for a Vayudoot service connecting Coimbatore and Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aircraft capacity at present available with Vayudoot is fully stretched and does not offer scope for providing new

airlinks. Vayudoot as such, has no immediate plans for providing direct airlink between Coimbatore and Trivandrum.

#### **New Satellite Township at Mangalpur, West Bengal**

**82. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Coalfields Ltd., have raised an objection to the Plan to set up a new satellite township at Mangalpur in Raniganj in the district of Burdwan, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) and (b). The land in Mangalpur, where the Government of West Bengal proposes to set up a new satellite township, contains huge reserves of high quality coal to the extent of 71 million tonnes. In case, township is allowed to be set up on this land, valuable coal would be locked up to the detriment of the economy of the State and the Country. The Eastern Coalfields Limited has, therefore, pleaded for setting up of the township on some other alternative land.

#### **New Airbus A-320 services on Delhi-Bagdogra Route**

**83. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce Airbus A-320 on Delhi-Bagdogra route;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOUR-**

ISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present the passenger demand between Delhi and Bagdogra does not justify introduction of a service with Airbus A-320 aircraft.

### **Grievances Redressal System for Public Sector Employees**

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

(a) the salient features of the Grievances Redressal system proposed by the Law Commission for public sector officers/employees;

(b) the steps taken so far to implement these recommendations in leading public sector undertakings including the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited; and

(c) what has been the experience about his system?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). The Grievances Redressal System proposed by the Law Commission is under consideration.

### **Regional Gas Grids**

85. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the natural gas emerging as an attractive substitute for oil regional gas grids are proposed to be set up in the North-Eastern Sector; and

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

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

RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present for a regional gas grid covering the North-Eastern States.

### **Quality Engines for Light Commercial Vehicles**

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

(a) whether Government have asked diesel engine manufacturers to build quality engine for light commercial vehicles of Japanese origin and hasten import; and

(b) if so, the details of the policy and programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Government have not given any such direction to the diesel engine manufacturers. However, the foreign collaboration arrangements for the manufacture of light commercial vehicles with Japanese collaboration envisage transfer of technology for the manufacture of engine also.

### **Policy to Boost Small Scale Village and Cottage Industries**

87. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:  
SHRI AMARSINGH RA-  
THAWA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a new industrial policy for boosting small scale village and cottage industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any directions have been issued to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Promotion of Industries in the dispersed small scale village and cottage industries sector falls within the responsibility of the State Governments. The Centre, however, supplements their efforts.

The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 continues to provide the basic framework for the overall Industrial Policy of the Government. Over the years, adjustments have been made in the Policy to meet the emerging needs and challenges of industrial development. Keeping in view a long standing demand of tiny and small industries that there should be a separate bank for them it has been decided to establish a Small Industries Development Bank of India. In order to give boost to village industries, Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act has been amended, which will enable it to take newer industries including service industries under its fold and these will be concentrated in the rural areas.

A number of measures have been taken by the Government to promote small scale, village and cottage industries in the country which include provision of institutional support and a package of incentives and concessions like concessional finance, excise benefits, marketing support through reservation of items for exclusive production, reservation of items for exclusive/partial purchase from small scale units, machinery on hire purchase, technical consultancy services, testing facilities, common facility services, provision of industrial accommodation and other infrastructural facilities. Fiscal concessions have been granted to a

number of articles manufactured in the rural areas.

For giving impetus to the process of rural industrialisation, State Governments have been advised to take action for (a) diversification of industries promoted by KVI sector (b) increase the coverage of villages, if necessary, by adopting the cluster approach (c) ensure better coordination among field level agencies engaged in rural development and (d) strengthen the KVI Boards so that they are able to discharge their duties efficiently.

#### **Compensation to JAL Boeing Indian Victims**

88. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian passengers killed in the JAL Boeing crash in 1985;

(b) whether it is a fact that the compensation being offered to Japanese passengers is much higher than the Indian passengers who were victims of the crash;

(c) if so, the number of Indian victims cases settled so far:

(d) the average compensation paid to the Indian victim cases settled so far;

(e) the average compensation paid in case of each victim taken as a while; and

(f) whether Government have intervened in the matter to ensure non-discrimination as well as expeditious settlement of compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Three.

(b) As the precise amount of compensation was a matter between the Airlines and the relatives of the deceased, no information was made available to the Government, of compensation paid in respect of victims of any nationality.

(c) Cases of all the three Indian victims claiming compensation had already been settled by the end of 1985 itself directly by JAL office in Delhi with the relatives of the deceased.

(d) No information has been made available to Government.

(e) Not known.

(f) The Embassy of India in Tokyo had taken action to secure a generous amount of compensation to the relatives of the deceased.

### **Tenders for Cabin and Catering Stores by Indian Airlines**

89. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars and value of the cabin and catering stores procured by the Indian Airlines, Station-wise during 1988-89;

(b) the names of the suppliers with the dates of the agreements entered into;

(c) whether these agreements were entered into after floating limited or public tenders;

(d) in case of limited tenders, the number of parties which were invited in each case;

(e) in case of public tenders, the number of parties which made the offer; and

(f) the number of cases in each category in which the honest bid was not accepted with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (f). The requisite information is contained in the statement laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See LT No. 8061/89] Order valuing Rs. 10,000/- an above have been taken into account and orders below the value of Rs. 10,000/- have not been taken into account, as such transactions are not considered significant.

### **Transmission of Regional Programmes in Kerala**

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

(a) the districts in Kerala that are yet to receive transmission of regional programmes being telecast from Trivandrum Doordarshan;

(b) when these districts are likely to receive regional transmission;

(c) whether any representations have been received in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) to (d). The Regional Service originating from Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum is not at present available in the districts of Waynad, Cannanore and Kasargod. Representations for expansion of Regional T.V. Service in Kerala have been received from time to time. With the replacement of the existing Low Power (100 W) TV transmitter at Calicut by a High Power (10 KW) transmit-

ter under implementation, two out of these three districts, namely, Waynad and Cannanore are expected to be covered by Regional T.V. Service, wholly or partially.

### **New LPG Agencies in Kerala**

91. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new LPG agencies granted in Kerala during 1989 so far;

(b) whether there is any proposal to allot more LPG agencies in Kerala during the next half of 1989; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) The details of new LPG distributorships granted (Letters of Intent issued) in Kerala during 1989 (upto June, 1989) are as follows:

1. Kattakada, District Trivandrum
2. Nilambar, District Mallapuram
3. Mananthavady, District Wyanad
4. Quilon, District Quilon.

(b) and (c). The oil industry has 21 proposals for allotment of LPG and distributorships (issue of LOIs) under the Marketing Plans upto 1988-89. However, due to various steps that precede the allotment of LPG distributorships, it is not possible to indicate how many of these proposals will be allotted in the next half of 1989. Details of pending locations are given in the statement below.



## STATEMENT

*Details of LPG distributorships planned for Kerala upto the Marketing Plan 1988-89 in respect of which oil companies are processing proposals for issue of LOIs.*

S.No.	Name of the Location	District	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Cochin	Cochin	Readvertised
2.	Kodiyeri	Cannanore	Final empanelment received
3.	Krattupata/Poonjar	Kottayam	Interviewed
4.	Calicut	Calicut	Advertised
5.	Quilon	Quilon	Advertised
6.	Kuthuparamba	Cannanore	Pending with OSB (South)
7.	Kunnamangalam	Kozhicode	To be advertised
8.	Aroor	Alleppey	Pending with OSB (South)
9.	Mallapally	Pathanamthitta	Pending with OSB (South)
10.	Mannar	Alleppey	Pending with OSB (South)
11.	Ranni	Pathanam	To be advertised

S.No.	Name of the Location	District	Status
1	2	3	4
12.	Mala	Trichur	Applications sent to OSB
13.	Kottayam	Kottayam	— do —
14.	Changanacherry	Kottayam	Applications pending with oil companies
15.	Vadaseri Kara	Pathanamthitta	Applications sent to OSB
16.	Nedu Mudi	Alleppey	Applications pending with Oil Company
17.	Kasargode	Kasargode	— do —
18.	Trivandrum	Trivandrum	Yet to be advertised
19.	Trivandrum	Trivandrum	— do —
20.	Cannanore	Cannanore	— do —
21.	Pazayangadi	Cannanore	— do —

### Perspective Demand and Generation of Power in Orissa

92. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the national perspective of demand and generation of electricity for the next five years, particularly with regard to Orissa;

(b) whether the amount of new investments was taken into consideration while drawing the above perspective and whether the implementation of new power projects are within the cost and time frame as originally envisaged;

(c) if not, what will be its impact on the power sector;

(d) what will be the per megawatt gen-

eration cost of power in the projects which are under implementation now;

(e) the expected capacity of power generation in new plants indicating the location and capacity of each plant; and

(f) the cost over-runs and time over-runs in the new projects?

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

(a) The 13th Electric Power Survey Committee which was set up in February, 1986, to review the demand projections keeping in view the Seventh Plan power programme and to project the perspective demand upto the year 2004-2005 has forecasted the demand and availability of power upto the end of 1994-95 in the country and Orissa as indicated below:—

	<i>All India (1994-95)</i>	<i>Orissa (1994-95)</i>
Peak Availability (MW)	61418	2596
Peak Requirement (MW)	72711	3283
Deficit (MW)	11293	687
Energy availability (MU)	381856	13200
Energy Requirement (MU)	384764	19267
Deficit (MU)	2908	6067

(b), (c) and (f). The above projections were on the basis of Seventh Plan power programme. Another Committee (14th Electric Power Survey Committee) has recently been constituted to review the demand projections keeping in view the proposals for power programme for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) and to project the perspective demand upto the year 2009-10.

Quite often, there are cost over-runs and time over-runs over the original estimates, particularly in the case of hydro-electric projects due to various reasons such as general escalation of prices during construction period, delays in the execution of the projects, changes in design and scope of works, etc. As new projects would be taken up in Eighth Plan after these have been

sanctioned for execution and included in the Eighth Plan Power programme, it is not feasible at present to indicate whether the new projects on completion would be within the cost and time frame as originally envisaged and their financial impact on the power sector.

(d) The cost of production of electricity depends on various factors such as the type of the plants, unit size, price and quality of fuel used, location of power station in relation to the source of fuel supply and operating hours in a year etc. It may vary in the case of:—

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Gas based project	between 35.88 and 87.07 paise per kwh.
Coal based	between 40.59 and 90.10 paise per kwh.
Hydel	between 18.90 and 80.00 paise per kwh.

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(e) It is tentatively envisaged to add a generation capacity of about 38,000 MW in the Eighth Plan. The details of the scheme would be available after the Eighth Plan power programme is finalised by the Planning Commission.

#### **Industrial Development in backward regions**

93. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any special programme to finance industrial development in the backward regions; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUS-

TRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Facilities like Concessional Finance, Income Tax Concessions, Transport Subsidy (areas covered under the Scheme) etc. are available for Industrial Development of Backward Areas. The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme under which entrepreneurs were eligible for graded rates of Central Subsidy for setting up Units in the Industrially Backward Areas, has not been extended beyond 30th September, 1988. Detailed information is given in the Booklet "Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas (updated upto October 20, 1986)" copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Government have decided that the industrialisation of backward areas would be done through Growth Centre concept. With this end in view, it was decided to set up 100 growth centres throughout the country over the next five years or so. 61 growth centres will be taken up in the first phase. These growth centres, which would act as magnets for attracting industries to backward areas would be endowed with infrastructural facilities at par with the best available in the country, particularly in respect of power, water, telecommunication and banking. Each Growth Centre would be provided with funds of the order of Rs. 25-30 cores in order to create infrastructural facilities of a high order.

#### **Procurement of Woollen Dress Materials by ONGC**

94. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to the reply given on 9th May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 8688 regarding procurement of woollen dress materials by the Eastern Region Business Centre of ONGC and state:

(a) whether order for procurement of the materials were placed with the private

parties by other Regional Business Centres of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission also;

(b) if so, the details of orders placed by each of the Centres along with the details of total quantity, rates of procurement and sources of supply;

(c) whether there has been substantial delay in the supplies;

(d) if so, the details of the schedule fixed for delivery by each centre with actual dates of deliveries;

(e) whether M/s. Ramakrishna Agencies, Calcutta has completed the supply to Eastern Region Business Centre of ONGC; and

(f) if not, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (d). The time and labour involved in collection of information from all the Regional Business Centres of ONGC may not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Allotment of Gas Agency at Una, Himachal Pradesh**

95. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any requests for the allotment of a gas agency at Una to the Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and

the likely date by which the allotment would be made?

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

(b) Since a Letter of Intent has already been issued for the location Una under 1982-84 (Pt. I) Marketing Plan under 'SC' category, the request of Himachal Pradesh State Civil supplies Corporation has not been acceded to.

#### **Fine on Air India for Transportation of Asylum Seekers**

96. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign Governments have imposed a fine on Air India for illegal transportation of asylum seekers to that country during the period of Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the amount of fine and other details thereof in case of each such Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Governments of Federal Republic of Germany, USA and UK impose fines for transportation of passengers with improper documents. During the period January, 1987-May, 1989, Air India has paid fines of DM 16,009, US\$ 7000 and Pounds 178000 respectively to the concerned Governments.

#### **Development of Tourist Spots in H.P.**

97. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry or the India Tourism Development Corporation have extended any financial assistance for the development of tourist spots in Himachal Pradesh during the Seventh Plan, till date;

(b) if so, the details of tourist spots developed during the said period and those likely to be developed during 1989-90; and

(c) the funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred on the development of each of

the spots, district-wise, for each year of the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The Department of Tourism extends financial assistance for the development of potential tourist spots on State/Scheme-wise and not on District-wise basis.

The following is the list of projects/schemes sanctioned for the State of Himachal Pradesh so far during the Seventh Five Year Plan:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the project/Scheme</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount released</i>
1.	Construction of Trekkers Huts at Sarahan	18.00	16.00
2.	Tourist Lodges at Hatkoti and Chintpurni (Originally sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs later revised to Rs. 20.00 lakhs)	20.00	4.00
3.	Development of Fossil Park of Suketi	9.71	5.00
4.	Construction of Tourist Hostel at Manali	38.00	10.00
5.	Purchase of equipment for Fairs and Festivals	1.60	1.44
6.	Construction of Tourist Inn at Rewalsar	12.05	10.00
7.	Construction of Trekkers Huts in the district of Kullu, Kinnaur and Chamba	15.90	7.00
8.	Construction of Sarai at Chammunda Devi	8.26	7.00
9.	Purchase of Trekking equipment	0.20	4.68

During the current year, the proposals received from the State Government will be considered for financial sanction by the Department subject to their merits, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

#### Production of Iodised Salt

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

(a) the approximate annual production of iodised salt and its annual demand;

(b) if so, the total production of iodised salt in 1988-89;

(c) whether the production has increased in 1988-89;

(d) if so, by what percentage than the previous year; and

(e) the various steps taken to increase the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHR. M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). There has been constant increase both in the demand and production of iodised salt during the preceding few years. The figures of production and demand for the last three years are as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Production</i>
1986-87	7 lakh tonnes	7.73 lakh tonnes
1987-88	12 lakh tonnes	16.87 lakh tonnes
1988-89	22 lakh tonnes	21.90 lakh tonnes

In 1988-89 there has been an increase in production by 29.8% as compared with the previous year.

(e) Various steps have been taken to increase production of iodised salt. These include—permission to private sector companies to manufacture iodised salt; grant of subsidy at the rate of Rs. 20/- per tonne to iodised salt manufacturers towards reimbursement of the cost of chemical Potassium iodate used for iodisation; grant of priority in rail movement for the movement of iodised salt; declaration of Salt Industry as a priority sector industry for the grant of loans from Nationalised Banks; training of personnel involved in production and quality control by conducting Seminars and Workshops.

#### **Privatisation of Public Sector Power Projects**

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

(a) whether a move is afoot for privatisation of the public sector power projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Expert Group for Jharia and Raniganj coalfields**

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

(a) whether any expert groups for Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields have been set up to make an assessment of the existing environmental conditions there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon to improve the environmental quality of these two coal-fields?

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

(b) and (c). - The terms of reference of the two expert groups for preparation of Advance Environmental Management Plans for Jharia and Raniganj coalfields included:—

- (i) Detailed assessment of the environmental impact of development of coal mines;
- (ii) suggest measures for minimising the degradation of land as a result of mining operations and to finalise the plan for afforestation;
- (iii) suggest pollution control measures to be taken by the coal companies to ensure that mining activity is carried out in an environmentally compatible manner;
- (iv) suggest an organisational set up which would expedite land reclamation and afforestation.

The reports of the Advance Environmental Planning Groups on Jharia and Raniganj coalfields have become available. These integrated Plans have been submitted to the Ministry of Environmental and Forests for examination.

#### Plan to minimise Passenger Complaints

101. SHRI K. PRADHANI:  
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:  
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION

AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has chalked out a plan to minimise the complaints from passengers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). With a view to minimising the number of complaints against Indian Airlines for which the Corporation is very concerned, and as a part of the airlines' renewed emphasis on improved passenger handling, the top management has initiated a series of meetings with all field levels managers to chalk out operational strategy. All Station Managers of Northern Region met the top management recently and similar meetings will be organised for other regions as well. Particular emphasis is being laid on staff behaviour, proper handling of baggage and cargo, strict vigil against theft and pilferage, timely and accurate flight information, quicker baggage delivery, quality of in flight meals etc.

#### Setting up of Air Stations In Orissa

102. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up new All India Radio Stations in Orissa during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the names of places where these are likely to be located alongwith the capacity of each station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A new Radio Station with 2x3 KW FM Transmitters and Multipurpose Studios is envisaged to be commissioned at Baripada during the current financial year.



**Development of Jharsuguda Airstrip**

103. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the Jharsuguda Airstrip in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Purchase of more Airbuses by Indian Airlines**

104. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:  
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Indian Airlines to buy more airbuses has been turned down;

(b) if so, what was the proposal and the reasons for not approving it;

(c) the number of aircraft with Indian Airlines at present;

(d) whether these aircrafts are sufficient to meet the requirement; and

(e) if not, whether Government would allow Indian Airlines to procure more aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c). The present fleet position of Indian Airlines is as follows:—

<i>Type of aircraft</i>	<i>No. of aircraft</i>
Airbus A 320	— 3
Airbus A 300	— 11 (includes on taken on lease)
B-737	— 30 (includes 6 taken on lease)
HS 748	— 3 (temporarily given on lease to Vayudoot)
F 27	— 4 (includes 2 given on lease to Coast Guards)
Total	51

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Government have already permitted Indian Airlines to acquire 31 Airbus A-320 aircraft.

**Release of LPG Connections**

105. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether people registered in Delhi for the last six years are yet to be released L.P.G. connections by the distributors;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to ensure expeditious release of LPG to the outstanding registered persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) the waiting list for LPG connections in Delhi includes some persons registered six years ago;

(b) and (c). Release of new LPG connections is done by the oil industry all over the country, including in Delhi, in a phased manner under its annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to augmentation in availability of LPG.

### Suspension of World Bank Loan to DESU

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

(a) whether the World Bank has suspended the Loan granted to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which this loan was advanced to DESU; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the restoration of the loan?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In May, 1987 the World Bank agreed to provide a loan of US \$ 485 million for the National Capital Power Supply Project, including 60 million US \$ for DESU for the 400 KV Transmission ring around Delhi. The agreement with the World Bank, inter alia, stipulates that DESU would take steps to improve its financial viability and furnish to the Bank a satisfactory plan for the financial strengthening of DESU by Febru-

ary, 1988. Due to the time taken in formulation and finalisation of such a plan which involves consideration of many complex issues, the World Bank has suspended disbursement of the DESU's component of the loan amounting to 60 million US \$ w.e.f. 6th January, 1989. The action plan for financial rehabilitation of DESU has since been prepared.

[*Translation*]

### Repairs to Rajkot Airport

107. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the airstrip at Rajkot airport is likely to be repaired and when the night landing facilities are proposed to be provided there;

(b) the time likely to be taken in repairing the walls of the airport;

(c) whether it is proposed to provide luggage trolley facilities at the airport; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The airstrip is fit for aircraft operations. Night landing facilities are also available at the airport.

(b) The construction of the security wall is in progress and is likely to be completed within 12 months.

(c) and (d). Luggage trolleys have already been provided at Rajkot Airport.

[English]

### Allotment of LPG Agencies and Petrol Pumps In Rajkot, Gujarat

108. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some gas agencies and petrol pumps have been allotted in Rajkot district and other parts of Gujarat during 1 January, 1986 to 30 June, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the allotments made to various categories of women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, disabled, ex-servicemen, war widows, blind persons, deaf and dumb

persons, cooperative societies and backward classes;

(d) the number of applications received during the above period and the names, places and categories thereof; and

(e) the criteria adopted therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (c). During the period January 1, 1986 to 30th June 1989, 77 retail outlets (MS/HSD) were allotted in the state of Gujarat, out of which 8 were allotted in Rajkot district. During the same period 40 LPG distributorships were allotted in Gujarat out of which 3 were in Rajkot district. The category-wise allotments are given below:—

#### RETAIL OUTLETS

	SC	ST	PH	UG	DP	FF	DEF/DGR	Others*	Total
Gujarat State	14	21	11	9	19	3	—	—	77
Rajkot Distt.	1	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	8

#### LPG DISTRIBUTORSHIPS

Gujarat State	1	6	3	8	8	1	5	8	40
Rajkot Distt.	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3

SC	=	Scheduled Castes
ST	=	Scheduled Tribes
PH	=	Physically Handicapped
UG	=	Unemployed Graduates
OP	=	Open
FF	=	Freedom Fighters
DEF/DGR	=	Defence Directorate General of Resettlement
Other*	=	Include Agro-Service Centres and Government Projects.

No separate Reservations are being made for women, blind persons, deaf and dumb persons, Cooperative Societies and backward classes;

(d) and (e). Applications are invited by the oil companies in regard to specific locations advertised in the newspapers. No statistics are maintained as such on the total number of applications received over a particular period of time.

### **Release of LPG Connections in Rajkot, Gujarat**

109. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of LPG connections have been given in various talukas and places of Rajkot district of Gujarat during 1 January, 1986 to 30 June, 1989;

(b) if so, the details of such connections given in the talukas of Gondal, Morbi, Jetpur, Dhoraji and other places of Rajkot district;

(c) how many such applications have been received from each such places during the above period and how many given and how many not yet given or pending for issue of connections; and

(d) the target for issue of such connections during 1 January, 1987 to 31 December, 1990 in each such places of Rajkot and other districts of Gujarat?

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

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

### **Enquiry into Helicopter Crash at Sanjhi Chhat**

110. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given on 27

March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 3340 regarding accident to helicopter of Pawan Hans at Sanjhi Chhat and state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the helicopter crash at Sanjhi Chhat on 14 July, 1988 has been completed and its report examined;

(b) if so, the findings and recommendations of the enquiry;

(c) the decisions taken by Government in the light of the findings; and

(d) the amount of compensations paid to the legal heirs of persons killed including the crew and other staff in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The enquiry has been completed and the Report has been submitted.

(d) In case of one crew member, compensation of Rs. 3 lakhs has been paid. To the second crew member who was on deputation to Pawan Hans, compensation has been given by his parent organisation. In addition to that, Pawan Hans has given his next of kin Rs. 1 lakh as ex-gratia payment.

In case of three passengers, Rs. 3 lakhs each as compensation has been already paid. In the remaining 2 cases, an offer of Rs. 3 lakhs in each case has been made to next of kin.

### **R and D Activities by O.N.G.C.**

111. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU:  
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD  
SETHI:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission planned integrated research

and development to reduce dependence on foreign knowhow;

(b) how much funds have been allocated for R and D for the Eighth Plan; and

(c) whether the ONGC is setting up an institute at Assam for Bio-Technology and Geo-Tectonics?

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

(b) The amount to be spent on R and D during the Eighth Plan would be finalised when the Eighth five year plan as a whole is finalised.

(c) Yes, Sir.

### **Petrol Pumps along Calcutta-Bombay National Highway**

112. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open more petrol and diesel pumps along Calcutta-Bombay National Highway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). The oil industry has plans to open 25 more Retail Outlets (petrol/Diesel) on Calcutta-Bombay National Highway covering the Retail Marketing Plans upto 1987-88 as per details given in the statement below.

### **STATEMENT**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
1.	Ankurhati	Howrah	West Bengal
2.	NH 6 Howrah	Howrah	West Bengal
3.	Guptamani	Midnapore	West Bengal
4.	Basna	Raipur	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon	Madhya Pradesh
6.	Raipur	Raipur	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Bargarh	Sambalpur	Orissa
8.	Jamankira	Sambalpur	Orissa
9.	Vadnera Bholji on NH 6	Buldhana	Maharashtra
10.	NH 6 at 25 to 29 KM	Howrah	West Bengal
11.	NH 6 between 132-136 KM	Midnapore	West Bengal

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>State</i>
12.	Lodhasuli	Midnapore	West Bengal
13.	Anjur (East)	Thane	Maharashtra
14.	Villoholi	Nasik	Maharashtra
15.	Durg	Durg	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Telibanda	Raipur	Madhya Pradesh
17.	Attabira	Sambalpur	Orissa
18.	Debra	Midnapore	West Bengal
19.	Daulia	Midnapore	West Bengal
20.	Alampur	Midnapore	West Bengal
21.	Lodhasauli	Midnapore	West Bengal
22.	Lakshin Jhapordah	Midnapore	West Bengal
23.	Unsan	Howrah	West Bengal
24.	Charoda	Durg	Madhya Pradesh
25.	Supela	Durg	Madhya Pradesh

**Recruitment of Workers for Mehsana-Sabarmati Project**

societies?

113. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain co-operative societies are engaged by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for employing Class-IV workers for its works in Mehsana and Sabarmati Projects; and

(b) if so, the rate of wages and other allowance paid and amenities given to the workers employed through the co-operative

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). For work in low technology areas which are not directly connected with ONGC's main functions of exploration, ONGC awards job contracts to cooperative societies. Such job contracts have been awarded by ONGC to 9 cooperative societies in Mehsana and 7 cooperative societies in Ahmedabad (Sabarmati Project). The wages and other amenities to the workers engaged by the cooperative society. ONGC only ensures that the wages are not less than the minimum prescribed by the State Government, which are as under:—

	<i>Mehsana Project</i>	<i>Ahmedabad Project</i>
Unskilled	22.65	21.45
Semiskilled	23.90	22.70
Skilled	26.40	No skilled labour is engaged

### **Delicensing of Tyre Industry**

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

(a) whether tyre industry has been delicensed;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether control on tyre prices have also been lifted; and

(d) whether this would bring down the trend of rising prices in tyre industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Government have delicensed the Automobile Tyres and Tubes Industry so as to encourage creation of additional capacity in order to allow market forces to have free play.

(c) and (d). There is no statutory control on tyre prices.

### **Domestic Tourism in Kashmir**

115. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic tourism in Kashmir this summer has been affected; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). As per the statistics available from the State Government, the number of domestic tourists who visited the Kashmir Valley in the summer months of April and May, during 1989 and 1988 are as given below:—

<i>Month</i>	<i>Number of Domestic tourists</i>	
	<i>1989</i>	<i>1988</i>
April	33,897	52,459
May	64,514	110,099

The decline is primarily because of wide-adverse publicity on communal disturbances, disease and law and order problem in the Valley.

### **Joint Venture with Canadian Oil Companies**

116. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether joint ventures are being planned with Canadian oil companies;

(b) if so, whether an Indian delegation had visited Canada in this connection; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (c). An Indian delegation visited Canada recently to explore the possibilities of furtherance of mutual cooperation. Certain possible areas of mutual cooperation have been identified. Discussions were also held about possible financial assistance. A Canadian delegation is expected to visit India in the coming months for further discussions in this regard.

[*Translation*]

#### **Setting up of Heavy Industry at Phulpur in U.P.**

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

(a) whether Union Government conducted any survey in Phulpur area of U.P. with a view to set up a heavy industry there;

(b) if so, the outcome of the survey; and

(c) the progress of the followup steps taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

#### **Electrification of Villages in U.P.**

118. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in the country and in Uttar Pradesh in particular; and

(b) the reasons why Uttar Pradesh has lagged behind in this regard and the con-

straints hampering the programme of electrification in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) 4,56,172 inhabited villages in the country have been electrified as on 31.5.1989. In Uttar Pradesh, 78,599 inhabited villages have been electrified as on 31.5.1989.

(b) Inadequate financial resources, lack of secondary transmission system and shortage of critical materials have been reported to be some of the main constraints in implementing the programme of village electrification in Uttar Pradesh.

#### **Westland WL-30 Fleet of Oil and Natural Gas Commission**

119. CH. KHURSHID AHMED: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of the Westland WL-30 fleet of Pawan Hans operating from Bombay have been grounded for want of spares causing operational problems for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the period since when the aircrafts have been grounded and the reasons for delay in the availability of the spares;

(c) the estimated loss being incurred by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure uninterrupted supply of spares for proper maintenance of the fleet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.



### Use of Spurious Quality of Steel Utensils

120. CH. KHURSHID AHMED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that spurious and inferior quality of steel utensils have flooded the wholesale market in various parts of the country, the use of which can cause poisoning;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government to identify the manufacturers of the substandard and spurious steel utensils which are injurious to health; and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to strictly monitor the quality control and to rigorously enforce the standards laid down in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) and (b). No complaints have been received by the Government in regard to the inferior quality of steel utensils being marketed in the country.

(c) In order to enable the manufacturers to maintain the quality of the product, BIS have formulated a number of Indian Standards on Steel Utensils. Further, the supply of inferior quality of steel utensils, if any, causing health hazards are already governed under the provisions of the rule 49(2) of the PFA Rules, 1955.

### Price of Tyres

121. CH. KHURSHID AHMED:  
SHRI HET RAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative percentage increase in the prices of tyres of various types of vehicles from 1986 to 1989, till date;

(b) the considerations to delicense tyre industry when there has been repeated increase in the prices of automobile tyres and particularly when, with delicensing, there would be no control on the prices of tyres;

(c) whether Government propose to expand the existing capacity and open more tyre manufacturing units in the public sector to contain the prices of tyres; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a): According to Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association (ATMA), Net Dealer's prices of various categories of tyres had been increased by the tyre manufacturers approximately by 5% in April-May 1986, 7% in July 1987, 6% in October 1988 and 4% in June, 1989.

(b) There is no statutory control over the prices of automobile tyres. The automobiles tyres and tubes industry has been delicensed so as to encourage creation of additional capacity in order to allow market forces to have free play.

(c) and (d). No proposal to expand the existing capacity or to open more tyre manufacturing units in the public sector is pending with the Government.

### Demand and Supply of Power In States

122. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise demand and supply of power during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the efforts made for the removal of the deficit and results achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI)

(a) The required information is given in the Statement below.

(b) Various measures being taken to improve the availability of power include expediting commissioning of new generating capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reducing Transmission and Distribution losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas. With the above measures, the power supply position in the country has considerably improved.

## STATEMENT

## Yearwise Actual Power Supply Position

Northern Region	1986-87 To 1988-89		(All Figures in MU Net)	
	86-87	87-88	88-89	
1	2	3	4	
<b>Chandigarh</b>				
Requirement	432	424	474	
Availability	401	423	474	
Deficit	31	1	0	
(%)	7.2%	0.2%	0.0%	
<b>Delhi</b>				
Requirement	5676	6435	7065	
Availability	5674	6332	7020	
Deficit	2	103	45	
(%)	0.0%	1.6%	0.6%	
<b>Haryana</b>				
Requirement	5945	7042	7073	
Availability	5147	6106	6796	
Deficit	798	936	277	
(%)	13.4%	13.3%	3.9%	

Northern Region	1986-87 TO 1988-89			(All Figures in MU Net)
	86-87	87-88	88-89	
1	2	3	4	
<b>Himachal Pradesh incl. PSL</b>				
Requirement	925	1094	1146	
Availability	922	1073	1140	
Deficit	3	21	6	
(%)	0.3%	1.9%	0.5%	
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>				
Requirement	2055	2316	2775	
Availability	1820	2060	2199	
Deficit	235	256	576	
(%)	11.4%	11.1%	20.8	
<b>Punjab incl. NFF</b>				
Requirement	11679	12906	13304	
Availability	11197	12058	13098	
Deficit	482	848	206	
(%)	4.1%	6.6%	1.5%	
<b>Rajasthan</b>				
Requirement	8090	8854	9377	
Availability	7448	7885	9169	
Deficit	642	966	208	
(%)	7.9%	10.9%	2.2%	

Northern Region	1986-87 TO 1988-89			(All Figures in MU Net)
	86-87	87-88	88-89	
1	2	3	4	
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>				
Requirement	20204	23820	24300	
Availability	17198	19864	21733	
Deficit	3006	3956	256	
(%)	14.9%	16.6%	10.6%	
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Requirement	55006	62891	65514	
Availability	49807	55801	61629	
Deficit	5199	7090	3885	
(%)	9.5%	11.3%	5.9%	
<b>Western Region</b>				
<b>Gujarat</b>				
Requirement	15968	18164	18854	
Availability	15431	17419	18578	
Deficit	537	745	276	
(%)	3.4%	4.1%	1.5%	
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>				
Requirement	12781	14047	14900	
Availability	12781	13494	14395	
Deficit	0	553	505	
(%)	0.0%	3.9%	3.4%	

Northern Region	1986-87 TO 1988-89			(All Figures in MU Net)
	86-87	87-88	88-89	
1	2	3	4	
<b>Maharashtra</b>				
Requirement	28945	30924	32858	
Availability	27051	29111	31899	
Deficit	1894	1813	959	
%	6.5%	5.9%	2.9%	
<b>Western Region</b>				
Requirement	57694	63135	66612	
Availability	55263	60024	64872	
Deficit	2431	3111	1740	
(%)	4.2%	4.9%	2.6%	
<b>Southern Region</b>				
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>				
Requirement	15057	16636	17901	
Availability	15057	14693	16166	
Deficit	0	1943	1735	
(%)	0.0%	11.7%	9.7%	
<b>Karnataka</b>				
Requirement	14163	15185	16290	
Availability	10350	10556	11911	
Deficit	3813	4629	4379	
(%)	26.9%	30.5%	26.9%	

Northern Region	1986-87 TO 1988-89			(All Figures in MU Net)
	86-87	87-88	88-89	
1	2	83	4	
<b>Kerala</b>				
Requirement	5567	6135	6645	
Availability	5146	5196	5794	
Deficit	421	939	851	
(%)	7.6%	15.3%	12.8%	
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>				
Requirement	16391	17330	19095	
Availability	14983	15482	17810	
Deficit	1408	1848	1285	
(%)	8.6%	10.7%	6.7%	
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Requirement	51178	55286	59931	
Availability	45536	45927	51681	
Deficit	5642	9359	8250	
(%)	11.0%	16.9%	13.8%	

Northern Region	1986-87 TO 1988-89			
	86-87	87-88	88-89	(All Figures in MU Net)
1	2	3	4	
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
<b>Bihar</b>				
Requirement	4877	5135	5670	
Availability	3564	4179	5217	
Deficit	1313	956	453	
(%)	26.9%	18.6%	8.0%	
<b>D.V.C.</b>				
Requirement	6928	7085	7155	
Availability	5806	6484	6223	
Deficit	1122	601	932	
(%)	16.2%	8.5%	13.0%	
<b>Orissa</b>				
Requirement	6328	6880	7180	
Availability	4807	5683	5839	
Deficit	1521	1197	1341	
(%)	24.0%	17.4%	18.7%	



Northern Region	1986-87 TO 1988-89		(All Figures in MU Net)
	86-87	87-88	
1	2	s3	4
<i>West Bengal</i>			
Requirement	8416	8460	8680
Availability	7623	7859	8075
Deficit	733	601	605
(%)	8.7%	7.1%	7.0%
<i>Eastern Region</i>			
Requirement	26549	27560	28685
Availability	21860	24205	25345
Deficit	4689	3355	3331
(%)	17.7%	12.2%	11.6%
<i>Northern Eastern Region</i>			
Requirement	1929	2121	2452
Availability	1810	2019	2373
Deficit	119	102	79
(%)	6.2%	4.8%	3.2%

Northern Region	1986-87 TO 1988-89			(All Figures in MU Net)
	86-87	87-88	88-89	
1	2	3	4	
All India				
Requirement	192356	210993	223194	
Availability	174276	187976	205909	
Deficit	18080	23017	17285	
(%)	9.4%	10.9%	7.7%	

### Setting up of Oil Refinery in West Bengal

123. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up one more oil refinery in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMDUTT) (a) No. Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

### Popularity of TV Serials

124. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have verified the popularity of serials telecast over T.V. during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the names of five most popular serials out of them;

(c) whether many serials are pending for telecast;

(d) if so, whether any of those which were popular earlier are also pending; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The five most popular serials are the following:

1. Mahabharat
2. Uttar Ramayan

3. Jeevan Rekha

4. Doctor Sahib

5. Kissa Shanti ka

(c) At present, 26 serials, all of which are ready for slotting, are awaiting telecast.

(d) No. Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

### Coverage of TV Telecast In Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

125 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages which have been covered by TV telecast in Bihar, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Government propose to improve telecast for tribal areas and particularly for Chhotanagpur and Chhatisgarh area of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI) (a) The number of villages covered at present by TV network in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh is approximately 48633, 83468 and 25380 respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Daltonganj and 2 low power (100 W) TV transmitters, one each at Chaibasa and one Ghatsila are under implementation in Chhotanagpur area of Bihar. Besides establishment of the high power (1 KW) TV transmitter at Jagdalpur and five low power (100

W) TV transmitters, one each at Kurasia, Mahindergarh, Dongargarh, Rajara Jhardulli and Kanker, the power of 1 KW TV transmitter at Raipur is under augmentation to 10 KW in Chhatisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh as part of the VII Plan of Doordarshan. With the implementation of these schemes, TV service is expected to improve significantly in Chhotanagpur and Chhatisgarh areas and all the tribal districts in the States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are then expected to be brought under TV coverage, either wholly or partially.

### Setting Up of Oil Refineries

126. DR. SUDHIR ROY:  
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:  
SHRI SHANTI LAL PATEL:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:  
SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:  
SHRI K.S. RAO:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up three more oil refineries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total deficit of refining capacity in the country; and

(d) to what extent these refineries will remove the deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT) (a) and (b). The Government have decided to set up a new grass root refinery each at Karnal, Mangalore and in Assam with initial capacity

of 6 MTPA, 3 MTPA and 2 MTPA respectively.

(c) and (d). At the end of the VIIIth Plan the deficit in refining capacity is expected to be about 27 million tonnes. With the Commissioning of the above mentioned refineries, the likely gap between supply and demand at the end of VIIIth Plan is expected to be covered to the extent of about 11 MTPA. However, a Working Group constituted for the formulation of the VIIIth Plan would make appropriate recommendations for the creation of additional refining capacity in the country.

### Import of Newsprint Under OGL

127. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:  
SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER:  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:

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

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Indian Newspaper Society to allow the import of newsprint under the OGL with a view to overcome the shortage;

(b) if so, the details of other demands made by the Society; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY) (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Newspaper Society have vide their representation dated 22nd May, 1989 asked for putting the import of glazed newsprint on O.G.L., or alternatively reduce the customs duty to the earlier level of Rs. 550/- per MT

(b) There is no other demand included in the said representation.

(c) The Government have examined the demand. It is not found feasible to accept the same.

#### **Extraction of Kerosene and Diesel from Natural Gas**

128. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the National Chemical laboratory, Pune has achieved success in developing a process for extraction of kerosene and diesel from natural gas;

(b) if so, whether any scheme for production of kerosene and diesel has since been worked out; and

(c) if so, the details of the plants and units proposed to be set up, indicating their estimated cost and production capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT) (a) to (c). The conversion of Natural Gas to kerosene and diesel involves the following stages:

- i) Natural gas to Methanol
- ii) Methanol to olefins
- iii) Olefins to middle distillates,

viz., kerosene and diesel.

The National Chemical Laboratory Pune, has developed catalysts for converting Methanol to Olefins and Olefins to Kerosene and Diesel. Conversion of Natural gas to methanol is a well established process.

In order to prove the catalysts developed by the NCL on commercial grounds, it has been proposed to set up a pilot plant at BPCL Refinery, Bombay jointly by the National Chemical Laboratory, BPCL and Davy Power Gas India Pvt. Ltd. The cost of the Pilot plant is estimated to be Rs. 6 crores and the capacity would be one tone per day of kerosene and diesel.

#### **Price revision of Maruti Vehicles**

129. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of different Maruti vehicles have recently been revised and raised; and

(b) if so, the extent of increase and the revised prices and how the same compare with the prices initially fixed when production thereof started?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) (a) and (b): A statement indicating the prices of Maruti vehicles at the time of introduction along with the revised prices and the extent of increase is given below.

## STATEMENT

Model	Price at the time of Introduction (Rs.)	Price of w.e.f. 16.1.1989 (Rs.)	Price of w.e.f. 1.4.1989 (Rs.)	Difference between (3) & (4)
(Inclusive of Excise Duty and Dealer's Commission)				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Maruti 800 Std.	47,500 (Old Model)	80,000	86,500.72	6,500.72
Maruti 800 A/C	62,200	97,110	1,05,016.71	7,906.71
Maruti 800 DX	79,000	1,12,670	1,21,844.71	9,174.71
Omni FR	47,500	80,240	86,754.54	6,514.54
Omni HR	49,250	82,360	88,945.55	6,585.55
Gypsy ST	83,900	1,14,140	1,23,430.19	9,290.19

**Provision of Ropeway to Kedarnath**

130. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has submitted a proposal to provide a ropeway to reach Kedarnath temple from the motorhead; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) No such proposal for ropeway has been received in the Department of Tourism.

(b) Does not arise.

**Frequency Modulated Stations**

131. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

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

(a) the target set for establishment of Frequency Modulated (FM) Stations during the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether the target has been achieved;

(c) if so, the number of F.M. Stations so far set up in different parts of the country and those proposed to be set up during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the programme for the establishment of F.M. stations during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING : (a) and (b). At the start of the 7th Plan, 90 fullfledged FM Stations were envisaged to be established in the country. However, only 45 Stations are envisaged to be completed by the end of the Plan period. The remaining Stations would be in various stages of completion.

(c) One F.M. Station at Kothagudam in Andhra Pradesh has been commissioned on 24.3.89. 44 more FM Stations have been targetted to be completed during the remaining Plan period.

(d) The Eighth Plan proposals are at the stage of formulation.

**Setting up of Automotive Tyre Research Centre at Bangalore**

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up an automotive tyre research centre at Bangalore;

(b) whether land has been identified for the location of the Centre; and

(c) if so, the extent of assistance likely to be given by Government for that project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association (ATMA) have submitted a proposal to the Government for the setting up of a National Research and Development Centre for Tyres. Hosakote Industrial Area, Bangalore has been indicated as the proposed location for the Centre. No final view has been taken on the proposal.

**New Newsprint Units**

133. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA  
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up some newsprint units in the country;

(b) if so, the name of the States where those newsprint units are proposed to be set up;

(c) whether Government have a pre-proposal to set up any newsprint unit Karnataka State; and

(d) if so, the place in Karnataka where that newsprint unit is proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) and (b). Besides the existing installed capacity, an additional capacity of 5.10 lakh tonnes per annum for manufacture of newsprint has been approved by way of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent, as per details given in the statement below. In addition, the Nepa Mills, a Central Government undertaking, has plans to set up a bagasse-based newsprint unit at Aliganj, District Muradabad, Uttar Pradesh, for a capacity of 88,900 tonnes per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 414.46 crores.

(c) and (d). The Central Government have no proposal under consideration at present to set up a newsprint unit in the State Karnataka in the Central Sector.



## STATEMENT

Name of the party	IL No. & date LI No. & date	Location	Annual capacity (tonnes)	Investment in fixed assets as per application (Rs. in cores)
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Industrial Licences</i>				
1. M/s. Nepa Ltd, Neapanagar	SE: CIL: No. 532(83) Dt. 29.11.83	Teh: Durhanpur Dist. East Nimar (M.P)	13,000	60.75
2. M/s. Century Pulp Ltd.	NU: CIL: 19 (82) Dt. 15.1.82	Nainital (U.P)	20,000	70.00 (Incls. invest. for newsprint, rayon grade pulp and paper)
<i>Letters of Intent</i>				
3. Shri B. anumantha Rao, M/s. Hansa Newsprint Ltd. Hyderabad.	NU: LI: 514/84 Dt. 13.7.84	The: Vijayawada Dist. Krishna (A.P.)	60,000	27.70
4. M/s. Kerala State Indl. Development Corpn Ltd Kawdiar Trivandrum	NU: LI: No. 608 (85) Dt. 15.5.85	Dist. Trichur Kerala	40,000	35.50

Name of the party	IL No. & date	Location	Annual capacity (tonnes)	Investment in fixed assets as per application (Rs. in cores)
1	2	3	4	5
5. M/s. State Indl. & Investment Corpn. of Maharashtra Ltd. Nirmal, Nariman Point Bombay.	NU: LI: No. 473 (83) Dt. 21.7.83	Dist. Parbhani Maharashtra	50,000	155.32  (includes investment for for 50,000 tonnes of writing & printing paper)
6. M/s. West Bengal Indl. Dev. Corpn. Ltd. 23-A, Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta	NU: LI: No 455 (86) Dt. 26.5.86	Teh: Haldia Dist. Midnapore. (W. Bengal)	50,000	21.20
7. M/s. I.P.P. Ltd. Hazinagar, 24, Parganas, West Bengal.	NU: LI: No. 504 (86) Dt. 23.6.86	Any permissible location in West Bengal	80,000	60.45
8. The Punjab Agro Indl. Corpn. Ltd., SCO No. 315-316 Sector 35-B, Chandigarh.	NU: LI: No. 976 (86) Dt. 27.11.86	Teh: Govindwal Dist. Amritsar (Punjab)	33,000	133.56
9. M/s. Gujarat Indl &	NU:	Vyara	55,000	263.50

Name of the party	IL No. & date	Location	Annual capacity (tonnes)	Investment in fixed assets as per application (Rs. in cores)
1	2	3	4	5
Investment Corpn. Ltd, Chunnibhai Chambers, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad.	LI: No. 195 (87) Dt. 28.4.87	Dist. Surat (Gujarat)		
10. M/s. Nira Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd., 402, Raheja Chambers, Nariman Point Bombay.	NA LI: No. 725 (88) Dt. 28.11.88	Wadwadi Teh: Ukhandala Dist. Satara Maharashtra	39,000	9.16
11. M/s. Bihar State Indl. Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	NU: LI: No 125 (88) Dt. 29.3.88	Kumarbagh West Champaran (Bihar)	50,000	270.00
12. M/s. Aurangabad Papers Mills Ltd. Mittal Tower, 17th Floor, 'B' Wign, Nariman Point, Bombay.	NA: LI: No. 122 (89) Dt. 27.2.89	Tehg: Paithan Maharashtra	20,000	10.50
Total:			5,10,000	

NU: New Undertaking  
NA: New Article  
SE: Substantial Expansion

**Satna T.V. Relay Centre, M.P.**

134. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Satna T.V. Relay centre is giving benefit to the people living within 14 sq. Kms. area only whereas it is meant to cover 25 sq. Kms. area;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to improve its coverage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY) (a) to (c). The low power (100W) TV transmitter at Satna, like other such transmitters, has a service range of about 15 Kms. (about 700 sq. Kms.). Fair reception is, however, possible beyond this distance subject to availability of line-of-sight and use of tall receiving antennae, boosters, etc.

**Finance for Feature Films by Financial Institutions**

135. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-  
WARI:

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

(a) whether the National Film Development Corporation Limited has proposed to Union Government to allow financial institutions and nationalised banks to finance feature films;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal;

(c) whether Government have exam-

ined this proposal; and

(d) by what time the final decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) No, Sir,

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

**Committee to Review Natural Gas Pricing**

136. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government had appointed a Committee to review all aspects of natural gas pricing;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the Committee;

(c) the time by which these suggestions are likely to be implemented; and

(d) when the prices were last fixed and for what period?

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

(b) and (c). The Committee has not yet submitted the report to the Government.

(d) The prices of natural gas were fixed last on 31.1.87. These prices were valid for the period upto 31.3.1989. It has been decided to continue these prices for the present.

**Disposal of Boeings**

[Translation]

137. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-  
WARI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines propose to dispose of its Boeing fleet;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the total number of Boeings proposed to be discarded;

(c) whether these Boeings have completed 30,000 landings;

(d) whether Government propose to purchase planes after disposal of these Boeings; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines will continue to utilise B-737 aircraft on its net-work. However, four B-737 aircraft acquired during 1970-71 are proposed to be withdrawn from scheduled services during 1990-91 as they would be 20 years old at the time of withdrawal and the cost of operation of these aircraft will be much higher than that of the remaining aircraft.

(c) Yes, Sir. All these 4 Boeing-737 aircraft have completed 30,000 landings.

(d) and (e). Indian Airlines has already ordered the second batch of 12 Airbus A 320 aircraft which are scheduled to be delivered during 1990-92.

**Price of Newsprint**

138. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:  
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD  
SINGH:  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of indigenous newsprint were increased in the past few months;

(b) if so, the percentage by which it has been increased;

(c) whether this increase has helped in easy availability of the newsprint;

(d) if not, the facts thereof and the reasons therefore; and

(e) the total percentage of newsprint being produced by the Industrial units in the public sector?

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

(b) The increase in price effected by indigenous newsprint mills in May/June, 1989, ranges between 28% and 40% as compared to prices in January 1988, for 52 gsm newsprint.

(c) The increase in price is expected to improve the financial position of the indigenous mills and help them maintain a high level of capacity utilisation and sustained

supply of indigenous newsprint.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Out of the Five mills engaged in production of newsprint, two are in the Central Public Sector, two in the State Public Sector, and one in the private sector. The total production of 2.76 lakh tonnes of newsprint in the country in 1988-89 was contributed by the four Central/State public sector units.

#### **Committee to Look into rise in prices of Newsprint**

139. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI JAGANNATH  
PATTNAIK:

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

(a) whether a high level committee was constituted to look into the reasons of steep rise in the prices of newsprint and its scarcity and to suggest measures to ensure its availability to newspapers;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee and whether Government have received its report;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon and the results thereof; and

(d) if the report has not been received, the reasons for delay and when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) to (c). No formal High-level Committee was constituted. However, based on the directives of the P.M. a Group of Secretaries comprising of Secretaries of Finance, Indus-

trial Development, Commerce and Information & Broadcasting was asked to look into the problems relating to newsprint Based on the outcome of the discussions of the Group, steps have been taken to provide additional foreign exchange required for the import of newsprint and to extend customs duty relief on glazed newsprint to the small and medium newspapers who are entitled to the same as per the Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1989-90.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Low Utilisation of Vayudoot Services**

140. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of Vayudoot services which were started during the last five years and later dropped because of low utilisation;

(b) the period during which each such route was in operation;

(c) the actual utilisation rate of capacity on each route, while in operation; and

(d) the estimated loss to the Vayudoot for each route, while in operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### **Documentary Film "Bharat ki Pukar"**

141. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity has produced a documentary called "Bharat Ki Pukar";

(b) if so, the theme and the synopsis thereof;

(c) the cost of production and its length; and

(d) the date of production and the likely date of release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (PROF. K.K. TEWARY):

(a) No, Sir.

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

### Supply of Natural Gas for Industrial purposes

142. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is supplying gas to various industrial units;

(b) if so, the names of main industries;

(c) the organisations to which gas is being supplied for generation of power;

(d) whether the demand for imported petroleum products has decreased due to the use of natural gas; and

(e) if so, the amount of foreign exchange saved during the year 1988-89?

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

(b) Natural gas is being supplied by ONGC mainly to fertilizer and power sectors.

(c) Natural gas is being supplied by

ONGC, OIL and GAIL for power generation to the State Electricity Boards of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tripura and Assam and also to Tata Electric Co., Bombay and NTPC.

(d) and (e). Natural gas can be used as a substitute for certain liquid petroleum products. The increased use of natural gas would help in containing the consumption of some petroleum products as also the net outgo of foreign exchange for this purpose.

### Video Threat to Film Industry

143. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Video threat to film industry turns real" appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 19 June, 1989; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard with particular reference to the future of Hindi film industry facing a three pronged threat from TV Serials, video films and Cable TV?

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

(b) Appreciating the problems being faced by the film industry and a whole and to find solutions thereto to the extent possible the Government has constituted a High Power Committee in the Ministry. The terms of reference of the Committee inter alia, include study of the problems faced by the film industry and to make recommendations to the Government of India and State Governments for resolving issues relevant to the growth of film industry. The Committee has representatives of the concerned Ministries of the Government of India, State Govern-

ments concerned and the film industry.

### **Airport at Ajmer**

144. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to construct and airport at Ajmer:

(b) if so, whether suitable site for locating the airport has been approved;

(c) whether the site has been acquired; and if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) when the construction is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Govt. of Rajasthan has a proposal for the construction of an airport at Ajmer.

(b) No, Sir, The site has yet to be finalised.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

### **Higher cost in generating Power by N.T.P.C**

145. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation is incurring a substantially higher cost in generating power than what is specified in the Tariff Agreements with the various Regional Boards;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been conducted to verify the reasons leading to the higher cost in generating power and if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken to compensate N.T.P.C. to meet the higher cost in generating power?

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

(a) to (c). The existing tariff agreements between the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and the various State Electricity Boards, which are based on the cost of generation of older 200 MW units, call for revision following the completion of additional 210 MW/500 MW units and 400 KV transmission lines by the Corporation at a substantially higher cost. The NTPC have forwarded the proposals in this regard to the Electricity Boards concerned.

### **Oil Terminal of Paradeep in Orissa**

146. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up an oil terminal at Paradeep in Orissa has been approved by Union Government very urgently;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project;

(c) the steps taken to expedite the establishment of the project; and

(d) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS. (SHRI BRAHMDUTT) (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.



**External Assistance for Power Projects**

147. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:  
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seeking external assistance for funding of some power projects during the remaining period of Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the name, number and the estimated cost of those projects;

(c) the amount of external assistance sought and likely to be made available for those projects; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI):  
(a) to (d): No external assistance is now being sought for power projects scheduled for the remaining period of the Seventh Plan.

**New Strategy to Attract Foreign Tourists**

148. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:  
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a new strategy under which different foreign airlines are being involved to attract people to visit India in a larger number;

(b) if so, the details of the new strategy evolved by Government; and

(c) the details of the provisions made to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes Sri.

(b) The Department of Tourism have signed joint promotion agreements with international airlines to promote India Overseas. The Department through its overseas offices would be organising promotional seminars, inviting travel agents and media writers on familiarisation tours, and cultural and food festivals as part of this promotion. In addition, films and pamphlets would be prepared for promoting India's diverse tourists attractions in these markets.

(c) A memorandum of understanding and a Letter of Intent have been signed which would result in increased tourist traffic during the next few years.

**Introduction of additional flights on Calicut-Bombay-Calicut Route**

149. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of passenger and cargo traffic handled by Calicut Airport during January to June, 1989 on the Calicut-Bombay-Calicut route;

(b) whether there is a proposal to introduce additional flights or Airbus A-320 on this route; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The details of passenger and cargo traffic handled by Calicut airport during the period January 1989 to June 1989 on the Calicut/Bombay and Bombay-Calicut sectors of Indian Airlines are given below:

	<i>Cargo traffic (in Kgs)</i>		<i>Passenger traffic</i>	
	<i>Bombay/ Calicut</i>	<i>Calicut/ Bombay</i>	<i>Bombay/ Calicut</i>	<i>Calicut/ Bombay</i>
January'89	1874	780	1973	1912
February'89	2573	1306	1725	1860
March'89	3119	741	2004	1986
April'89	3434	834	2526	1847
May'89	3049	1648	3780	3028
June'89	3718	612	3438	3270

(b) and (c). Additional capacity between Calicut and Bombay will be provided after sufficient aircraft capacity of Airbus A-320 is available with Indian Airlines.

#### **Allocation of Power to Kerala from National Power Grid**

150. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation of power during 1989-90 to the Kerala State from the National Power Grid;

(b) whether proportionate quantity of Power has been granted to and utilised by the State during the first quarter;

(c) if not, what is the actual allocation of power during the first quarter;

(d) whether Kerala Government has sought increase in the allocation of power from the National Power Grid; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Union Govern-

ment thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Based on the anticipated generation from the Central Stations viz; Ramagundam STPS, Madras Atomic Power Station and Neyveli IInd Minecut TPS during 1989-90, Kerala has been allocated 1740 MU.

(b) and (c). The allocation to the State of Kerala based on actual generation from the Central Sector power stations, was 364 MU. The actual drawal was 312 MU during the first quarter.

(d) and (e). The allocation of power from the Central Sector Generating Stations to the beneficiary States in the Region is made in accordance with an agreed formula. The actual drawal by the constituent States is regulated on day-to day basis, as per actual generation.

[*Translation*]

#### **Waiting list for LPG Connections**

151. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM

**AND NATURAL GAS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the waiting list for LPG connections is increasing continuously in Delhi and other parts of the country:

(b) if so, whether people have to wait for as long as five long years to get the connections;

(c) if so, the steps propose to be taken to allot LPG connections to the applicants on demand;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

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

(b) the waiting lists for LPG connections in various parts of the country include some persons registered five years ago;

(c) to (e). Release of new LPG connections is done by the oil industry all over the country in a phased manner under its annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject not augmentation in availability of LPG.

[English]

### **Revamping of Lube Block at Haldia Refinery**

152. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil corporation's proposal for revamping its lube block at the Haldia refinery has been cleared;

(b) if so, the expenditure involved therein; and

(c) to what extent it will be beneficial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) No, Sir.

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

### **Location and cost of Newsprint Units In Eighth Plan Period**

153. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether five newsprint units are to be set up during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, their locations and total cost involved; and

(c) to what extent these units will be able to relieve the country from newsprint crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Besides the existing installed capacity, an additional capacity of 5.10 lakh tonnes per annum for manufacture of newsprint has been approved by way of Industrial Licences/ Letters of Intent, as per details given in the statement below. In addition the Nepa Mills, a Central Government undertaking, has plans to set up a bagasse-based newsprint unit at Aliganj, district Muradabad, Uttar Pradesh, for a capacity of 88,900 tonnes per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 414.46 crores.

(c) Setting up of additional capacity for newsprint is expected to contribute to increased availability of indigenous newsprint and reduced dependence on imports.

## STATEMENT

Name of the party	IL No. & date LJ No. & date	Location	Annual capacity (tonnes)	Investment in fixed assets as per application (Rs. in cores)
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Industrial Licences</i>				
1. M/s. Nepa Ltd, Neapanagar	SE: CIL. No 532(83) Dt. 29.11.83	Teh. Durhanpur Dist. East Nimar (M P)	13,000	60.75
2. M/s. Century Pulp Ltd.	NU: CIL: 19 (82) Dt. 15.1.82	Nainital (U.P)	20,000	70.00 (Incls. invest. for newsprint, rayon grade pulp & paper)
<i>Letters of Intent</i>				
3. Shri B.Hanumantha Rao, M/s. Hansa Newsprint Ltd. H'yderabad.	NU: LI: 514/84 Dt. 13.7.84	The. Vijayawada Dist. Krishna (A P.)	60,000	27.70
4. M/s. Kerala State Indl. Development Corpn Ltd Kawdiar Trivandrum	NU. LI: No. 608 (85) Dt. 15.5.85	Dist. Trichur Kerala	40,000	35.50

Name of the party	IL No. & date	Location	Annual capacity (tonnes)	Investment in fixed assets as per application (Rs. in cores)
1	2	3	4	5
5. M/s. State Indld. & Investment Corpn. of Maharashtra Ltd. Nirmal, Nariman Point Bombay.	NU: Li: No. 473 (83) Dt. 21.7.83	Dist. Parbhani Maharashtra	50,000	155.32  (includes investment for for 50,000 tonnes of writing & printing paper)
6. M/s. West Bengal Indl. Dev. Corpn. Ltd. 23-A, Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta	NU: Li: No 455 (86) Dt. 26.5.86	Teh: Haldia Dist. Midnapore. (W. Bengal)	50,000	21.20
7. M/s. I.P.P. Ltd. Hazinagar, 24, Parganas, West Bengal.	NU: Li: No. 504 (86) Dt. 23.6.86	Any permissible location in West Bengal	80,000	60.45
8. The Punjab Agro Indl. Corpn. Ltd., SCO. No. 315-316 Sector 35-B, Chandigarh.	NU: Li: No. 976 (86) Dt. 27.11.86	Teh: Govindwal Dist. Amritsar (Punjab)	33,000	133.56

Name of the party	IL No. & date	Location	Annual capacity (tonnes)	Investment in fixed assets as per application (Rs. in cores)
1	2	3	4	5
9. M/s. Gujarat Indl & Investment Corpn. Ltd, Chunnibhai Chambers, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad.	NU: LI: No. 195 (87) Dt. 28.4.87	Vyara Dist. Surat (Gujarat)	55,000	263.50
10. M/s. Nira Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd., 402, Raheja Chambers, Nariman Point Bombay.	NA LI: No. 725 (88) Dt. 28.11.88	Wadwadi Teh: Ukhandala Dist. Satara Maharashtra	39,000	9.16
11. M/s. Bihar State Indl. Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	NU: LI: No 125 (88) Dt. 29.3.88	Kumarbagh West Champaran (Bihar)	50,000	270.00
12. M/s. Aurangabad Papers Mills Ltd. Mittal Tower, 17th Floor, 'B' Wign, Nariman Point , Bombay.	NA: LI. No. 122 (89) Dt 27.2.89	Tehg: Paithan Maharashtra	20,000	10.50
Total:			5,10,000	

NU: New Undertaking

NA: New Article

SE: Substantial Expansion

### Shortage of Organic chemicals in Gujarat

154. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether chemical units of Gujarat have been affected by acute shortage of essential organic chemicals;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have been requested to help these units:

(c) the main reasons of the shortage; and

(d) the steps so far taken by Government to remove the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) to (c). A representation has been received from Gujarat Chemical Association alleging that supplies of basic organic chemicals from Hindustan Organic Chemicals have become erratic. While production of basic chemicals from the Rasayani unit of HOC has increased in 1988-89 as compared to 1987-88, demand for some of these items have also increased significantly both in the domestic and export markets. Production by HOC is expected to improve further with increased availability of benzene and concentrated nitric acid (CNA) which are essential raw material for some of the basic chemicals manufactured by HOC.

(d) Availability of basic organic chemicals is closely monitored and imports are allowed in appropriate cases to meet shortages.

### Augmentation of fleet of Indian Airlines

155. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing strength of the aircraft is inadequate to run the Indian airlines services regularly on schedule;

(b) if so, whether provision has been made to augment the strength of the aircraft;

(c) if so, when the additional aircraft will be available for service; and

(d) whether the regularity of Indian Airlines services schedule will be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 3 out of the first batch of 19 Airbus A 320 aircraft have already been inducted into the fleet of Indian Airlines. The remaining aircraft would be joining the fleet by March, 1990. In addition, a purchase agreement for 12 additional Airbus A 320 aircraft has recently been signed. These aircraft are due to delivery between December, 1990 and January, 1992.

(d) With the induction of additional aircraft capacity in phases, the trend of regularity will continue to improve.

### Electricity from Bihar to Delhi

156. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar is the most deficit State in respect of Electricity;

(b) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking proposes to receive electricity from Bihar for Delhi, in the coming months; and

(c) if so, the rationale behind supplying electricity from a most deficit State to comparatively better region?

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

(a) The power deficit in Bihar during April-June, 1989 was 10.8% as against the All India deficit of 8.9%.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Setting up of Tourism Development Authority**

157. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any suggestion for setting up a separate Tourism Development Authority for the integrated development of tourism in the areas adjoining the Himalayan ranges in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up such an Authority; and

(c) if not, the alternate steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

(c) For the integrated development of

tourism in the areas adjoining the Himalayan ranges, the Department of Tourism provides financial assistance for various projects/schemes in consultation with the concerned State Government subject to merit of the scheme, availability of funds and inter-se priorities. For informal consultation and co-ordination between Himalayan States the Department has constituted Himalayan Tourism Advisory Board.

#### **Helicopter Service to Tourist Places of U.P.**

158. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link some tourist places of Uttar Pradesh with helicopter services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these places will be linked with helicopter services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Loss Suffered by Indian Airlines due to Bird Hits**

159. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircraft of Indian Airlines damaged due to bird hits during the last six months and the total number of flights cancelled or otherwise affected as a result thereof;

(b) whether any evaluation of loss has been made in this regard; and



(c) if so, the total loss suffered during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Out of a total of 67 bird hit incident experienced by IA aircraft during the last six months i.e. upto 30.6.89, IA aircraft experienced damage in 19 incidents. As per records, 14 flights were delayed. No flight was cancelled.

(b) and (c). The expenditure incurred by Indian Airlines towards repairs of the Aircraft involved in bird hit incidents during the period January, 1989 to June, 1989 was Rs. 3.24 crores.

#### **Bird Hits Accidents at Delhi Airport**

160. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the accidents of bird hits of the planes of Indian Airlines have taken place at Delhi Airport;

(b) if so, the number of such accidents during the last one year and the details of the losses suffered as a result thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to protect the planes from birds at this Airport: and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) During last one year there were 21 bird incidents at Delhi airport. Indian Airlines incurred a loss of Rs. 80.15 lakhs in bird hit incidents at Delhi Airport during the period.

(c) and (d). Under an Action Plan drawn

up for the purpose of reducing bird menace at Delhi Airport, various measures of continuous nature such as prevention of water logging within the airport, planting of dhub grass, pigeon proofing of hangers & buildings, establishment of modern slaughter houses & Carcass utilisation plants, removal of piggeries & diary farms from within 10 kms. of Airport areas, wire meshing of meat, fish shops etc. have been initiated.

#### **Expansion of Bhubaneswar Airport**

161. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during the last three years on the expansion of the Bhubaneswar Airport; and

(b) when the work is likely to be completed and at what cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) An amount amount of Rs. 655.85 lakhs has already been spent on the expansion of Bhubaneswar airport.

(b) The remaining work is likely to be completed by May, 1991. The total estimated cost of the project would be Rs. 2099 lakhs.

#### **Wage Settlement of ONGC**

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

(a) whether a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in respect of wage revision in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been entered between the management and workers representatives;

(b) if so, whether the MOU has been implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons for not implementing the MOU till now; and

(d) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROREUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (d). The Long Term Settlement between ONGC management & Employees, unions have been signed on July 4, 1989.

#### **Demand for new airbuses on Calcutta-Agartala sector**

163. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a heavy rush of Air passengers at Agartala;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to introduce new Airbuses in Calcutta-Agartala sector;

(c) if so, when these will be introduced; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It is felt that the present capacity provided between Calcutta and Agartala is sufficient to meet the current demand. Indian Airlines plans to induct 31 A 320 aircraft during 1989-92 of which only 3 aircraft have been received so far Indian Airlines will introduce Airbus A 320 aircraft gradually on various high density routes.

#### **Supply of Gas for Cooking Purposes through Pipelines in Agartala**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a project for supply of gas for cooking purposes through pipelines to the residents of Agartala; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to commission such a project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (d) Commitment of natural gas has been made to the Government of Tripura for domestic distribution in the Agartala town.

#### **Regularisation of Casual and Contract Labour in O.N.C.**

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

(a) the number of workers in the O.N.G.C. as casual, muster roll and contractual labours;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to regularise them who have rendered 10/20 years of service; and

(c) whether the O.N.G.C., has any employment policy; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) The time and labour involved in collection of information from all the Regional Business Centres of ONGC may not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved.

(b) and (c). Recruitment in ONGC is done in accordance with the procedure laid down in Oil & Natural Gas (Recruitment and Promotion) Regulations, 1980.

### **Separate Coal Company for Orissa**

166. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a separate coal company in Eighth Plan period exclusively for Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal has been approved; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to give early approval to that proposal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). The current production of coal from Orissa coalfields and other operational requirements do not justify opening of a new coal company exclusively for Orissa coalfields at this stage. The question of formation of a new coal company for Orissa coalfields will be considered as and when the coal production in Orissa coalfields attains a level justifying formation of a new coal company.

### **Oil Refineries with Canadian Collaboration**

167. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some oil refineries in the country in collaboration with Canada;

(b) whether negotiation has been made with Canada for that purpose;

(c) if so, the number of oil refineries proposed to be set up in the country in

collaboration with Canada; and

(d) the place identified therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) No. Sir.

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

### **Target Fixed for Foreign Tourists**

168. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the flow of foreign tourist traffic expected in 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(b) the measures adopted to achieve the target set for these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ VPATIL): (a) A growth target of 7 percent per annum in foreign tourist traffic has been indicated by Planning Commission during 7th Plan period. This works out to an estimated figure of 1.35 million tourists by 1989-90 and 1.50 million by 1990-91.

(b) The measures adopted to achieve the targets, include augmentation of facilities in the Key Sectors of transport, accommodation etc., improvement of tourist facilitation services, diversification of tourist attractions, development of trained man power and stepping-up of publicity campaigns and other Marketing efforts.

### **Oil Pipeline from Kandla to Bhatinda**

169. SHRI KRISHNA SINHG:  
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to lay a 1,300 Km. oil pipeline from Kandla port to Bhatinda in Punjab;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof;

(c) when the construction work is likely to be started and completed;

(d) whether alternative ways of transportation of oil and oil products by railways, by way of augmentation and upgradation of rail-links to ensure a through broad-gauge link, have been considered by Government; and

(e) if so, the details of proposals so considered and the decision taken in the matter?

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

(b) The project is estimated to cost at Rs. 779.97 crores.

(c) It is pre-mature to indicate the likely schedule for construction work as the proj-

ect has yet to be approved by the Government;

(d) and (e). Economics of transportation of Petroleum products through pipeline and by rail movement by augmenting the Rail facilities were considered and the option for transportation of the product through pipeline was found to be more economical.

### **Classification of Newspapers**

170. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the norms for classification of newspapers have recently been revised; and

(b) if so, the details of modifications made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The classification of newspapers has been revised w.e.f. 1st April, 1989 as per details given in the Statement below.

### **STATEMENT**

#### *Circulation per publishing day*

<i>Category</i>	<i>Prior to 1.4.1989</i>	<i>Revised</i>
Small	Below 15,000 copies	Upto 25, 000 copies
Medium	15,000 to 50,000 copies	Above 25,000 and upto 75,000 copies.
Big	Above 50,000 copies	Above 75,000 copies

**Wind Energy Centre at Bangalore with  
UNDP Assistance**

171. SHRI NARSINGH SURYAVANSI:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to establish a wind energy centre at the National Aeronautical laboratory in Bangalore with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, in association with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, has established a Wind Energy Centre at the National Aeronautical laboratory in Bangalore, with partial financial assistance from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Centre will provide scientific and technological inputs to the national wind energy programme towards assessment, development, testing, certification and indigenous production of wind machines. Preparatory work including recruitment of staff and creation of necessary infrastructure and facilities and been started.

**Telecast of Kannada programmes in  
Karnataka**

172. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kannada programmes are not being telecast throughout Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether a decision has been taken to telecast Kannada programmes throughout Karnataka from August, 1989; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) The TV programmes produced by Door-darshan Kendra, Bangalore are telecast only by the High Power Transmitters functioning at Bangalore and Gulbarga.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. This would depend upon availability of additional space segment facilities.

**New Coal stockyards in Tamil Nadu and  
Karnataka**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for opening of new coal stockyards in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and other Southern State:

(b) if so, the places where these new coal stockyards will be opened in Karnataka; and

(c) when these are likely to be opened?

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

(b) Work order for commissioning of stockyards at Madras in Tamil Nadu and Bangalore in Karnataka has been issued. Stockyards at Mangalore and Hospet are in advance stage of finalisation. It is also proposed to open stockyards at Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu and Hubli and Gulbarga in Karnataka subject to their being commercially viable.

(c) Stockyards at Madras, Bangalore, Mangalore and Hospet are expected to be in operation by the end of 1989.

**Hydel Power Projects in J&K**

174. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (UDHAMPUR): Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the hydel power projects which have been taken up so far by Union Government in the Jammu and Kashmir and the estimated cost as well as the power potential of each project;

(b) the time likely to be taken for completion of each project;

(c) the names of the hydel projects

taken up from the Chenab Basin and those which are still to be taken up; and

(d) the project-wise potential of all the hydel projects situation in the Chenab basin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The desired information in regard to the hydro electric projects taken up by the Central Government for execution in the Central Sector through NHPC in the J & K, is given below:

<i>Name of the Project with capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Annual energy generation in (MU)</i>	<i>Actual/likely time of completion in years.</i>
Salal State I	595.28	2038	Commissioned in November, 1987
Uri HEP 480 MW	1632.62 including IDC of Rs. 131.27 crores but excluding Trans. lines	2663	6 years from the dates of order to commence the work, i.e. about 11/95
Dulhasti HEP 390 MW	1262.97 including IDC of Rs. 96.20 crores but excluding trans. lines.	1928	57 months from the date of order to commence the work; i.e., about middle of 1994.

(c) Names of hydel projects in Chenab basin which are in operation, under construction and for which project reports have been prepared are given in statement I below.

(d) Project-wise potential of hydro-electric schemes in Chenab basin in J & K as per the studies carried out by Central Electricity Authority from 1978 to 1986 are given in statement II below.

**STATEMENT I***Hydro Electric Projects in J & K in Chenab Basin**Name of the Projects***A.** *In operation*

1. Salal Stage-I

**B.** *Under Construction*

2. Dulhasti

**C.** *Cleared by CEA and awaiting investment decision*

1. Baglihar
2. Sawalkot
3. Salal (Stage-II)

**D.** *Project reports prepared*

1. Bursar
2. Pakhal Dul

**E.** *Project reports under examination*

1. Naigad Nallah

**STATEMENT II**

*The project-wise potential of hydro-electric schemes in Chenab basin in J & K as per the studies carried out by CEA from 1978 to 1986*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the scheme</i>	<i>Potential at 60% load Factor (MW)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Shuas	272
2.	Basinaum	233
3.	Shu	113

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1	2	3
4.	Naunat	522
5.	Kiru	133
6.	Kwar	230
7.	Dulhasti	565
8.	Ratle	342
9.	Shamnot	123
10.	Baglihar	330
11.	Sawalkot	592
12.	Salal	378
13.	Arthal	11
14.	Bursar	128
15.	Pakhaldul	513
16.	Bichlari	40
17.	Damni	3
18.	Kallar	8
19.	Chenani	12
20.	Kunau	3
21.	Naga	7
22.	Tipri	7.5
23.	Kiwa	8
24.	Thatri	7
25.	Dunadi	12.5

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**T.V. Relay Centre In Reasi, J & K**

175. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (UDHAMPUR): Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Reasi, Jammu and Kashmir have been demanding a T.V. relay centre since long;

(b) whether the T.V. relay centre at Reasi is likely to be installed during the current financial year;

(c) if not, when it is likely to be installed there; and

(d) whether it is also proposed to instal TV relay centre at Banihal, Katra-Vaishnu Devi and Doda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) Requests to this effect have been received from time to time.

(b) to (d). Whereas a 2x10 W TV transmitter has already been set up at Doda, the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan does not contain any scheme for the establishment of TV transmitters at Reasi, Banihal and Katra-Vaishnu Devi. However, Reasi and Katra-Vaishnu Devi fall within the coverage area of the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter functioning at Jammu but the signal strength is weak at these places due to intervening terrain. Further expansion of TV service in the area (as also other parts of the country similarly placed) would depend upon the availability of resources for this purpose in the future plans of TV expansion.

**Price Adjustment Formula for R.B.I. in Public Undertakings**

176. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the

Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9 May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 8816 regarding price adjustment formula of RBI in public undertakings and state:

(a) the guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises to the Central Public sector undertakings; and

(b) the details of General Conditions of Contract and the Standard Contract Forms?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Bureau of Public Enterprises, *vide* their Office Memorandum No. Adv (C)/Genl-53/71/Cir-103/73 dated the 6th February, 1973, have issued guidelines on General Conditions of Contract and Standard Contract Forms for Civil Works in Public Sector Undertakings which may be adopted by them in their civil works with such modifications as may be necessary to suit their requirements. The guidelines, running into seventy-six printed pages, are quite comprehensive and cover almost all important aspects of civil works such as:

(i) Scope and performance, including contract documents, inspection of site, sufficiency of tender, discrepancies and adjustment of errors, security deposit, deviations/variations extent and pricing, suspension of works, time and extension for delay, materials, labour, site drainage, materials obtained from excavation and treasure trove, protection of trees, watching and lighting, contractor's supervision, inspection and approval, duties and power of Engineer-in-Charge's representative, removal of workmen, completion certificate, compensation for delay, contractor's liability and insurance, notices to local bodies, subcontracts, termination of contract for death, cancel-

lation of contract in full or in part, liability for damage, defects and imperfections and rectification thereof, etc.’

- (ii) Valuation and payment, including records and measurement, methods of measurement, time limit for payment of final bill, reimbursement/refund on variation of price, loans, bonus (were completion earlier than the stipulated date is desired) and overpayments and underpayments; and

- (iii) Arbitration and laws.

The guidelines also include standard forms such as tender forms (separately for item rate and percentage rate tenders), form of notice inviting tenders and forms of different deeds required under the general conditions of contract, viz., form of bank guarantee in lieu of security deposit in individual contract, form of standing bank guarantee in lieu of earnest money/security deposit to cover all contracts, form of bank guarantee to secure a lump-sum advance, form of bank guarantee for removal of plant and equipment from the site and form of hypothecation deed.

[*Translation*]

### **New Petrol Dealerships**

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

(a) whether the petrol dealers selected by the Oil Selection Board fulfil all the conditions for eligibility; and

(b) if not, the action proposed to be

taken in this regard?

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

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

[*English*]

### **Subjects discussed at meeting of Industry Ministers**

178. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministers of Industry from all the States recently met to discuss the strategy for rural industrialisation;

(b) if so, the subject discussed and the decisions arrived at in this regard;

(c) whether any action plan has been prepared; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The All India Industry Minister's Conference under the the Chairmanship of Union Industry Minister was held on 8th July, 1989.

(b) to (d). The Conference discussed and endorsed the suggestion that rural industrialisation should form the main thrust of the strategy for industrialisation and rural employment in the VIII Plan. For this purpose, the following important decisions were arrived at:

- 1) Expansion in the coverage of villages by KVI activities.
- 2) Introduction of new industries in rural areas.
- 3) Amendment of the State KVI Acts in Line with the amended KVIC Act.
- 4) Strengthening of the State KVI Boards.
- 5) Improvement in the wages of artisans, in particular SC/ST artisans and women artisans.
- 6) Coordination between the various field level agencies engaged in rural industrialisation, strengthening and streamlining the financial system.
- 7) Introduction of new products, new technology and new raw material.
- 8) Greater marketing support.
- 9) Market oriented production strategy including design inputs, training facilities and raw material support, etc.
- 10) Application of Science & Technology and retraining of artisans in outmoded industries.

The State Chief Minister and Minister

who attended the Conference endorsed these steps and will be initiating action to implement the strategy for stepping up the pace of rural industrialisation.

#### Generation of Power

189. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for commissioning of underground power house in Karnataka;

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

(c) the extent of increase in power generation from Raichur Thermal Power Station during 1989?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Varahi Hydroelectric Project having an underground power house with two units of 115 MW each is under construction in Karnataka. First unit was spun on 23.4.89 and is awaiting synchronisation. The second unit is under erection and is programmed to be spun in March, 1990.

(c) The power generation from the Raichur Thermal Power Station was as under:

	<i>Target (MU)</i>	<i>Achievement (MU)</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1988-89	2400	2444	101.8
April, 1989	216	254	117.6
May, 1989	224	205	91.5
June, 1989	216	144	66.7

### **Unqualified Examiners for Licensing Pilots**

180. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published captioned 'Unqualified men licensing pilots' in the 'Times of India' dated 23 October, 1988 stating among other things that unqualified examiners have been responsible for the evaluation of pilots;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether any investigation has been made into the qualifications of the concerned examiners;

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to have the investigations made and action taken to avoid recurrence of the tragedies on account of poor evaluation and unqualified examiners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRISHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). It is not correct to say that unqualified examiners have been responsible for evaluation of pilots, because the officers entrusted with the job of conducting examinations are qualified technical personnel and experienced in the field and also are adequately equipped for the purpose. There has been no laxity in the standards of assessment of Aeronautical knowledge of pilots. The standards of examinations for various categories of pilots licences have been updated from time to time and improved to make them more profession-ori-

ented at par with international standards. It is, therefore, felt that there is no need for any investigation.

### **Revival of sick industries in Bihar**

181. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick industries in Bihar as on 30 June, 1989; and

(b) the steps taken to revive sick industries in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Data on sick industrial units in the country which are assisted by banks are collected by the Reserve Bank of India. As per the latest information available from RBI, there are 29 sick units in the organised sector and 14,151 sick units in the small scale sector in Bihar, as at the end of December, 1987.

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

- (i) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985". A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.
- (ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for

strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

- (iii) The Banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.
- (iv) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sectors.
- (v) Government of India introduced a Margin Money Scheme with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector. Under the liberalised scheme the maximum amount of assistance per unit available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation has been increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000.

### **White Paper on Public Sector**

182. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the White Paper on Public Sector has been finalised by Government; and
- (b) if not, the time by which it is likely to be prepared and laid on the Table of the House?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO):** (a) and (b). White Paper on Public Sector is still under consideration of the Government and will be placed before Parliament as soon as it is finalised.

### **Use of Ethanol and Methanol with Petrol**

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

- (a) whether the Inter-Ministerial Committee set up to undertake the techno-economic feasibility of use of ethanol and methanol with petrol has submitted its report; and
- (b) if so, what are its findings?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT):** (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

### **Investment and Installed Capacity of Biogas**

184. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether over one million Biogas plants have been installed in the country so far as against over 20 millions in China;
- (b) the total installed capacity for Biogas production year-wise during the last three years and actual production achieved;
- (c) whether there is any independent monitoring/evaluation set up exists and if so, its findings there of for the last three years;
- (d) what is the total potential of Bio-gas production in the country based on use of all

available animal dung and the targets for the next ten years for this purpose; and

(e) the total investment on Biogas units installed so far?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) Over 1.07 million family type biogas plants have been installed in the country under the Central Sector Scheme 'National Project for Biogas Development' (NPBD) during the period 1981-82 to 1988-89, whereas 5 million biogas plants are reported to have been set up in China as per the figures indicated in a training course held at Chengdu in April-May, 1988.

(b) During 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89, a total of 2.00, 1.74 and 1.67 lakh family type biogas plants respectively have been set up in the country. The capacity of biogas plants varies from one to 15 cubic metres gas production per day while the actual production of biogas would vary from plant to plant depending upon the quantity and frequency of feeding dung slurry into the plant, ambient temperature, maintenance, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. Eight independent agencies have been assigned evaluation survey studies of biogas plants in 1987-88. So far, final reports have been received from three agencies for the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Gujarat and the Union Territory of Pondicherry which indicate that on an overall basis 87.5 percent surveyed plants were found in working order. These studies have also emphasised the need to select beneficiaries properly, ensure quality of construction, create a cadre of trained manpower particularly in the construction of fixed dome model of biogas plants, create maintenance follow-up and repair facilities, strengthen organisational infrastructure at different levels, set up Co-ordination Committee, disseminate technical information, organise Users training courses, etc.

(d) The estimated total potential of setting up of family type biogas plants in the country works out to about 16 to 22 million plants. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has envisaged 12 million biogas plants upto the year 2000 in its "Energy 2001 perspective Plan Non-Conventional Energy Sources".

(e) The Government of India has released a total sum of Rs. 314.15 crores to different State Governments and programme implementing agencies for Central subsidy to beneficiaries as well as financial assistance for training courses, turn-key job fee, promotional cash incentives, etc., during the period 1981-82 to 1988-89 under the NPBD. Besides, the beneficiaries have invested their own resources or by raising bank loans to meet the balance cost of construction of biogas plants.

#### **Commercial/Exploration of Oil and Gas in Midnapore District, West Bengal**

185. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission or the Oil India Ltd. has located any area of Sabang block of Midnapore district in West Bengal as a potential field for commercial exploitation of oil or gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the aim of acquiring a substantial part of land and starting construction of some buildings there?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT):** (a) to (c). Seismic Surveys were carried out by ONGC at various locations including Sabang in District Midnapore of West Bengal during the period 1984-87 and based on the inter-

pretation of this seismic date, a location Chandkuri-1 which is about 7 Km. of South West of Sabang, was released for exploratory drilling on 10.12.1987 with a target depth of 4200 metres. Infrastructure facilities at the site in terms of civil works for the rig foundation, approach road etc. are in progress. The exploratory test well Chandkuri-1 is expected to generate data for assessment of hydro-carbon potential in the area. At present, no indications of oil are known from the area.

### **Manufacture of Tooth Powder**

186. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

- (a) whether the tooth powder production is reserved for small scale units;
- (b) whether any big units have been given licences to manufacture tooth powder; and
- (c) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

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

(b) No Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence has been granted to any unit in the organised sector for the manufacture of tooth powder since 1985.

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

### **Perspective Plan for Non-Conventional Sources of Energy**

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

- (a) whether Union Government have decided to rephase the perspective plan for the development of non-conventional energy sources in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the time by which the rephasing will be completed; and
- (d) the extent to which the demand of power will be met by 2000 A.D., State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources has prepared a paper entitled "Energy - 2001, Perspective Plan Non-conventional Energy Sources" which envisages potential annual energy generation/saving from new and renewable sources of energy to the extent of 250.17 million tonnes of coal replacement (including 15000 MW of power) by 2000 A.D. provided adequate resources are made available. Since required funds could not be made available during the 7th Plan period, proposals contained in the paper for the 8th Plan period can be taken up provided adequate financial resources are now made available.

(d) Since non-conventional energy sources are employed to meet different energy needs such as that for heating, cooking, irrigation in a decentralized manner etc., no plans for State-wise generation of power have yet been made.

### **Hike in Air Fare due to Inland Travel Tax**

188. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have imposed inland travel tax in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the hike in air fare as a result thereof; and

(c) the extent to which such a hike in fare will make up the low?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Government have introduced an Inland Air Travel Tax equivalent to 10% of the basic Air fare with effect from 1.7.1989.

(c) Since the amount collected will be credited to revenue account of the Government, the new tax will not affect the financial position of the carriers.

### **Selection of Sites for Oil and Gas in Assam**

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

(a) whether some areas in Assam have been selected by the Oil India Ltd. for exploration of oil and gas there; and

(b) if so, the district-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). Oil India Limited holds Petroleum Exploration Licences in Assam for exploration of hydrocarbons for area mentioned below:

<i>District</i>	<i>Area</i>
Dibrugarh	Tinsukia
	Dibrugarh
	Meugherita
	Borhat
	Dum Dum Extension
	Moran Extension
Sibsagarh	Moran Extension
	Dum Duma Extension
	Borhat
Lakhimpur	Murkongselek

### **Power schemes for Delhi**

190. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation has undertaken a number of schemes to meet Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) with enhanced power during the next few years;



(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the approximate power generation likely to be made and the extent to which it will meet the requirement?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) are setting up the National Capital Thermal Power Project (840 MW) and the Dadri Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project (817 MW) in the Ghaziabad district of Uttar Pradesh to meet the power requirements in Delhi and the National Capital Region.

(c) With the commissioning of these projects, an additional capacity of 1657 MW would become available during the Eighth Plan period which will substantially improve the availability of power to Delhi and the National Capital Region.

#### **Revision of MRTP Act and FERA**

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

(a) whether the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India has urged Government for a drastic revision in the MRTP Act and FERA;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the suggestions of the ASSOCHAM in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Government has come across a news-item under the caption "ASSOCHAM FOR REVIEW OF FERA, MRTP ACT" appearing in the "Economic Times" dated 2-7-1987.

(b) and (c). In so far as Ministry of Industry is concerned, a final decision on the proposals for further amendment to the MRTP Act, 1969 will be taken only after the strategy for industrial development for the 8th Plan has been formulated.

#### **Setting up of Olefine Complex at Vishakhapatnam**

192. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several public and private sector units had applied for the proposed Olefine complex at Vishakhapatnam;

(b) whether any decision has been taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Naphtha will be made available by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. at Vishakhapatnam to provide 2/3rd of the feedstock for the cracker; and

(d) whether Linear Alkyl Benzene plant and Oxo-alcohol plants have been approved by Union Government at Vizag?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The cracker would be based on the naphtha available from the refinery of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. at

Vishakhapatnam. Any shortfall in the availability would be met through other sources, including imports, if necessary.

(d) Yes, Sir.

### **Super Thermal Power Station at Vishakhapatnam**

193. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation proposes to set up a 2000 MW Super Thermal Power Station at Vishakhapatnam;

(b) whether the Central survey team studied the feasibility of this project;

(c) whether the State Government has already allotted a land on the request made for the purpose;

(d) whether the project report of this project has been cleared; and

(e) if not, the present stage thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (e). The National Thermal Power Corporation are exploring the possibility of setting up of a 2000 MW coal based Coastal

Super Thermal Power Station near Vishakhapatnam. The question of land allotment for the project and the preparation of the feasibility report would arise only after the site for the project is finalised and the feasibility of the project is established.

### **HPCL Projects during Eighth Plan**

194. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited has proposed projects involving an outlay of nearly rupees 3200 crores in the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the project-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the projects under implementation by the HPCL include a captive power plant at Vizag refinery, affluent treatment facilities and Sulphur recovery units and facilities for import of LPG at Vizag; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited has proposed several major projects in the 8th Plan period (1990-95). Details on the projects proposed are as follows:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Approx. Cost in Rs. Crores</i>
A Grassroot Refinery on West Coast with 6 MTPA capacity	1500
Marketing facilities for Storage, Transportation & Distribution of products	1030
Visakh-Vijayawada 14" dia 350 K.M. Product Pipeline	200
Manufacture of Lab Feedstock Facilities at Visakh Refinery	110

<i>Project</i>	<i>Approx. Cost in Rs. Crores</i>
An Aromatic Complex (Benzene) at Visakh	100
Modernisation of Instruments & Controls at Refineries	60
LPG Import Facilities at Mangalore	50
Expansion of Visakh Refinery from 4.5 to 6 MTPA	40
Manufacture of Multigrade Waxes at Bombay Refinery	30
Energy Conservation Projects in Refineries	25
	3145

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Requisite details are given below:

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Approved/ anticipated Cost (Rupees Crores)</i>	<i>Status</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Captive Power Plant at Vizag Refinery	42.90	Under implementation. The Order for main equipment has been placed on BHEL.
2.	Effluent Treatment facilities to meet Minas	12.00	Under implementation. Engineering is in Progress
3.	Sulphur Recovery Unit	10.00	Process selection is completed.
4.	LPG Import facilities	00.78	Partially completed.

**Construction of Bhawani-Patna T.V.  
Relay Centre**

is under construction at Bhawani-Patna in  
District Kalahandi, Orissa;

195. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND  
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(b) if so, when the construction work  
was started; and

(a) whether a 10 KV T.V. Relay Centre

(c) the time by which it is likely to start  
functioning and the distance likely to be  
covered by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY):

(a) Yes, Sir. A high power (10 KW) TV transmitter is under implementation at Bhanwanipatna in Kalahandi district of Orissa.

(b) Civil works for this project started in November, 1988.

(c) The high power TV transmitter at Bhanwanipatna is likely to be commissioned into service during 1990 and is expected to provide service within a range of about 120 Kms, inclusive of fringe areas where fair reception is possible with elevated antennae, boosters, etc.

#### Allotment of Industrial Plots in Narela

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

(a) whether the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation invited applications for the allotment of plots under the Narela Project;

(b) if so, the number of applications received and the last date for the receipt of such applications;

(c) whether the allotment of plots has been made on the basis of these applications;

(d) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(e) the likely date when the allotment of plots will be made?

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

(b) A total number of 3783 applications were received and the last date for receiving the applications was 15th May, 1987.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A large number of representations have been received from certain categories for reservation of plots. The matter is under examination of the Executive Council, Delhi.

(e) Allotment will be made after the reservation issue is decided.

#### Damage to Aircraft Radome due to Bird Hits

198. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to bird hit, the radome in the aircraft of Indian Airlines have been damaged and pilots injured;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to provide bird-hit proof radome in the aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines Boeing 737 aircraft operating flight IC-447 of 28.6.89 had a bird hit after take-off. The aircraft sustained damage in the following components:

(i) No. 3 slat.

(ii) Radar Antenna

(iii) Forward Pressure bulkhead.

(iv) Radome.

There was no injury to pilots.

(c) A bird hit proof radome for aircraft has not been invented so far. Hence no specific steps are contemplated in this direction.

**Committee on Issues relating to anti TB Drug**

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

(a) whether a Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Finance) of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices was set up to look into certain issues connected with anti-TB drug;

(b) whether the committee looked into the aspect of import of intermediates for the drug at a price higher than the import price of the drug, overcharging and marketing of formulations without price approval by major producer and distribution of costly items as a promotional activity;

(c) if so, the findings of the committee on these issues; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee was constituted to

consider the representations received by the Government with regard to pricing of Rifampicin bulk drug. Matters like over-charging, over-invoicing, non-obtaining of price approvals, promotional activities of the companies etc. were not within the purview of the committee.

(c) and (d). In view of the reply to party (b), do not arise.

**Power from National Grid for Kerala**

200. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned power allotment from National Power Grid to Kerala in January - June, 1989;

(b) the normal supply route and arrangements for transmission;

(c) the actual offtake of Kerala from the National Power Grid for the same period; and

(d) whether Kerala received the allotted power from National Grid during this period and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (c). The information required in these parts is as under:

(a) and (c). The information required in these parts is as under:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Allotment (MU)</i>	<i>Actual Offtake (MU)</i>
1	2	3
January, 89	125.8	75.0
February, 89	134.8	56.0

1	2	3
March, 89	149.4	88.7
April, 89	109.0	83.4
May, 89	120.2	98.1
June, 89	134.9	130.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>774.1</b>	<b>531.6</b>

(b) Kerala avails its entitlement from Central Stations in Southern Regional through Tamil Nadu and/or Karnataka transmission systems by displacement.

(d) The short supply of power from Central Stations to Kerala during the period from January, 89 to June 89 was due to the unavailability of only one 400 KV circuit between Nagarjuna Sagar and Cuddapah upto 15th March, 1989 and outage of 400 KV Cuddapah-Bangalore and Cuddapah-Madras lines due to the collapse of 4 nos. D/C 400 KV towers near Cuddapah in May, 1989.

#### **TV Relay Centre at Kolar Gold Fields**

201. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any TV relay centre at Kolar Gold Fields; and

(b) if not, when a TV relay centre is likely to be set up there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is envisaged to establish a low power TV Relay Centre at Kolar Gold Fields during the current year itself.

#### **ONGC Joint venture with Shipping Corporation of India**

202. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had suggested to the Shipping Corporation of India to start a joint venture to combine the expertise of the two organisations to intensify oil exploration work in the oil-shore areas; and

(b) if so, whether any details of the Joint venture have been worked out and, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). In order to shed low and medium technological areas and to concentrate on their main line of business, ONGC have a proposal to divest their fleet of offshore supply vessels acquired by them a few years back, partly by sale and partly by forming a joint venture company with shipping Corporation of India for managing/operation of these vessels. No final decision has been taken so far.

#### **Decline in Hydrel-Thermal (Power) Mix**

203. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steady decline in hydro-thermal (Power) mix;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken to remove the imbalance between the generation of hydel power and thermal (Power) mix?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The hydro share at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan was 33.9%. It is likely to decline to about 29.5% by the end of the Seventh Plan.

(c) A number of hydroelectric power projects have been proposed for construction in the Central and State Sectors for benefits in the Eighth Plan. External assistance is also proposed to be availed of for hydro power development in the country. Efforts are being made to reduce the construction period of hydel projects.

#### Poor Visibility of TV Programmes in Contai Sub-Division, West Bengal

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

(a) whether Government are aware of very poor visibility of TV programmes in Contai Sub-division including the tourist spot Digha in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). Parts of Medinipur district of West Bengal receive service from the low power (100 W) TV transmitters at Kharagpur and Medinipur and the high power (10 KW) TV transmitters functioning at Calcutta and Asansol. As Contai Sub-division falls outside the coverage area of these transmitters, it is not expected to receive satisfactory TV service. Extension of TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of the country including Contai sub-division can be carried out in a phased manner depending upon the availability of resources for the purpose in the future plans of TV expansion.

#### Rates for T.V. Advertisements

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

(a) the rates for television advertisements presently fixed by Doordarshan for programme on national hook-up; and

(b) whether different rates for different programmes for national hook-up have been fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). Advertisements on the national network have different rates depending on the telecast time and viewership of the programme. The present rates for 10 second advertisements on the national network are as under:

(i) Mahabharat & Ramayan	Rs. One lakhs
(ii) Chitrahari	Rs. 80,000.00
(iii) Hindi Feature Film	Rs. 75,000.00

(iv) <b>Serials at 9.00 p.m.</b>	Rs. 65,000.00
(v) <b>Sunday morning</b>	Rs. 40,000.00
(vi) <b>Between 9.50. p.m. and 10.40 p.m.</b>	Rs. 30,000.00
(vii) <b>After 10.40 p.m. and during morning and afternoon transmissions.</b>	Rs. 15,000.00

### **Assistance for modernisation of Small Scale Industries in Goa**

206. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given any financial assistance to Government of Goa for modernisation of small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the details of the assistance given and target achieved in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Small Industry Development Organisation (SIDO), Government of India, through its field offices (i.e. Small Industries Service Institutes) located in each State including Goa, undertakes modernisation of small scale industries through workshops, seminars, industry-clinics, in plant studies. Status reports on industries and modernisation guides are also prepared for the benefit of small scale units. A field Testing Station for which land and building was provided by the State Government, has been established in Goa, as in other States, for assisting small units in improving the quality of their product. This Station has since been handed over to the State Government along with equipment worth Rs. 2.04 lakhs purchased by Government of India.

### **Interest Subsidy Scheme for Engineers in Goa**

207. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether interest subsidy scheme for engineers is being implemented in Goa;

(b) if so, the amount spent by way of assistance or grants in Goa under the said scheme in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). An interest subsidy scheme for Engineers was in force till 31.3.1985 only and no assistance or grants have been given during the last three years.

### **Amendment to Indian Electricity Acts**

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

(a) whether any request has been received for amendment of certain provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government thereon; and



(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The various amendments to the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 broadly relate to administration of the Acts, generation of power from renewable sources of energy, measures relating to safety of electrical installations, at, enhancements of penalty for wasting energy etc.

The amendment to the Act is a time consuming job and involves discussions/dialogues with various State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments and other related organizations viz. Ministry of Law etc. before an agreed draft is finalised.

#### **Caprolactam Project of FACT, Kerala**

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

(a) the initial estimated cost of the Caprolactum Project of Fertilizer and Chemicals (Travancore) Limited, Cochin;

(b) the actual cost of the project at the time of commissioning; and

(c) when this is to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) to (c). The original approved cost of the Caprolactam Project of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Cochin, is Rs. 147.94 crores. The revised approved project cost for this project is Rs. 315.00 crores. The Project is expected to be commissioned in October, 1989.

#### **Quality of Regional Programmes on Doordarshan**

210. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is general complaint that regional programmes of Doordarshan are of inferior standards; and

(b) if so, the action taken to improve the quality of regional programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) and (b). It has always been the endeavour of Doordarshan to improve upon its programmes, including regional programmes. The staff working in the Kendras are sponsored for attending Workshops and trainings from the time to time. Surveys conducted by Audience Research Units and letters received from the viewers are also taken into consideration for improvement in the programmes. The Programme Advisory Committee at various Doordarshan Kendras consisting of eminent non-officials members, have also been set up to suggest and advise the Kendras for bringing improvement in their programmes.

#### **'World This Week' Programme on TV**

211. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'World this Week' T.V. programme is proposed to be continued; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Doordarshan Studio at Patna**

212. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the time by which Doordarshan studio at Patna presently under construction would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. TEWARY): The TV Studio Centre under construction at Patna is expected to be commissioned during 1991-92 on completion of the Civil works and installation of equipment on order.

**Amount provided for Development of Khadi and Village Industries in Bihar**

213. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided for the development of Khadi and Village Industries in Bihar during 1988-89; and

(b) the amount proposed to be provided during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The following funds were disbursed/allocated for the development of khadi and village industries in Bihar State during 1987-88 and 1988-88:

*Details of funds disbursed/allocated*

	1987-88 (Disbursed) (Rs. in lakhs)		1988-89 (Allocated) (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Grants	Loan	Grant	Loan
	1	2	3	4
Khadi	22.60	153.62	45.24	389.84
Khadi	405.00	—	490.00*	—
Rebate V.I.	18.03	162.56	66.13	302.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>445.63</b>	<b>316.18</b>	<b>601.37</b>	<b>692.05</b>

\*Provisions

— Actual disbursement position during 1988-89 will be available some time in October 1989.

(b) It is proposed to provide Rs. 131.69 lakhs as grant and Rs. 503.68 lakhs as loan

for implementing Khadi & Village Industries programmes during 1989-90. The rebate

estimates for the year are likely to be Rs. 592 lakhs. The position will be reviewed at the time of budget discussion.

### **Oil, Reserves in Madhubani, Bihar**

214. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil reserves have been found in Madhubani district of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether drilling has since started there; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (c). One well Madhubani-1 was drilled by ONGC during 22.3.1986 to 12.4.1987 in District Madhubani of Bihar. This well was drilled with a purpose to obtain sub-surface, geological information. No hydrocarbon indications were obtained in this well.

### **New Hydro-Electric Project in Bihar**

215. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take up a new hydro-electric project in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal for the modernisation of Kataiya Hydro-electric project in Saharsa district of Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). As per information available in CEA, the Project report of Tribeni Link (2x1.65 MW) Hydro-electric project is being examined for techno-economic clearance in CEA. The Project Report of the following HEPs were examined in CEA and referred back to the State Government:

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3
1. Sankh HEP (316 MW)	271.0	The Project Report has been returned to the project authorities in November, 1987 for first resolving the inter-State aspect between MP and Bihar.
2. Kadhwan Multi-Purpose Project (450 MW)	377.70	The Project Report was returned to the Bihar Hydro-Electric Power Corporation Ltd. in February, 1989 with request to submit a consolidated Project Report of Multi-purpose Project in coordination with the Department of Water Resources.

(c) and (d). Kosi Hydrel Station (4x4.8 MW) (Kataiya HEP) has been included in the

Renovation and Uprating scheme formulated by CCA. The Hydrel Station is facing the

problem of submerged wild vegetation during monsoon months resulting in low heads available for power generation. Provision for installation of a trash track cleaning device to tackle the wild vegetation has been made in the renovation and upgrading scheme.

[English]

### Recovery from DPUG Companies

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

(a) whether his Ministry had set up a team to recover the amounts due into the Drug Prices Equalisation Account in respect of companies which had gone to the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the names of the companies involved and the amount assessed by the team against each company in respect of each drug;

(c) the names of the companies who have represented against the amounts assessed and when were these representations received;

(d) whether his Ministry received part payments from the companies; and

(e) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) A special Team was constituted in 1987 to determine the accounts recoverable from the companies involved in the Supreme Court case,

(b) to (e). Details information shall be laid on the Table of the House after the Team has completed its work.

### ONGC Employees at Uran Complex

217. SHRID.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in the ONGC complex at Uran, district Raigad, Maharashtra; and

(b) the number of project affected persons employed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) and (b). A total of 548 persons are employed at the ONGC complex at Uran, of these, 145 are project affected persons.

### SC/ST Posts in Uran Complex

218. SHRID.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reserved posts for SC/STs in the categories have been filled up in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Complex at Uran and its office in Bombay;

(b) if not the number of posts lying unfilled and duration thereof; and

(c) the number of reserved posts filled up in May and June 1989 in each categories?

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

**Filling up of posts of SCs/STs**

219. SHRID.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether posts reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been filled up in his Ministry;

(b) if not, the number of posts lying unfilled and duration thereof; and

(c) the number of reserved posts filled up in May and June, 1989 in each category?

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

(a) Some of the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have not been filled up due to non-availability of candidates belonging to these categories.

(b) The position is indicated below:

<i>Department</i>	<i>No. of unfilled vacancies reserved for</i>		<i>Duration of these vacancies</i>
	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Department of Power	59	48	
Department of Coal	7	3	For periods ranging upto 3 years.
Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources	1	3	

(c) One vacancy reserved for Scheduled Caste category was filled up in the month of June, 1989.

**Filing up of Posts Reserved for SC/ST**

220. SHRID.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether reserved posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been filled up in all categories in his Ministry, department-wise;

(b) if not, the number of posts lying vacant and duration thereof; and

(c) the number of reserved posts filled in May and June, 1989 in each categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Cooperation with United States in Tourism**

221. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has estab-

ished cooperation in the field of tourism with United States; and

(b) if so, the details of the Memorandum of Understand or agreement signed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). In order to enhance the surroundings of important tourism heritage sites, Government of India and Government of USA have signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 18.5.1989. The memorandum speaks of collaboration of the two Governments in following areas:

- (a) General development planning for tourism and visitor services for cultural heritage sites at Sarnath and Bodhgaya.
- (b) Development of a historical park behind the Taj Mahal across river Yamuna.
- (c) Preparation of suitable courses for training of personnel in tourism related activities and also environmental education.

As regards the funding, each party is expected to cover its own expenses except when special financing is obtained for specific joint projects.

#### **Modernisation of Air Traffic Control System at Delhi and Bombay Airports**

222. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to the state:

(a) whether Union Government have cleared the scheme to modernise the air traffic control system at Bombay and Delhi airports;

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved therein; and

(c) when the work on these projects likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 294 crores. The work would start immediately after clearance of project by the Government.

#### **Increase in Fares by Indian Airlines**

223. CH. KHURSHID AHMED:  
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI  
KHAN:  
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have raised the Indian Airlines fares in addition to the 10 per cent inland travel tax;

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

(c) the likely impact on the domestic patronage of the Indian Airlines and the foreign tourists visiting the country; and

(d) the estimated additional revenue likely to be earned as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of increase in fares with effect from the 9th of July, 1989 are as follows:

- (i) Increase in basic rupee fares ranging from 30% to 20% on various distance slabs as given below:

<i>Sector distance</i>	<i>Percentage increase in basic rupee fare</i>
1	2
1 to 300 kms.	30%
301 kms and above	20%

- (ii) Increase in the differential between the total Executive class fares and Economy Class fares from 20% to 30%.
- (iii) Continuance of the basic cargo rates at 1.06% of the basic rupee fares and excess baggage rates at 1.1% of the total passenger fares.

Since the last increase in fares effected by Indian Airlines, there has been substantial increase in the input cost which is mainly due to upward revision in the Route Navigation Charges, increase in expenses on material consumption, outside repairs, food services, interest and financing charges, hire of aircraft and steep rise in the US Dollar rates. In order to off-set this additional burden, there was no other alternative but to increase the fares. Despite the fare increase, there will be a shortfall in recovering the cost which would be absorbed by Indian Airlines through higher productivity and cost control.

(c) No adverse effect is envisaged either on domestic patronage or foreign tourist traffic visiting the country.

(d) The estimated additional revenue that would be earned by Indian Airlines is likely to be to the tune of about Rs. 121 crores per annum.

### **Study regarding Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth**

224. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research, Ahmedabad conducted a study regarding the results of the Self-employment Scheme for Educated Un-employed Youth in the country;

(b) if so, the findings thereon;

(c) whether the study revealed that the benefits of the Scheme had not been reaching the target group in many of the cases; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to streamline the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THIS MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIM. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Evaluation of the Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth was conducted by Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research, Ahmedabad in two districts each of Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The performance of the scheme in terms of employment intensity has been termed as fairly good in the report. It, however, points out certain deficiencies in the implementation of the scheme like untraceability of beneficiaries, benefits of the scheme flowing to employed persons and to middle class and better off persons and difficulties faced by beneficiaries in getting loans under the scheme.

(d) Copies of the report have been sent to the concerned State Governments and they have been advised to take corrective

steps to ensure proper implementation of the scheme.

### **Operation of New Airbuses**

225. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHA-MAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce new routes and increase in the frequency of the existing services after introduction of new Airbus A-320 in the fleet of Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Cochin airport is included in the schedule; and

(d) the extent to which passenger carrying capacity of the Indian Airlines is expected to be increased with the introduction of these airbuses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three of the A 320 aircraft to be inducted in Indian Airlines have been received by Indian Airlines so far. These aircraft will be introduced gradually on various high density routes.

(c) yes, Sir.

(d) Indian Airlines expects to achieve an increase of above 20% in its passenger carrying capacity when the 19 Airbus A-320 aircraft are inducted and aircraft on lease by it are returned.

### **Gas based power plant in Kerala**

226. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHA-MAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a gas based power plant in Kerala pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present stage of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). A Feasibility Report in regard to the setting up to a 90 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant, based on LSHS/fuel oil/natural gas, at Brahmapuram, Cochin was received by the Central Electricity Authority from the Kerala State Electricity Board in April, 1988. The proposal can be processed for techno-economic clearance after the fuel availability is confirmed, other requisite inputs are tied up and necessary clearances have been obtained by the State Electricity Board.

### **Development of Non-Conventional Energy of Kerala**

228. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved in developing non-conventional energy in Kerala;

(b) the total energy being produced in Kerala from such sources at present;

(c) the total allocation for energy production in the State and the percentage of allocation for non-conventional energy; and

(d) the future action plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Upto 31.3.89, the following Non-conventional energy systems and devices have been installed:



<i>Programme</i>	<i>Systems Installed</i>
• 1	2
1. Family size biogas plants	20,608
2. Improved Chulhas	86,264
3. Solar Thermal Systems	
a. Water heating systems	25
b. Domestic heating systems	3
c. Air heaters	1
d. Solar stills	10
e. Solar cookers	50
4. Solar Photovoltaic Systems	
a. Street lighting units	135
b. Other domestic lighting units	9
c. Solar pumps	6
d. Community lighting units	6
5. Wind Energy Systems	
a. Electric Generator (100 KW)	1
b. Water Pumping Wind mills	10
6. Biomass Gasifiers (80 KW)	1
7. Community Biogas Plant (171 cft)	2

(b) Since non-conventional energy sources are employed meet different energy needs such as that for heating, cooking, irrigation, etc. in a highly decentralised manner, it is a little difficult to accurately quantify the total energy being produced

from such sources. However, over 5000 units of electricity from the wind energy programme have already been fed to the State grid, nearly 9 lakhs Kwhr units of thermal energy per annum is being saved/generated from solar thermal systems and

biogas equivalent to 94.46 x 1000000 Kwh of energy per year is being generated.

(c) The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 11,400 lakhs for power and Rs. 30 lakhs for Non-conventional Sources of Energy for Kerala for 1989-90. The percentage share of NRSE of the total outlay of Rs. 11.430 lakhs for Energy thus works out to be 0.26.

(c) Non-conventional energy programmes are being continued during the 7th Five Year Plan and are proposed to be enlarged in Kerala during the coming years based on resources available.

### **Tyre prices**

229. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a price hike in tyre prices in the month of June 1989;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts Government propose to reduce the tyre prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). According to Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association (ATMA), prices of various categories of tyres have been increased by the tyre companies by around 4% in June, 1989 due to steep increase in prices of raw materials

(c) There is no statutory control over the prices of tyres. However, Government have placed specified categories of truck and bus tyres under O.G.L. at a reduce rate of duty for import by bulk consumers in order to keep a check of prices of tyres. In addition, Govern-

ment have liberally allowed fresh capacity for the manufacture of tyres through various policy measures. Further, the tyre industry has been delicensed. Government have also ensured maximisation of tyre production through continuous monitoring and regular interaction with the tyre industry. This has led to a substantial increase in production of bus and truck tyres in 1988 viz. 48.7 lakhs as compared to 39.4 lakhs in 1987.

### **Electrification of Villages and Pumpset Energised in Uttar Pradesh**

230. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:  
CHOWDHARY AKHTAR  
HASAN:  
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified and pumpsets energised by the Rural Electrification Corporation during the last three years in Jaunpur district of Uttar Pradesh and how does this tally with other districts in the State;

(b) the details of villages electrified and pumpsets energised in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, district-wise; and

(c) the number of villages proposed to be electrified and pumpsets to be energised during 1989-90 in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise?

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

(a) Statement I indicating districtwise number of villages electrified and pumpsets energised under Rural Electrification scheme financed by Rural Electrification Corporation during the last 3 years in Uttar Pradesh is given below. The performance in Jaunpur

District compares favourably with other districts.

(b) Statement II indicating districtwise number of villages and pumpsets energised in Uttar Pradesh during the last 3 years is given below.

(c) The Planning Commission has fixed a target of electrification of 2365 villages and energisation of 20,000 pumpsets in U.P. during 1988-89. Districtwise activities are finalised only at the State level based on the priority assigned by the State Government.

## STATEMENT

Villages electrified & pumpsets energised during the last 3 years 1986-87 under REC

STATE: Uttar Pradesh

(Provisional)

S.No.	District	Villages electrified during			Pumpsets energised during		
		86-87	87-88	88-89	86-87	87-88	88-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Saharanpur	78	67	25	1504	1269	1201
2.	Mazaffar Nagar	10	01	—	1628	854	602
3.	Meerut	—	—	—	1645	1600	1699
4.	Bullandshah	—	—	—	2011	1300	1035
5.	Gaziabad	4	—	—	702	500	375
6.	Aligarh	70	47	30	1305	1160	1000
7.	Mathura	35	61	31	458	500	388
8.	Agra	65	70	33	857	505	600
9.	Mainpuri	59	86	31	844	741	398

S.No.	District	Villages electrified during			Pumpsets energised during		
		86-87	87-88	88-89	86-87	87-88	88-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Etah	52	93	24	954	316	284
11.	Bareilly	50	38	56	224	209	140
12.	Shahjahanpur	26	29	29	216	718	232
13.	Badaun	63	85	47	378	253	348
14.	Pilibhit	15	36	20	186	118	301
15.	Rampur	25	28	14	190	304	571
16.	Moradabad	65	96	65	1021	1190	1786
17.	Bijnor	59	84	41	923	800	1320
18.	Farukhabad	76	69	77	274	589	419
19.	Etawah	35	58	36	120	176	160
20.	Kanpur	75	72	119	213	234	307

S.No.	District	Villages electrified during				Pumpsets energised during			
		86-87	87-88	88-89	86-87	87-88	88-89		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
21.	Fatehpur	23	54	46	179	218	316		
22.	Allahabad	66	118	72	453	351	481		
23.	Jhansi	38	12	11	189	107	151		
24.	Lalitpur	34	15	10	26	51	56		
25.	Jalaun	19	42	27	102	100	115		
26.	Hamirpur	55	29	18	60	96	56		
27.	Banda	39	14	07	139	42	104		
28.	Varanasi	71	110	68	831	396	683		
29.	Mirzapur	86	80	84	254	101	157		
30.	Jaunpur	111	50	96	539	351	557		
31.	Gazipur	27	—	—	976	329	666		

S.No.	District	Villages electrified during				Pumpsets energised during			
		86-87	87-88	88-89		86-87	87-88	88-89	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
32.	Ballia	28	60	73	89	99	145		
33.	Gorakhpur	103	101	31	155	230	45		
34.	Deoria	37	55	33	112	192	151		
35.	Basti	106	103	73	182	226	119		
36.	Azamgarh	76	98	151	818	786	637		
37.	Lucknow	40	77	17	180	261	38		
38.	Rai Bareilly	—	—	—	560	511	460		
39.	Unnao	65	30	60	241	148	135		
40.	Sitapur	61	33	19	281	107	90		
41.	Hardoi	70	39	08	258	123	88		
42.	Kheri	56	122	74	668	677	1348		

S.No.	District	Villages electrified during				Pumpsets energised during			
		86-87	87-88	88-89		86-87	87-88	88-89	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
43.	Faizabad	80	112	72	958	680	807		
44.	Gonda	100	140	50	155	200	132		
45.	Bahraich	117	74	35	150	75	110		
46.	Sultanpur	143	185	117	696	370	559		
47.	Pratapgarh	135	199	60	200	227	174		
48.	Bara Banki	60	32	31	150	75	85		
49.	Nainital	35	38	59	433	294	410		
50.	Almora	170	162	92	02	—	—		
51.	Pithoragarh	140	150	88	—	—	—		
52.	Dehradun	35	20	27	23	20	20		
53.	Uttar Kashi	46	36	11	—	—	—		



S.No.	District	Villages electrified during				Pumpsets energised during			
		86-87	87-88	88-89		86-87	87-88	88-89	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
54.	Chamoki	112	82	46	—	—	—		
55.	Pouri Garhwal	201	175	103	—	—	—		
56.	Tehr Garhwal	132	105	41	—	—	—		
	Total	3579	3773	2488	25813	20469	22047		

**STATEMENT II**

*District wise number of villages electrified and pumpsets energised in Uttar Pradesh during last 3 years viz 1986-89 (Tentative)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Village electrified filed during 1986-89</i>	<i>Pumpsets energised during 1986-89</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Saharanpur	193	4255
2.	Muzaffarnagar	11	3527
3.	Meerut	Nil	4964
4.	Ghaziabad	4	1607
5.	Bulandshahr	10	4385
6.	Aligarh	150	3716
7.	Mathura	134	1399
8.	Agra	170	1977
9.	Mainpuri	176	2094
10.	Etah	193	1750
11.	Bareilly	148	760
12.	Budaun	214	1160
13.	Shahjahanpur	121	1003
14.	Pilibhit	113	782
15.	Bijnor	196	3383
16.	Moradabad	231	4119
17.	Rampur	76	1248
18.	Farrukhabad	222	1429
19.	Etawah	140	563

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<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
20.	Kanpur Nagar	273	879
21.	Kanpur Dehat		
22.	Fatehpur	133	866
23.	Allahabad	297	1448
24.	Jhansi	69	514
25.	Lalitpur	81	221
26.	Jalaun	88	401
27.	Hamirpur	102	365
28.	Banda	106	517
29.	Varanasi	369	2649
30.	Mirzapur	251	545
31.	Jaunpur	273	2291
32.	Ghazipur	27	2375
33.	Ballia	238	658
34.	Gorakhpur	316	942
35.	Deoria	229	694
36.	Basti	325	703
37.	Azamgarh	561	2823
38.	Lucknow	134	500
39.	Raebareli	Nil	1629
40.	Unnao	155	887
41.	Sitapur	132	731
42.	Hardoi	117	571

1	2	3	4
43.	Kheri	262	2744
44.	Faizabad	304	2909
45.	Gonda	290	583
46.	Bahraich	229	392
47.	Sultanpur	458	1865
48.	Barabanki	134	528
49.	Pratapgarh	394	768
50.	Nainital	132	1214
51.	Almora	424	2
52.	Pithoragarh	378	—
53.	Dehradun	82	69
54.	Uttarkashi	93	—
55.	Chamoli	240	—
56.	Pauri Garhwal	479	—
57.	Tehri Garhwal	278	—

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY

(Mahbubnagar): Sir, I have a point of order.  
(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Ra-  
japur): Shall I make a submission? Sir, this  
House has been discussing the problem of  
corruption involved in the Bofors deal for a  
long time (*Interruptions*). When we produced

documents, we were told that the matter had  
been referred to the C.B.I. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The report will come.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: If you raise it in a  
proper manner, it will be done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am raising it in the proper manner. I have given an adjournment motion and I have the right to make the submission. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

**RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTION  
Terrorist Activities in Punjab and Delhi**

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received three notices of adjournment motions regarding serious situation arising out of the terrorists activities in Punjab and Delhi, from the following Members - Shri Suresh Kurup, Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary and Shri Hannan Mollah. I give my consent to the moving of the motion in the following form:

“Situation arising out of increasing terrorists activities in Punjab and Delhi.”

The note given by Shri Kurup has secured the first place in the ballot. Shri Kurup may now ask for the leave of the House.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): He is not ready, Sir.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is very much ready.

MR. SPEAKER: He is Mr. Kurup; he is not Mr. Reddy.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): I seem leave of the House for moving the adjournment motion on the serious situation arising out of the terrorists activities in Punjab and Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any objection? no objections. The leave is granted. I think there is no need to ask Members to rise since there is no opposition. Now, tell me when do you what to take up this motion? According to the Book, it is 4 O' clock.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Yes, we can take it up at 4 O' clock. But there are other matters we have to raise. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: One by one I will call from this side and that side.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I rose in the beginning on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: In a proper manner if you give me something, I will consider. You can give me and I can get the answer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before you give your ruling kindly listen to us. There is no harm in listening. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't do like this.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no devolution of powers in giving rulings. The ruling has to come from you. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will get the answers to you in a proper manner. You can give me in writing and I will get it to you.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, listen to our submissions. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you doing like this?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, my submission is this. We do not mind if you suggest the *modus operandi* for raising the issue. What I point out is that probably this is the last session of Parliament....

MR. SPEAKER: Might be.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: For the last one year and more, we have been raising certain questions and I would like to point out to you that as far as corruption in Bofors deal is concerned, when we enquired from you...

MR. SPEAKER: I will get the answer.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't behave like this.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't do like this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, restrain them so that you can listen to my submission. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are wasting my time unnecessarily

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me listen to him and let me answer.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will listen to you also.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is my job and I will do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, please restrain the Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am trying to do.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Very well Sir, congratulations. I was trying to tell you that on a number of occasions during various debates on Bofors, we got up and enquired from the concerned Defence Minister about the authenticity of the documents published in 'The Hindu' regarding evidence about corruptions in Bofors. They have repeatedly said for the last so many months that they have referred that matter to the CBI. But they have not produced the CBI report here.

MR. SPEAKER: I will get the answer...

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you standing? Why don't you sit down? You will gain nothing by making noise.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW ( Dum Dum): Sir, I am on a point of order on a different matter. A serious situation has arisen among the students of West Bengal. Kindly give me time. Education is in the Concurrent List. The results in respect of 10,000 innocent stu-

dents of the Secondary Examination are incomplete. As a result thereof one girl, namely Rekha Roy committed suicide. This is a serious situation. Education is in the Concurrent List under item 25... *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please give it in writing on, I will get it inquired.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: How long will these 10,000 innocent students suffer waiting for the results?

MR. SPEAKER: You give me in writing.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): The position regarding the CBI report we would like to know.

MR. SPEAKER: I will get the answer to you.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do we have to wait till the Parliament is over?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The House will be adjourned and the Parliament will be dissolved.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you making a noise? Why do you speak in such a high pitch.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We have been told several times in this House that the matter has been referred to CBI. How long do we have to wait for the report of the CBI?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Professor, the reply has come.

[*English*]

Still it is on. It is still not yet finished.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When the whole world is discussing the authenticity of the documents, they are not producing the report. Why don't you pull them up? About the CAG report, you have told them to lay it on the Table of the House expeditiously. Why don't you give them a direction about the CBI report also? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will can one by one. Please sit down. Why all of you are standing and wasting the time of the House? We will take up every subject one by one.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, yesterday a discussion was telecast by Doordarshan on the subject "Issues before Parliament". In that, Shri Madhav Reddy said that the IPKF forces are an occupation army.... *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is an external matter.

*(Interruptions)*

against Shri Amal Datta yesterday....

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: It is an anti-national statement.

MR. SPEAKER: It is in my notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, we are going to have a full time discussion on it. Form the Government side we have got a motion and we are going to discuss it.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: We would like to know as to what action is being taken in that regard?

MR. SPEAKER: It has come to me today only.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

I will take necessary action.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichetti-palayam): Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion regarding Sri Lanka. The TULF leaders Mr. Amrithalingam and Mr. Yogeswaran have been assassinated by the LTTE. There is no protection for the Tamils unless IPKF remains in Sri Lanka. There is no protection for the Tamils and even for Shri Premadasa.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Has he given any privilege motion against me?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am sending it to you.

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it...

*(Interruptions)*

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down Let others get a chance.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): I gave notice of adjournment motion on the question of CBI inquiry into the documents published by 'Hind' regarding Bofors.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: That matter is over. Do I have to reply to it again and again?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, I want to know when the CBI report will be laid on the Table.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: They have told me that it is still on.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am on a point of order.

[*Translation*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. AYUBKHAN (Jhunjhunu): Sir, I had given a notice for a Privilege Motion

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given my reply.



[English]

I cannot force the Government to do anything.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am drawing your attention to the Order Paper Item 5. In Item 5, CAG report on Defence forces is to be placed on the Table of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It will be done at 5.30. They always come at the last moment!

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Normally they are placed at 1 O' Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: You have got tomorrow also.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It is shown in the Order Paper that they will be laid on the Table at 5.30. Why this departure from well-established practice? Do these reports contain reference to Bofors?

MR. SPEAKER: Might be, whatever it is.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Why at 5.30?

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing out of the ordinary about it. Sometimes it is done for technical reasons. There is nothing much more than that in it.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What is the technical reason?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It makes no difference. It is all right.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jaipal Reddy, why do you waste time unnecessarily? There are some technical reasons for which it has been kept at 5.30.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What is the technical a reason?

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever you have to raise you may do it tomorrow.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: His contention is why don't you give a similar direction about the CBI report. You were kind enough to give a direction about the CAG report.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: How can I do it in the case of C.B.I. report?

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Prime Minister is under a cloud and it is their moral duty to produce the CBI report so that the cloud is cleared. It is in their own interest and in the interest of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: That was my do main and I could direct the Government

[Translation]

I cannot say anything about the C.B.I. Report.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, let others speak.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you waste time unnecessarily?

*[English]*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I rise on a point of order. What are the technical reasons? I have the right to know.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: That is too much. What does it matter? Please sit down now and come prepared tomorrow.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): I had given a notice of adjournment and just before coming to House, I was told that it has been rejected.

MR. SPEAKER: Which one?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: I had given an adjournment motion on the failure of the Government to place the CBI report on the authenticity of the documents regarding Bofors on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: That has been disposed of.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: It is still going on.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Please admit Call Attention Motion on the pending projects. They have not been cleared for several years.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: What is the basis on which you rejected my motion?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not have to give you any reasons. I said it is because it is still going on.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: How long will it go on?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. It is with the CBI.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot): I would like to draw your attention towards one point. 20 thousand people were getting employment under the Integrated Rural Development Programme but now they have been rendered unemployed.

MR. SPEAKER: Please give it in writing.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH: I have given it in writing.

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in writing. I will get the facts.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I will take action on what you have given to me.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH: Rs. 100 crore were given for the implementation of that programme. 20 thousand people have been rendered unemployed following its withdrawal.

MR. SPEAKER: Give it in writing. I will send the reply to you.

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH: Only Rs. 15 crores have been received under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. In this way, the funds have been cut down by Rs. 85 crores and 20 thousand people, who were provided with a source of income, are without any means of livelihood today.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kalibor): Last time you were pleased to call for a report from the Government. I do not know what report has come.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: In regard to which matter?

[*English*]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: On the tense situation in Assam-Nagaland border where about 23 people were killed and a number of houses were set on fire. You were pleased to call for a report. But till now we do not know about the report. Again in Assam-Nagaland border, the CRPF personnel

posted in the border have been creating havoc and there is no peace in the border. I want you to take not of the matter for necessary action. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: What about the people living on the border? It is very important.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I got it done last time.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: I have not received the reply.

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in writing again.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will take it up after looking into the matter. Now you put an end to it. This has been done earlier.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Sir, I had give notice of Privilege against the *Indian Express* in the last session. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is with the Deputy Speaker.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, following the discussion in your chamber and thereafter inside the House, it was decided that the I.I.T. examination will be held in all the Indian languages

in the year 1990. But as per the notice issued in the Press on 18th June, the medium of the 1990 examination will continue to be English only. It will not be held in all the Indian languages. This going against the assurance. We need your help in this matter and I would like that you should persuade the Central Government in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: You should write to the Assurances Committee and I will also find out as to why this was not done. It should be done.

[English]

There is no question of going back on that.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: In the advertisement which appeared on the 18th of June, only English was mentioned. There was no mention of the Indian languages. This matter should be given serious consideration. (Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, just now I have received a Memorandum. (Interruptions).

SHRI SPEAKER: Shri Brahma Dutt...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, just now I have received a Memorandum. I have got a copy from the Lok Sabha Secretariat which says"

"A Memorandum of Understanding was concluded with the Swiss Government on 20th Feb., 1989 for mutual assis-

tance in criminal matters on the basis of principles of reciprocity and dual criminality. Soon after the conclusion of the above MOU, the CBI requested the Swiss authorities on 23rd Feb., 1989, for assistance in the matter..."

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you reading it? This is for your information.

[English]

Why are you reading it? It is for your information.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am telling you that they have already given the information that they are in touch with these agencies.

MR. SPEAKER: Might be. Now papers to be laid. Shri Brahma Dutt.

(Interruptions)

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

**Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 1989 and Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. (Determination of Conditions of Service of Post Nationalisation Refinery Employees Scheme, 1989**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): Sir, I beg

[Sh. A.K. Panja]

to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 296 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1989 together with a corrigendum hereto to its Hindi version published in Notification No. G.S.R. 451 in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1989, under section 10 of the Oil Fields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7996.89]
- (2) A copy of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Determination of Conditions of Service of Post nationalisation Refinery Employees) Scheme, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 495 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1989, under sub-section (5) of section 3 of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Determination of Conditions of Service of Employees) Act, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-79967/89]

**Notification under the Customs Act,  
1962**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) S.O. 375 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum laying down the revised rate of exchange for conversion of Malaysian Dollars into Indian currency or vice-versa. [Placed in Library. See LT-7998/89]
- (ii) S.O. 473(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum laying down the revised rate of exchange for conversion of Hong Kong Dollars into Indian currency or vice-versa. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7999/89]
- (iii) S.O. 489(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum laying down the rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for purpose of assessment of imports and exports under section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 and calculation of stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8000/89]
- (iv) G.S.R. 631(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 45/Customs, dated the 1st February, 1963 so as to allow export of warehoused goods to Nepal without payment of import duty where payments of import duty

are received in any freely convertible currency and also allowing exports to Nepal without payment of import duty of certain specified warehoused goods in the nature of capital goods against any global tender invited by His Majesty's Government of Nepal even where payments are received in Indian Currency. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8001/89]

**Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1987-88 (No. 1 of 1989) Union Government (Civil) etc. etc and Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1987-88 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): On behalf of Shri Eduardo Faleiro, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitutions:-

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1987-88 (No. 1 of 1989)—Union Government (Civil) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8002/89]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1987-88 (No. 12 of 1989)—Union Government (Civil). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8004/89]

(iii) Report of the Comptroller

and Auditor General of India for the year 1987-88 (No. 13 of 1989)—Municipal Corporation of Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8005/89]

(iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1987-88 (No. 14 of 1989)—Union Government (Posts and Telecommunications) Human Resources Audit—Department of Posts. [Placed in Library. See No., LT-8006/89]

(2) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1987-88 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8007/89]

(3) A copy of the Union Government Finance Accounts for the year 1987-88 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8007/89]

12.17 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that a letter dated 22 May, 1989 was received in the Lok Sabha Secretariat from Shri Ananda Gajapathi Raju, an elected Member from Bobbili constituency of Andhra Pradesh, resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. I accepted his resignation with effect from 24 May, 1989.

12.18 hrs.

*[English]*

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Matters Under Rule 377...Shri Chintamani Jena.

*[English]**(Interruptions)*

**(I) Need for financial assistance to the Government of Orissa for Cyclone victims.**

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, I want to raise a point of order on Item No. 3 i.e. Papers to be laid on the Table by Shri Brahma Dutt.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to refer it to Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: He has not laid it on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already done it.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you. Whatever he says doesn't form part of the record.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: You have to listen to me to get something.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He doesn't go on record.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Chintamani Jena.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Sir, the High speed cyclone of more than 200 Kms. of speed on 26th May, 1989, had caused severe damages in several parts of the country, particularly, in the States of Orissa and West Bengal, which has taken about one hundred human lives and several thousands of cattle. Several thousands dwelling houses including public institutions and Government buildings also collapsed. Various types of Rabi crops including high-yielding paddy crops were very severely damaged. More than 25 thousands of betelvines in Bhograi and Baliapal Block of Balasore district under Orissa State, were totally destroyed. Many educational institutions from Primary to Colleges, were either totally blown away or collapsed, causing serious setback in imparting education to students. Thousands of people were rendered homeless. Farmers whose crops were seriously damaged by cyclone and saline inundation as well as flood, which accompanied the cyclone, had not insured their crops and became the worst victims. Due to defects in century-old existing Famine Code, the reliefs and financial aids given by the State Government become just a drop in the ocean. Unless adequate financial aid and help in cash and kind is made available immediately to the affected persons, millions of cyclone victims will suffer and millions of hectares of cultivable lands will remain barren, which would create large scale short-

falls in foodgrain production, which will shatter the economy of people.

In such an alarming situation, I would request the Union Government to come to the rescue of the State Government, so that they may render adequate help to the cyclone victims and may provide long term loans to set right their economy.

**(ii) Need to set up a Thermal Power Station at river Ghagra near Belthara Road Town of Distt., Ballia (UP) during 8th Plan period**

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): The Government of Uttar Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board has sent a feasibility report for installing a thermal power station at river Ghagra near Belthara Road town of district Ballia. The matter is pending since 1978. The Central Electricity Authority and the Union Government are not paying proper attention despite the Prime Minister's assurance in 1985.

Like other developmental works, this should be taken on priority in the 8th Plan. There is a necessity of a thermal power station for development of Eastern Uttar Pradesh which is totally ignored despite its services to the nation. The people are losing patience and may agitate.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to clear and sanction his project for the 8th Plan because by then Belthara Road would be on broad gauge and there would be sufficient coal linkage for washery also.

12.21 hrs.

**(iii) Need to set up a plastic raw material Depot at Paradeep**

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cut-tack): The Government of India are consid-

ering a proposal to import petro-chemical intermediates like Otheylene, propylene etc. from the Middle East and other countries with a view to meet the requirement of raw materials of plastic and other petro-chemical industries. The proposal, it is learnt, envisages import of these intermediates through suitable ports both on the East and West Coasts where adequate storage facilities would be created for these intermediates. These ports will also serve as outlets for export of petro-chemical products from the country. Paradeep Port could be considered as an ideal place in the East Coast for import of the materials. It is not congested like other ports on the East and West Coast. Its convenient location almost at the centre of the East coast will facilitate transportation of imported intermediates to various places in the Eastern region and also export of manufactured products of such industries located in the region. There is enough space near Paradeep for storage and associated facilities. The State Government is willing to provide land and other assistance for the proposed complex.

As such, I request that a plastic raw-material depot be set up at Paradeep.

**(iv) Need to remove regional imbalances in the 8th Plan**

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK (Kalahandi): Despite the overall development in the country, there are still areas which are most backward in Education, Industry, Agriculture and Irrigation. Areas like Kalahandi in the State of Orissa, Chatisgarh in the State of Madhya Pradesh are the examples. Thrust should be given in the Eighth Plan for the overall development of these areas. Area planning should be made. Eradication of regional imbalances and priority for backward areas should be the main goal in the Eighth Plan.



[*Translation*]

**(v) Need to stop all trains at Manikpur Junction**

SHRI BHISHMA DEO DUBE (Banda): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the following matter of urgent importance under Rule 377:

Manikpur junction on the Central Railway is located in my District Banda. This is a very backward district of Uttar Pradesh. Trains going towards East, West, North and south pass through this station. This station is said to be an important gateway to the entire Bundelkhand region. The passengers from Banda and Hamirpur districts and those belonging to the adjacent areas board trains for Madras in the South, Bombay in the West and Calcutta in the East from this station.

But it is a matter of regret that many fast trains do not stop at this station and if some trains do halt there, there is no reservation quota in them from here. Thus, in spite of all the resources being available, people are not able to utilize the railway facilities with the result that their progress is hampered.

Therefore, keeping in view the public interest, it is my request to the Government that all trains passing through Manikpur Junction of the Central Railway should be provided stoppage at this station and arrangements should also be made for providing reservation from this station quota of at least 2 berths in the First Class and 5 berths in the second class in every train.

[*English*]

**(vi) Need to open a Navodaya Vidyalaya at Tiruvuru in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): In order to provide good quality

modern education to talented children, predominantly from rural areas, the Government has taken decision to establish one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of our country by the year 1989-90. Nearly 189 such schools are yet to be established.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered nearly 25 acres of land with buildings, internal roads, electricity, drinking water and all other infrastructural facilities at Tiruvuru in Krishna district to start Navodaya Vidyalaya. Although two years have passed, no decision has yet been taken in the matter. I urge upon the Government to issue instructions immediately to start the Navodaya Vidyalaya at Tiruvuru which is ideally suited and which can be started with minimum investment as all infrastructure needed is readily available.

**(vii) Need to issue a commemorative stamp on Shri Muzaffar Ahmed on his birth centenary**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, this year is the birth centenary year of Shri Muzaffar Ahmed, who was a freedom fighter. Shri Ahmed was the founder member of the Communist Party in the country and fought for the cause of independence and secular values in the body politic of his time. He suffered mostly in the hands of British Imperialists and spent a number of years in jails. At present when the country is facing various types of fundamentalist and communal upsurge and the value based politics is in serious danger, a commemorative stamp, to honour this great upholder of secularism and values in politics, will be the most befitting way of paying tribute to him.

I would, therefore, request the Government to take initiative and ensure issue of a commemorative postage stamp on Shri Muzaffar Ahmed on the occasion of his birth centenary year end on 5th August, 1989.

(viii) **Need to develop Sea Coast  
of Orissa and Chilka Lake**

12.30 hrs.

**GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS  
(NATIONALISATION) AMENDMENT BILL**

[*English*]

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY**  
(Puri): The sea coast of Orissa and coast of Chilka lake which is beauty spot in South-East Asia under undergoing environmental deterioration. Improper use of the sea beaches is increasing every day. The Chilka Lake also is being encroached upon in various ways. Some scientists have predicted that in near future if the process is not stopped, the lake will disappear and will lost its existence.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** This House shall now take up the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill for consideration and passing.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN):** Sir, I beg to move:

This part of Orissa is the centre of national and international tourism. This includes the sea coast of Konark, sea cost of Puri, sea coast of Gopalpur and Chilka Lake. The developmental efforts to have these places as centres of international tourism; are quite inadequate. There are no connecting roads. A proposal to build a marine drive road from Konark to Gopalpur via Chikla is not being processed. This should be a part of the central plan. The Government of India should not shift the responsibility to the State Government as it will protect and preserve the ecological atmosphere.

"That the Bill further to amend the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, be taken into consideration."

Chilka Lake which is visited by many birds from many regions of the world is not being developed as a bird sanctuary. The outlet and inlet into Bay of Bengal are silted, as a result the fish from Chilka is not increasing adequately.

As hon. Members are aware, with the nationalisation of Life Insurance in 1956 and that of General Insurance in 1973, Insurance has emerged as a backbone of trade, industry and commerce on the one hand and a power of security for the families on the other. Both General Insurance and Life Insurance have contributed to the industrial growth, economic activity and national growth to a very large extent. The purpose of nationalisation has been to give a better security and protection to the rural population of the country, give better service to the customers and to protect the activities in such a way that the savings of the community are mobilised in the best manner possible, eventually leading these savings into investment areas of socio-economic importance.

I, therefore, request the Union Government to take up the infrastructural development of all these places of tourist centres as a part of the central budget and take appropriate steps for protection, maintenance and development of the sea coast and Chilka Lake which is a ecological requirement. Steps should be taken for development of these places which will attract the international tourist throughout the year.

Talking of general insurance, in a span of 16 years since Nationalisation, general insurance industry has spread its marketing network to all nooks and corners of the country reaching out to all segments of society. Linkage have been established with banks and other agencies so as to provide insurance service at low cost to weaker sections especially in rural areas. Insurance

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

of cattle, agricultural pump sets, package cover for the farmer and his belongings are but a few examples. Such insurance protection has ensured flow of bank credit to rural areas. Insurance on IRDP cattle and other livestock have played a substantial supportive role in creation of rural assets.

In the area of social security, our government has entrusted to general insurance industry the task of providing personal accident insurance cover for poor families in all our districts. Under this scheme, a compensation of Rs. 3,000/- is paid to the family with annual income of not more than Rs. 7,200/- in the event of accidental death of the earning member. The premium is borne by the Central Government.

Another social security scheme being implemented by the general insurance industry is the Hut Insurance Scheme for the very poor families in the rural areas under which a compensation of Rs. 1,000/- is paid in the event of destruction of the hut by fire and upto another Rs. 500/- for destruction of the belongings due to the fire. Here also the premium is paid by the Central Government.

I understand that the risk bearing capacity of the Indian Market has been reasonably sound and it is now possible to retain around 85% of the premium within the country. General Insurance Industry is one of the profit making enterprise in the public sector with sizable contributions to the socially-oriented sector. As the bulk of country's population lives in villages, this shall be a special target area for concentrated attention on the part of the general insurance business.

As the Members are aware, the general insurance industry has been growing from strength to strength during the past 16 years. There has been a substantial addition to the

free reserves of the corporation over the years given rise to consideration of the issue of bonus shares. Bonus shares were issued twice in the past—once in 1982 in the ratio of 1:1 and subsequently in 1986 in the ratio of 1:2 and as a result of these two issues, the Corporation's paid-up capital has now gone upto Rs. 64.50 crores. The present ceiling of Rs. 75 crores as authorised capital is now considered to be inadequate in view of the growth of the GIC and it is, in this context keeping in view the anticipated growth of the income and profits of the Corporation over a period of 10 years, that it is now proposed to amend the relevant Section of the Nationalisation Act so as to raise the authorised capital from the present limit of Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 250 crores.

In view of what I have stated about the back-ground of general insurance industry, its performance in the past and the tasks which have been assigned to them, the proposal of raising the authorised capital of the Corporation to Rs. 250 crores is eminently reasonable. I would, therefore, commend acceptance of the same by the House and request passing of the Bill so as to raise the limit of the authorised capital from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 250 crores. Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, be taken into consideration."

Now, Shri B.B. Ramaiah to speak.

SHRI B B RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill is mainly intended for increasing equity of this Corporation from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 250 crores. The Finance Minister just now mentioned by issuance of two bonus shares the existing equity has gone up to Rs. 4.5 crores. In order to issue

further bonus shares in future they would like to increase the equity capital to Rs. 250 crores. It is obvious and we support it.

At this juncture I would like to say a word about the performance of General Insurance. The purpose of General Insurance is mainly to help the people of this country especially weaker sections, trade and industry. So far it has not covered a large number of people in the rural sector. Though the Finance Minister just now mentioned about the latest policy of covering huts, cattle and various other things yet crop insurance has not come about. Crop insurance is very essential for the farmers. Though it was introduced yet it has been withdrawn at a number of places on the pretext that it requires proper evaluation. We have studied this problem carefully and we find the schemes that have been provided are on the basis of *mandal* level whereas they should be on the basis of village level. Further it has not covered so many commercial crops like cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, etc. I am of the view that they should take all these things into consideration if General Insurance has to help the people in the country and particularly farmers. Further General Insurance should help small business like poultry, fisheries, etc. These require to be properly guided. The premium that has been collected should be properly utilised for the benefit of the various development schemes and also the municipalities where they need money for water and drainage schemes, etc. These insurance companies can give houses on long repayment instalment basis to weaker and medium income group people. They can also take up large-scale housing schemes to be given to weaker sections on long-term instalment basis. They have also to take some essential decisions on the utilisation of funds for proper return to help country's progress and prosperity.

One of the most important thing, I feel, is quick action and decision. In 1983 and

1986 floods lot of Food Corporation's storage outside was damaged due to floods in Andhra Pradesh. Had they taken a quick decision they could have salvaged 60 per cent of the value of the goods which ultimately got completely damaged due to delayed decision. Further General Insurance should be helpful not only to the public but it should also be able to help small trade and business in the interest of country's progress. At this juncture I would also like to say that though we have competition in the General Insurance yet it looks to be artificial. The competition should be more practical and aggressive.

I would also like to mention a word about LIC which at the moment is in the nature of a monopoly. There is no competition at all. They need a lot of competition with one another. They also require to be cultured. They also require certain amount of efficiency and competition. I only feel that hon. Minister will take this part into consideration in helping the nation. These insurance companies should serve the people of this country. I thank you very much.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand here to welcome the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 1989. Its welcome feature is that the authorised capital is sought to be raised from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 250 crores under the proposed Amendment Bill.

Just now, my learned colleague was speaking of competition in LIC business. In fact, I hold a sort of contrary view in the matter of general insurance in the sense that today there are various companies competing in this business. According to me, a time has come to see whether this competition in general insurance business is at all desirable. In fact, I would suggest that all these companies be merged into one so that a good machinery of general insurance for the

[Sh. Shantaram Naik]

benefit of the society at large is established.

Today, because of these various companies, hundreds of offices are opened and thousands of people are employed. Even when new posts are created, no minor posts are created. When posts are sought to be created, they are sought to be created of higher grades. Whenever a propose comes before a Ministry of improve certain things, proposals come to suggest to the Ministry that in case four officers are added or five posts are created of that rank, then the situation in a particular area will improve. This has nothing to do with the actual general insurance business. In fact, these companies are a wastage. Therefore, I would urge that all these companies which conduct the business of general insurance be merged into one company or one corporation or whatever it may be called.

Now, I come to the lower posts in the corporation or in the companies. Recently some advertisement has come in the State of Goa with respect to some 40 posts of clerical nature. For these 40 posts, an apprehension is being created there that on account of a lobby which exists, they do not propose to recruit the local people. Out of these 40 posts, not even 5 or 10 may go to the people of Goa. This is the apprehension which has been created. Several representations are being sent. By now, the Ministry must have received certain representations. The question is not that for these posts only Goans can apply. It is an accepted policy that people should get jobs nearer to their homes irrespective of what it is. For minor posts of clerks or peons, it should be see that preferably the local people are adjusted. There can be a percentage of those who are staying in the State for a very long time. But this policy has to be accepted as far as these posts are concerned and preference should be given to the local people. Otherwise, the

people of Goa may not feel that a company doing insurance business is there. They will not be cooperating. They may feel that it is an alien company unless local people are employed. Kindly look into this matter with respect to the recruitment for clerical posts in the State of Goa.

At the time of introduction, you have also mentioned about the personal accident scheme. It is a very good scheme. But all that I would say is that it has not been popularised. So far many people in the rural areas do not know the existence of personal accident benefit scheme. Therefore, I would suggest that the scheme should be popularised through the Panchayat system so that panchas and sarpanches are aware of the scheme. In villages wherever gram sabhas and other meetings take place, people should be told about the scheme so that some benefit, some monetary compensation is made available to those persons who come under the scheme.

Lastly, I would like to say about the hut insurance scheme. This is also a good scheme. In certain areas, people are aware of this scheme but by and large this scheme has not been popularised. Again, one question will arise with respect to this scheme on which Mr. Datta Samant may also throw some light. Supposing, a hut or a hut-like construction is existing on the land, which is built without any sort of permission which is required and it is possible that families stay there for years together, may be without the required permission of the Municipal Corporation, Panchayat or any bigger authority, will such huts be covered under this scheme? I think there may be some problem, because of which such huts may not be covered. But from the humanitarian point of view, even if such huts are there for which legal formalities have not been complied with, they should be covered under the scheme. In case, accidentally, it catches fire or gets destroyed, compensation should be given to it.

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Bill is apparently innocent and there, there is nothing to oppose the Bill but we do not know the real intention of the Government since we have no faith in this Government. It is a fact that the General Insurance Corporation is making a good profit. It is not like most of the public sector units in India. We are afraid whether the reserved funds of this Corporation would be delivered by the Government as they did with the ONGC funds last year. Anyway, we are glad to learn that the GIC is extending benefits to the rural people. The Crop Insurance Scheme should cover the peasants in a large way. As our learned colleague, Mr. Shantaram Naik, said, though there is hut insurance scheme, many of the hut or slum dwellers are not aware of the scheme. The poor people who are living in the rural areas, we are afraid, seldom get the benefits of the loans advanced by the General Insurance Corporation. The fishermen, the people living in the rural areas, the people engaged in the agricultural sector should be helped more so that there may be genuine improvement in agriculture and other cottage industries. I want to make some queries and I hope the hon. Minister will reply to them when he gives the final reply to this debate.

Firstly, what is the quantum of reserve fund as on date? Secondly, does the Government think that in case of serious accident involving crores of rupees, the reserve fund for compensation is adequate? Thirdly, how many accidents did occur during the last five years in which the claims of compensation involved Rs. 1 crore and more? Fourthly, I would also like to know the percentage of reinsurance of the total volume of money insured, i.e., the percentage of reinsurance. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr.

Deputy Speaker Sir, there is not much to speak on as far as the content of this Bill is concerned but there are some points which need to be highlighted. Particularly in the case of crop insurance we have had a very bad experience. As my hon. colleague said, in his state crop insurance is done at the zonal level. In my state, Bihar, crop insurance is done at the district level and there is a lot of corruption in the process. In case of agricultural loans, crop insurance and payment of premium is necessary. But no compensation is paid to cover up the losses when the crops are damaged. On the plea that district is considered a unit for insurance purposes and there has been a rich harvest in the remaining panchayats and villages of the district. No compensation is paid if the harvest in any specific panchayat or village is adversely affected due to hail-storm, flood or drought. I would say that the poor farmers are being subjected to injustice. Therefore this matter should be carefully thought over. I have myself spoken to people engaged in general insurance companies at various levels. Hon. Shri Bhajan Lal has also expressed sympathy with our cause. It is believed that this will increase administrative work in the field of general insurance. It will become difficult to keep track of every panchayat and village. But there is no need to do so. B.D.Os officials and District Magistrates can report on the extent of damage to the crop in each panchayat after taking into account the production during the last three years. And this should be taken as the basis for payment of compensation. Otherwise a provision should be made where insurance should not be made compulsory for a person seeking a loan from a bank. On the one hand the Government collects premium and on the other refuses to pay compensation. Could there be a greater injustice? A number of people in my constituency have complained of this. Crop insurance premium is collected but when it comes to paying compensation it is not paid. This matter should be resolved in the interest of the farming community.

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

The hon. Minister rightly said that general insurance is very profitable. Naturally there will be profits if only premiums are collected and no compensations are paid. There should be job insurance in case of individuals employed in shops, working as tutor's or employed in private organisations. Insurance should be automatic in case of persons earning less than Rs. 500. This should be similar to the 'Hut Insurance' where the premium is paid by the Government. Persons engaged in minor jobs should be paid a reasonable compensation by the insurance companies if they lose their jobs. Something should be done to increase employment opportunities in the country. In rural areas it is generally believed that a person's career is a complete life in itself. So there should be insurance for persons engaged in minor jobs, for which premium should be paid by the Government.

Another thing I want to point out is that people in rural areas do not have any knowledge about general insurance. Villagers feel that advertisements in television and in newspapers are meant for city-dwellers and not for them. Wide publicity should be given to general insurance schemes at the village level. I have seen that even the district magistrate is not aware of what general insurance is all about. Once a fire ravaged 1000 huts in my constituency. When I asked the District Magistrate for compensation he expressed his ignorance in the matter. I told him that a legislation had been enacted in this regard in the Parliament and that it was surprising that he was not aware of it. Till now people have not received a single penny in compensation. I would say that along with the people, the officials too need to be educated.

Fire accidents are common during the summer months in our country. There are some parts of the country where floods occur

frequently. Minimum compensation should be paid by the Government to people in Assam, West Bengal and North Bihar where such calamities occur. This should be applicable throughout the country. This is because floods lead to tremendous devastation. In rural areas people should also be paid compensation for snake bites. There are thousands of such cases. Similarly, people are unaware of cattle insurance schemes.

In the end I agree with the proposal of increasing authorised capital. The hon. Minister and particularly the hon. Prime Minister want that benefits of general insurance should reach the poor. People in rural areas should be educated on the merits of general insurance. This can be done through hoardings and television programmes. T.V. programmes should be designed in such a manner so that the message of general insurance is spread in the most simple manner. For example, in case of general insurance payment of a nominal premium results in a large amount of compensation when a loss is suffered. Previously this system prevailed in the L.I.C. also. Today L.I.C. has a monopoly and a roaring business. Without the L.I.C. this sector would not have seen much progress. The general insurance business can be expanded it borrows a leaf out of L.I.C.'s book and introduces schemes for loans and housing projects. General insurance has tremendous potential. What is needed is imagination. People with social commitments should think along these lines. The proposal to raise the authorised capital is most welcome. While expressing my support for it I would like the general insurance system to benefit the people in rural areas in the real sense.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the General Insurance Corporation is a profit-earning undertaking.

Subsidy is being given to the rural people under the 20-Point Economic Programme. Under DRDA subsidy is given to the beneficiaries for purchase of cattle. The cattle are also insured under this programme. The Indira Awas are also insured to repair the damages caused due to natural calamities. However, the beneficiaries are not able to get the compensation in time. There are instances where months have passed and compensation has not been given to the beneficiaries whose cattle died or the Indira Awas were damaged or blown off because of natural calamities.

13.00 hrs.

So steps should be taken to see that those persons whose cattles are insured or the persons who are given the Indira Avas are given compensation.

Our Government and our Prime Minister, has given thrust to the agricultural sector and has tried to give sufficient assistance to the farmers. I request the Hon. Minister to have a comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme because the Crop Insurance Scheme that is in vogue now is not complete by itself. It is applicable only to the persons who take loan from banks and not to all the cultivators. So, in the fitness of things, a comprehensive Crop Insurance Bill should be brought and it should cover all the cultivators of the country. That should be our first priority and I hope the Minister will reply to this point. I support their Bill. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall adjourn now to reassemble at 2.00 P.M.

13.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch  
till fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch  
at Seven minutes past Fourteen of the  
Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS  
(NATIONALISATION) (AMENDMENT)  
BILL—CONTD

[*English*]

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support this General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill. Sir, insurance is a vast subject. But the Bill before the House gives only a limited scope to discuss upon. I would like to make a few observations by way of supporting this Bill.

Sir, this Bill seeks to increase the authorised capital from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 250 crores to enable the Corporation to raise a few bonus issues. The Statement of Objects has made it very clear that the General Insurance business has done a good job during the last few years. Sir, a good performance by the General Insurance business means many things in the economic sphere of the country. The insurance agents collecting the premia have to motivate partly for this own interest, for their own promotion grounds as well as for certain economic needs of the society. We need a matching efficiency between the collecting staff and the settlement of claims. Reports are published from time to time that there is no matching efficiency. No doubt, the agents collecting the premia from different fields are popularising the philosophy, concept and the practice of insurance. They have given a very good performance and that is how we have been able to see the bonus issues and the need for raising the authorised capital. But there is the other side too. When it comes to settlement of claims, the agents themselves do not show even half of their sense



[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

of cooperation and helpfulness to the customers. Maybe, there are certain exaggerations. But since the complaint has been alive for so many years that the settlement of claims is still a problem, I would like to suggest that the hon. Finance Minister should look into the need for matching the efficiency between the two sides.

The other aspect to which I would like to make a reference is about comprehensive insurance. It has been mentioned that after 1982, comprehensive insurances are not that comprehensive as they were before 1982. In this respect, when it involves immovable properties as well as vehicles, particularly in certain cases relating to the city of Delhi after the last riots, it has been reported that at the time of setting claims, different officers interpret the rules of insurance in different ways. This is certainly a very disturbing problem. We should take steps to remove these disturbing trends because the more quickly and easily they settle the claims, the better it is for the business of insurance. This will strengthen the sense of service which insurance as an organization needs, to reach all sections of the society. The insurance consciousness might be good particularly in metropolitan cities and State capitals, but in the rural and suburban sectors, the consciousness of the need for insurance, in whatever category it may be, is yet to be increased. So, we would like to see the Finance Ministry taking steps in this regard, so that consciousness among the people, particularly poorer sections of the people, backward sections of the society in the backward areas is increased.

I come from the north-eastern region where people feel that not much of insurance business is done; and whatever business is done, is done within the cities with the cooperation and participation of a few educated

people and officers—those who are in the know of things. But, then, the basic need of the society is that the benefit of insurance should reach all sections, particularly the rural population, farmers and low-paid staff. In order to reach these large sections of people, particularly in backward and hill areas like my State in the north-eastern region, we have to go a long way—by further organization, by further motivation and by appointing more effective agents. So far, the activities that are to be seen in these States do not seem to be adequate. So, I would like to suggest, particularly in the field of agriculture where agriculturists depend on the whims of the season, that the implementation of the crop insurance policy has to be properly organized, and the benefits reach the people in rural areas for whom they are really meant.

Because this is a limited Bill, I do not have much to say on it. I would like to support this Bill, with these few words, and I would request the Minister to give careful attention to the few suggestions that I have made. Thank you.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): This Bill is only for the limited purpose of increasing the share capital-base from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 200 crores. But there is scope for insurance, especially General Insurance, being widened. I think that no earnest attempts have been made, as those made in other countries.

Many aspects can be brought under the realm of insurance, and confidence can be instilled in the minds of people that if they insure, they will be secure. In addition, the money which they collect as insurance premia can be utilized for the purpose of generating income, and for constructive purposes. On both these aspects. I find, on an analysis of the work done, that we have not come on par with the contribution made by other concerns in other countries.

If people in the General Insurance business have better resources, the first thing they will think of, will be to construct a good, beautiful building. This has been the trend of the industry in the country for the last few years.

I am wondering why this trend has been continuing. Even if the cooperatives have got some money with them, share capital with them or some other money available with them, immediately, they think in terms of constructing big buildings, high mansion and keep them as monuments. This trend will have to averted; this has to be stopped. This is not productive one. The money which we collect, which we mobilise, which we pool together, has to be utilised for the welfare of the people; that has to be invested for employment generation, that has to be invested for small housing schemes; that has to be utilised for other welfare activities rather than constructing a mansion everywhere. If you go to various parts of the cities in this country, you will see big towers belonging to different Insurance Corporations. One tower belongs to General Insurance Corporations. Second tower belongs to Life Insurance Corporation. The third tower belongs to a nationalised bank and son on. This is an old feudal system and a feudal approach. Ours being a socialist country, this approach has to be changed. The money which we collect from the people as a premium has to be utilised for the employment generation and for the welfare of the people.

One of the aspects in this is with regard to health insurance. The poor people in this country are not being looked after properly from the health point of view. What is the cover which we give to the people who are suffering from so many diseases? An insurance policy can cover very well the low income group people and the people who have no income. In this regard, we have not made any headway. I am proud to say that there is an insurance policy for cancer in

Trivandrum. This has been experimented by them. If a person pays Rs. 100/-, he is rest assured that he will be treated for cancer if he gets cancer. This has been attracted very much by the public. I am told that every citizen wants to joint that insurance policy. Now this cancer problem is, there because of the environment pollution and the way of living of the people and the circumstances which we provide for them are susceptible to such diseases. If there is an insurance for that, it will help them a lot, because everybody is afraid of this disease. Therefore, if somebody offers that there is an insurance to take care of health, then people are attracted. Therefore, such things have to be looked into by the Insurance Corporation; they should provide ways and means for this purpose.

Corrupt practices are existing in the General Insurance Corporation. I do not know whether any serious study has been made on this point. Who can get insurance money and how the money is distributed between the person who settled the claim and the person who gets it by filing a false claim? Even a small thing like a car accident or some damage done to a car or getting a building damaged by fire, all these things have been happening with the connivance of the people who are involved in it. These corrupt practices are very much there in our country. I do not know whether any serious attempt has been made to minimise these things; I do not know whether any study has been made about the role of the Surveyor, the role of the Informer, the role of the Analyst, as to how much these people are faithful to the causes and how much they do justice to the people who have no influence. Therefore, in this aspect, steps should be taken to see that corruption is eradicated from the insurance field, and every person who is entitled to get the benefit should get it.

I find no reason to oppose this amendment; I fully support this. But I only request

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

that the reliance on this may be widened and the proposition may be worked out.

Regarding insurance law, an international insurance law is a sphere where lots of development have taken place.

Also, in this context, I would like to request the hon. Minister to look into the legal aspects of the insurance and its correlation with the international law and see how much we are defective or deficient in that law.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): I rise to support this Bill, the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 1989. I not only support this Bill, but I welcome it. This Bill, as has been stated by all the hon. members, seeks to increase the authorised capital from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 250 crores. And the salient feature is that no budgetary support or contribution from the Government is being sought. The purpose of increasing the authorised capital of the General Insurance Corporation is to issue bonus shares from time to time. If we see the figures, the Government has subscribed equity capital to the extent of Rs. 21.50 crores and with the issue of two bonus shares the paid up capital stands at Rs. 64.50 crores. Now, the increase in the capital of the Corporation will enable it to pay a higher amount of dividend to the Government. Not only that: That will be in keeping with the international scenario where the capital base of insurance is being substantially increased. Today, general insurance is giving high profit and it is a high profit centre in the entire public sector. The profit before tax during 1987 amount to Rs. 400 crores and for the 15 months of 1988-89 it is expected to be round about Rs. 576 crores. It also pays higher taxes and I should say it is one of the highest tax-payer in the country. The income-tax it pays is Rs. 171

crores in 1987 and it is expected to pay Rs. 271 crores in 1988-89.

Therefore, to increase the base by increasing the authorised capital will give further impetus to this profit making Corporation and, therefore, it is a very laudable and welcome object. The ground covered so far by the General Insurance Corporation is, however, only a beginning, and many new innovative steps have been taken to make general insurance more meaningful to the common man. Many hon. members have already pointed out that what is required is a good propaganda. Though this General Insurance Corporation has several schemes beginning from the Crop Insurance Scheme, then the Personal Accident Scheme, the Social Equity Scheme, the Hut Insurance Scheme, Cattle Insurance, Medicare Policy etc., all these good schemes are there, but I am sorry to say that there is no propaganda about this scheme. This Hut scheme, etc., which are meant for the poor people are hardly known to the beneficiaries. Therefore, proper advantage is not being taken of those good schemes which are meant for the poor and the weaker sections of the society.

As far as the Crop Insurance also is concerned, it requires drastic modifications.

Several times public debates have taken place inside the House as well as outside the House where several good and ideal suggestions were made as far as Crop Insurance Scheme is concerned. But very little has been done to modify those schemes so that they will be really meaningful to the agriculturists, for whom they are meant. Now several other schemes can also be launched by this corporation. For example, they are intending to launch Housing Company Scheme also. And I will suggest that it should be done very expeditiously. Housing is an area where immediate attention is necessary and if the Housing Company Schemes are also introduced by the General Insur-

ance Corporation, it will go a long way in solving the housing problem of this country. Therefore, from this point of view, as I said, when we are making the base very sound by increasing the authorised capital, huge and innovative schemes will have to be taken up, fresh steps will have to be taken and various schemes will have to be added. To present schemes which have there will have to be reviewed and modified to meet the situation, which are meant for the poor masses. And as I said, the main requirement is the propaganda, as far as the various schemes are concerned.

With these words, I support this good Bill that has been moved by the Finance Minister.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support and welcome this Bill.

The suggested enhancement in the authorised capital was very much needed and I hope with the increase authorised capital, there should be no difficulty increasing the area of activities of the General Insurance Corporation and its subsidiary companies. Incidentally I would like to point out that there has been a longstanding demand to consolidate the four subsidiaries instead of allowing them to function separately. There is no such thing like competition in such a business and it would be conducive if consolidation of all the four subsidiary companies is taken up in right earnest.

Sir, many speakers have said about public education. I endorse that a lot of public education is necessary like public orientation scheme about accident insurance, hut insurance, etc. I would like to point out that the Government should consider imposing a duty on the police stations concerned by way of statutory obligation to inform the Insurance Company of any accident, fire to the

huts, etc. which is covered by the Insurance Scheme so that the Insurance company can take necessary action immediately. Just as the statutory obligation under the Workmen Compensation Act to inform the Labour Commissioners concerned any occurrence of accident, an obligation can also be laid at the door of the police stations concerned to inform the Insurance Company about the accident or fire to the huts, or any revenue officers who may in turn inform the Insurance Corporation of such occurrence. I will perhaps really extend the advantage of the insurance schemes to the people concerned. There is not much awareness and equipment on this.

Sir, the General Insurance Corporation may also consider introduction of insurance covering the payment of retrenchment relief and terminal dues. Many small and large scale units were closed without notice or without legal procedure. In many cases, retrenchment relief and terminal dues were not paid. A number of textile mills were closed in Ahmedabad and elsewhere, but the terminal dues to the extent of crores of rupees still remain unpaid. Just as Workmen Compensation is covered under insurance, why not the Insurance Corporation consider introduction of insurance covering the payment of retrenchment relief and terminal dues. I had a discussion with the management in this regard. I expect a good response from them also if a suggestion is made that there should be a requirement of monthly payment or regular payment of insurance to cover this insurance. In any case, the Corporation should guarantee the retrenchment relief and other terminal dues whenever a workman happens to be retrenched especially on account of closure of an undertaking. This will be a very beneficial scheme for the workers.

I may point out that still we have to get rid of complaints like delays, etc. In 1985 and 1986 communal riots I noticed that there was

Sh. Harobhai Mehta]

a long delay in disposal of claims arising out of fire and arson cases concerning shops and houses. This should not happen. One of the motives that provoke certain communal elements to incite arson is to paralyse the economy of the minorities. Just as they grow on account of the public welfare schemes of the Government, at a very regular period of cycle these communal elements take care to ensure that small petty shopkeepers and other citizens of the minorities get ruined on account of arson and their business places and their houses are burnt. In such cases also the insurance companies are not quick.

Despite reminders there have been delays. At least in such an eventuality there should not be any delay. Any delay should be eliminated. Lot of exercise should be undertaken to ensure how the delays are eliminated at all stages. Delay also breeds corruption. One of the motives impelling to pay bribe is to eliminate delay so that they can get as much money as possible without delay. I will urge the Finance Minister to take steps to find out how delay can be eliminated all levels.

Many more innovations are necessary. As for example, at present there is no provision to cover the cases of injury that may be caused to tribals and other unorganised labour which are not strictly speaking, covered by the Workmen Compensation Act or State Insurance Scheme. For Tribals engaged in collecting minor forest product there is no insurance. There are cases where they apply to the forest corporation concerned. Since they are not employees of the forest corporation. Since they are not employees of the forest corporation, they cannot get compensation from anywhere. Why not the corporation extent benefit to such unorganised workers especially tribals?

Similarly, a comprehensive crop insur-

ance scheme to cover all the crops relating to marginal and small farmers, must be undertaken. Their economy is mostly subsistent agricultural economy. Once the crop fails, they do not have even the capacity to subsist. Why should not the Corporation cover the entire crops irrespective of the type of crop—mostly it is food crop? Let there be a comprehensive scheme covering all the marginal and small farmers in India. This is how lot of innovations can be considered.

Unemployment insurance should also be extended. At least let the employer pay the premium. Even the employed workers will perhaps be ready to make part payment in order to protect themselves against possible unemployment in future. There are lot of scopes for innovation. I hope when the Parliament unanimously accepts the Bill, the Finance Minister will come out with good announcements of further enlargement of the areas of activities of the Corporation.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill. It is very good Bill. I also support the amendment made in this Bill to enhance the authorised capital from Rs. 75 crore to Rs. 200 crore.

Sir, with regard to this Bill, I want to draw your attention towards 2-3 points only. General Insurance Scheme is a good scheme and is very important for the welfare of the people but I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon'ble Minister that the problem of jobless workers is the major problem in our country. You are aware that when any industrialist set up any industry, he has to comply with various rules and regulations and in case of closure of the industry he gets all advantages to which he is entitled. But the workers, who become jobless, have to face great hardship. Nobody thinks about them. A

good number of workers have become jobless in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Bengal also. If one lakh workers become jobless, their five lakh family members lose means to make their both ends meet. Such a situation has been created.

When any industrialist set up an industry, he has not to face any problem and he is given all sorts of encouragement but when some one closes it down, he takes to some other trade but the main sufferer is the workers. Therefore, you should cover under the General Insurance Scheme, the workers engaged in the private sector since they have no job security. They can be helped by the Government in case of closure of an industry. They may also enjoy some legal protection. It is a very important matter.

Shri Harobhai Mehta just now referred to the accident scheme under which an influential person manages to get the money immediately but a person having no influence does not get justice. As you are aware, justice delayed is justice denied. Thus he does not get any benefit. There should be some time limit in this regard that if an accident occurs, the amount of insurance will be paid within two months. But there is a lot of corruption in the implementation of this scheme. Middle-men have entered into this field as well and their number is quite large. The cases in which the middle men are involved are decided quickly but these people charge too much commission. The case of a person who does not have any influence or contact is delayed very much. You should pay some attention towards this point also.

I would like to submit another point that crop insurance scheme of the Government is very good and is a revolutionary scheme. You should at least involve M.P.s in the scheme. You must involve people's representatives in the crop insurance scheme so that they may keep an eye on the farmers who get benefit and those who are not get-

ting any benefit but should get it. I have not been invited to any meeting so far. We do not know who gets the benefit and who does not. If some-one has been benefited, we do not have any information about. So you must involve people's representatives in implementation of the scheme. You may set a monitoring cell at the district level so that the farmers may get benefits of the crop insurance scheme.

There is one party political system in our State. Only C.P.M. supporter gets the benefit. The Central Government releases money to the C.P.M., but that money is not spent for the welfare of the people. Therefore attention should be paid to this point and opportunity should be given to us also to enable us to know that farmers who have grievances and who do not have grievances. We can bring their grievances to your notice. But some steps should be taken under the crop insurance to involve. The M.P.s in its implementation. You should set up a monitoring cell in each district for this purpose and include persons of political field in the cell. You should involve M.P.s of that area in each district even if the M.P. belongs to an opposition party. It will be useful for you also.

You have formulated so many schemes to provide benefit to the society. Your Ministry is also doing good work in this direction, but the persons, who are occupying higher posts, if they indulge in corruption, you should check it through vigilance and ensure that the benefit of this insurance scheme goes to the genuine persons. All the persons are not corrupt in any field but you will certainly find a few such persons in every sphere and you can identify them and you should take action against such people through vigilance. If anybody occupying higher post is found indulging in corrupt practices, you should hold enquiry against him through intelligence agencies and take action against him and terminate his services.

[Kum. Mamata Banerjee]

The issue of general insurance scheme is very important and this scheme is not for any individual. It is meant for the public, for the country and for the people. It is very good scheme, amendment is also equally good, but the points mentioned by shri Haroobhai Mehta and Dr. Rajhans are very beneficial for the workers. You should accept their suggestion even if you have to bring a comprehensive Bill for this purpose or make some amendments in this Bill. If you would pay a little attention towards this matter, it would be good for the country and for the people.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the General Insurance was nationalised about 16 years ago. The object of the demand of nationalisation of General Insurance has been achieved partly but not to be desired extent. The people of higher income group are getting more benefit from this scheme as before. The poor people of rural and urban areas, whose risks should be covered under the scheme and who deserve assistance from the Government are deprived of the benefit of this scheme. Some schemes have been formulated and some poor people also want to get benefit of those schemes but they are unable to do so. There is so much bungling in the matters relating to claim settlement, that I cannot explain it.

I presume that the suggestion given by Kumari Mamata Banerjee was meant for crop insurance scheme. I would like to say that some monitoring agency should be set up to settle the claims of the poor people and public representatives should also be included in the monitoring agency so that it may keep a watch over the disposal of cases properly and the benefits of the scheme are provided to the genuine persons and middle men should not be allowed to take advantage of the situation.

I want to bring one case of my constituency to the notice to the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance. He had convened a meeting of M.Ps. of Bihar State 4-5 months ago to discuss the functioning of Banks and Insurance. In my constituency an animal of a poor man died and the post-mortem of the animal was also conducted. I sent the report to the hon'ble Ministry and complained that the person concerned has not been paid the amount of insurance. The hon. Minister had assured me that he would get it investigated. Later on he wrote to me that this was being investigated, but no action has been taken so far. (Interruptions). It is certainly the intention of the Government to benefit the people through this scheme and to cover the poor villagers, the labourers of the unorganised sector, the marginal farmers and the poor in general under this scheme. Though this programme has been implemented in most parts of the country, yet very nominal benefits are reaching the poor. They do not even get the minimum monetary gain which they are supposed to get. A number of people are not even aware of these schemes and quite a few people who are aware of them know that they are not going to get much of monetary benefit through them. In this connection, I would like to quote an example of the hut insurance scheme. An amount of Rs. 1000 is paid if somebody's hut is destroyed by fire. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is possible to construct a hut with this amount in these days of high prices? The Government should raise this limit of Rs. one thousand to at least Rs. 5000. In the case of accident death, the Government pays Rs. 3000 to the family of the victim under the accident insurance scheme. The Government should increase this amount of Rs. 10 thousand. My submission is that the rate of compensation provided by the Government is not adequate and hence it should be increased. This should be made absolutely compulsory. There are nearly 40 lakh bidi-workers in the unorganised sector in the entire country. The Group Insurance Scheme

is in operation there but the benefit given through it is very meagre. Then the conditions laid down are such that the people have to face a lot of difficulties. I do not have the statistics for the entire country but if insurance cover has been provided the bidi workers. Their number is negligible. Similarly, the number of agricultural labourers is very large but the benefits they are getting are almost negligible despite the Government's policy of extending maximum benefit to them.

There is not even a single section of the people which is not demanding crop insurance. This scheme can prove to be a big service to our nation. The present situation is such that the insurance of factory is done to cover the risk and in case of fire even in a corner of the factory, compensation is paid. However, in the case of loss of crop, the district is taken as a base in Bihar. And even within the district, the crop loss should be 75 per cent so as to make it eligible for compensation. Such conditions are laid down by them. This condition should be waived and relief should be extended to those persons who have suffered loss. Unless some improvements are brought about in it, this will remain only a publicity gimmick that the Government has implemented the crop insurance scheme, but actually nothing is going to be achieved. This scheme is applicable only in case of persons who take loan but what would be the fate of a person who invests his own money and suffers loss? In such a situation, this benefit should be extended in general and such persons should also be covered by making amendment in the law.

Today the health problem in our country is as serious as the housing problem. A large number of people die due to non-availability of medical facilities. I feel that it will be a big service on the part of the Government if this scheme is compulsorily implemented for one and all. The poor people should especially be covered under this scheme so that after

40-42 years of independence, no person dies due to lack of medical facilities in our country. This is a stigma on our country's independence that even today people die due to shortage of medicines. The Government should consider this point and take suitable steps.

With these words I support this Amendment.

[English]

SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, I support and welcome the Bill which has been introduced by the hon. Finance Minister.

The main object of the Bill is to raise the authorised capital. Not only that. The institution covers a wide range of activities socially and economically. This being the important aspect of this Bill, I would like to give a few suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Minister.

It has been stated by various Members regarding crop insurance that as on today it is a very good scheme which would certainly benefit the farmers. As on today, insurance has been calculated taking the block as a unit which does not service the purpose. As you know very well, the climatic conditions differ from village to village and from field to field. Such being the case, the whole scheme has to be brought out in a very comprehensive manner. The scheme has to be discussed at various levels in various farmer's forum. Unless constructive suggestions come, I do not think the insurance scheme is going to benefit the real farmers. As on today, when the farmers take loans from the scheduled banks, the premium is deducted and they come under the purview of this. Farmers who do not borrow loans from the scheduled banks are denied of this opportunity. That is one aspect, about which we have to think very seriously. Whether a per-



[Smt. Basavarajeswari]

son borrows money from the Scheduled Bank or Cooperative Institution or whether he invests himself, it does not matter. But if the area comes under the same purview, it should be considered for Crop Insurance. As on today, we have included a very few crops. All the crops, irrespective of the system, have to come under the purview of this Crop Insurance Scheme.

The next aspect is the natural calamities. When we define natural calamity, we think whether the crop is destroyed by hail-storm by due to the failure of monsoon or due to some pest attack and then we cover it. There are other things which are there and we have to think very seriously about those things also. Of late, in my area, I think crops worth Rs. 300 crores have been lost due to mismanagement of the water system. The water which is supposed to flow in the system—in both sides, right and left side—of the Tungabhadra area could not reach due to various reasons. The entire crop has failed. More than Rs. 300 crores worth of paddy crop cultivated in 10 lakh acres has been lost. So, these kinds of things happen. I do not know as to how we should approach this problem. Not only the farmers who have borrowed money are not in a position to repay the loan but also they are in a difficult position to get further loan for the next cropping pattern. Further, we have to think as to how they could sustain such a loss. I do not know as to how to solve this problem. I would like to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister. So, the difficulty may be caused due to natural calamities or due to the mistake of the farmer. But it so happens sometimes, due to which the farmers are put to a lot of difficulties. I know the hon. Minister hails from Maharashtra where a lot of flow irrigation is in practice. I think he will very much understand what I say in this aspect. It has happened very recently in my area. I do not know as to how the hon. Minister will

think to save such farmers from this difficulty. So, I would like to say that such farmers, who suffer from the natural calamities and who are not at fault, which I mentioned earlier, should also be brought under the purview of this Bill.

Sir, the General Insurance Scheme has been extended to pumpsets etc to cover the risk element. Sometimes, it gets burnt down. Several items have been covered under this scheme. But there is no proper publicity. Many people in the villages do not know whether such a scheme is there or not. Therefore, more publicity should be given. By doing that, we can cover all the rural areas.

We extend loans under IRDP and SEP. It is a risky scheme. We advance loans for the economic benefit of the weaker sections. Therefore, such people should get insurance coverage compulsorily. Many people in the rural areas borrow money. Even, ladies borrow money under IRDP scheme. They pledge their gold ornaments etc. They buy bulls or cattles or buffaloes. If there is any risk, they become helpless. They are not in a position to repay the loan. Under Self Employment Programme, poor unemployed graduates borrow money. Some risk element is always there. Therefore, I feel that they should also get the insurance coverage before they get the benefits.

Sir, many farmers have to go to dig wells. There is a lot of risk involved at the time of digging the underground wells. In spite of that, sometimes, water is not available. There is a provision to apply for the concerned banks or the financial institutions that if they do not get water, the amount which has been spent should be repaid. But there is a lot of procedural delays involved in it. It takes years together and the farmers is put to a lot of difficulty. Meantime, the farmers will get the repayment notice also. So, they are put to a lot difficulty. I would request

that before such a scheme is taken up, they should get the insurance coverage, since risk is involved. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to take due care in this regard.

Sir, as stated by some of my friends, there is a lot of corruption especially in the ginning and pressing factories. With the collusion of some of the officers, they try to get the insurance coverage. At least, the money should reach the persons who are very much affected. But it doesn't reach many people. With the collusion of officers, they share the money among themselves. Such things should be watched very vigilantly because this is a thing which has happened many times in my area where large amount of cotton is grown.

Therefore, with these words, I thank the hon. Minister for having brought forward this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister. After seeing the continued good performance of this organisation and particularly of the General Insurance Corporation towards the Income-tax or the revenue that it is contributing every year, I am of the opinion that if hundred such organisation were to be there, I think, the entire revenue of the country can be collected. With Rs. 70,000 crores invested in the public sector undertakings and while income is only Rs. 7,110 crores with almost no investment or an investment of Rs. 21.5 crores, if the General Insurance Corporation were to contribute Rs. 271 crores as income-tax and also Rs. 576 crores of profit anticipated in 1988 of Rs. 400 crores already earned in 1987, it goes to the credit of the Finance Minister as well as to the management for which we cannot resist congratulating them.

I am grateful to you in particular, for the way in which you have come forward in

sending the message to the management calling the concerned officers to Vijaywada when the people were badly affected there by riots, particularly because of the failure of the State Government in maintaining law and order and also for the other reasons which you are aware of and which I do not want to repeat once again. Those people who do not have anything to do with the riots, the innocent people who are affected, both big and very small, when their claims were settled in a week's time or month's time, the confidence of the people in the Corporation has gone up; the confidence of the people in the Government of India has gone up substantially.

Similarly, let me tell you, if the foodgrains production of 134 million tonnes has gone up to 170 million tonnes, there is a contribution of this Corporation in infusing confidence among the farmers of the country. I can give you a practical example. Last year when there was a cyclone, when the paddy crops in my area were affected, the farmers could come forward to plant once again immediately, to go for second plantation immediately because of the confidence they had that if they were subjected to cyclone once again, they would get compensation. Had that confidence not been there, they would not have gone in for re-plantation and we would not have had this production of 170 million tonnes. So, I wish that you concentrate more on extending this activity to many more rural areas.

I take another example of the Cattle Insurance Scheme. Today if the poultry were to come up in such a big way and if an egg were to be available at Rs. 0.45 or at Rs. 0.48, it is because of the confidence of the poultry farmers in getting compensated with the insurance money which you are providing. We can say, if you concentrate on extending this scheme to several of the activities which are going on in rural areas whether it is fish, poultry, dairy or whatever it is, I do

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

not think, the income of the General Insurance Corporation will go down. on the contrary it would go up. I take another example.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Just now, my colleague belonging to Telugu Desam was telling you about the hut insurance that you have provided. It is a novel scheme actually and also a scheme which helps the poorest of the poor of the country. Recently, about 100 houses were gutted in my district. And when I approached the United Insurance Company, they told me that they were prepared to issue cheques to those affected in one day. But then I went to the MRO and the Revenue authorities of the State Government and told them that this was the promise made by the Insurance company. I asked them to give the names of the people who were affected or whom have fallen below the range of Rs. 7,200 or Rs. 4,900. But I am sorry to say that till now it has not been done.

15.00 hrs.

But it is not the mistake of the General Insurance. I wish that you must find a method or even ask the insurance people to go to the revenue authorities to infuse more confidence among the people, particularly among the poorest of the poor, to ensure that they are compensated immediately. If it is not done immediately, as my other colleagues said, it will not be helpful at all, even if you give it at a later date.

I don't need to highlight the hut insurance or the crop insurance schemes. About the crop insurance scheme, I request that this must be extended to all the crops and it must be not just at the Mandal level but at the Village level which the Government of India

is already thinking. Presuming that even if we have to lose initially on the crop insurance or the health insurance which you are providing now, when it becomes popular we will not lose. It takes some time for us to make it popular.

The poorest of the poor in the country cannot get the health security unless we go to their rescue. We will not lose over a period of time by even extending this to a poor man without getting any premium. As you have brought this social security scheme by which no poor man need to pay any insurance and yet on an accident he gets Rs. 3000/-, similarly without expecting any premium you must bring out some such scheme for health insurance also for the poor people. You can certainly put certain limitations of income and all that.

Housing as we have thought and discussed time and again is a big field where we can provide employment. As you have suggested, it is being already thought over, by the General Insurance Corporation. I wish the Insurance Corporation must take up the housing scheme in a very big way which not only provides shelter for the poor; but also indulges in the activity of generating employment in the country by utilising the indigenous resources and technology which are available in plenty.

The increase of capital is not merely to increase it here. If you see the international scenario they will always look at the capital base of a company. In fact, you have now brought a proposal to increase Rs. 250 crores; but I wish it must be doubled. By doing so the re-insurance also can be done and we can even attract the international sector businessmen to come to our purview by which we can earn a lot of foreign exchange and we can also avoid other multi-national companies coming in and taking away the foreign exchange.

As some people have expressed some doubts, I went into the structure of the premiums also. When compared to the international levels, our premium is much low. As the case is, not only a hut, even a thatched house in a rural area can also be insured. If one rupee were to be the premium for a thousand rupees coverage, when this becomes popular every villager will invariably insure his house. This also gives employment. As you are thinking you can also give a thought to it.

The Postal Department has got EDA employees who are drawing only Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 a month. They work only for a couple of hours in a day; they are part-time workers. Similarly the health guides in the Ministry of Health are working in lakhs spread all over the country. They are also drawing only Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 a month. I am not saying that you must pay them a thousand rupees or two. I only say that if you spread this activity and popularise these schemes to the villagers and encourage the unemployed youth in the villages to take up this, that will be a means of improving their income. They can popularise the scheme and save the people also from the ills of fire or riots and all that. By this you will be increasing the activities. We will be only acting as a catalyst providing benefits to the insured, providing funds to the company and also to the Budget or for other purposes of development.

I am of the opinion that the activity can be compounded and multiplied substantially if you give a fillip to the management to bring about some more innovative schemes and double the business every year. It is possible. It is not an exaggeration. It is not a very big ambitious thinking.

The income limits of Rs. 4,800 and Rs. 7,200 are mentioned here. But, today, when you look at the present cost, it is too small. As my friend said, that insurance amount of Rs. 1500 is too small, you can also think in terms

of increasing it a little.

Similarly, Rs. 3,000 which is being provided to poor people who died in an accident or otherwise, can be increased a little, so that the dependants—not all of them, but some of them—can live.

You have an organisation here, which is praised not only by the ruling party Members, but also by the opposition Members. They have mentioned that some kind of check for corruption should be there at some level. This can certainly be taken care of by you by providing some checks.

I support this Bill wholeheartedly. You must extend it to every other rural activity and get the applause from all over the country.

**SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor):** Sir, by this Bill, it is intended to enhance the share capital from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 250 crores. I support this Bill.

Ours is a welfare country and in a welfare country, every individual is supposed to be protected by the Government. It is said that there can be no social security without any social justice and there can be no social justice without any social security. So social security and social justice are reciprocal.

We have a good number of schemes under the purview of this Nationalisation Act. So far as my knowledge is concerned, the common man, the poor man does not know about these schemes. You have not tried to motivate these schemes amongst the poor people in the country. We have a good number of insurance schemes, for example, motor accident insurance, fire accident insurance, cattle accident insurance, crop insurance, hut insurance, etc. By these schemes, as some Members already ventilated—people who are affluent, who are industrialists, who know about the laws and

[Sh. Bhadreswar Tanti]

those who can very easily go to the authority concerned, are getting advantage. But the poor people, who are suffering, do not get any benefit out of these.

I am citing one example. Three or four years back, a person who was a PWD muster roll worker, was working in the National Highway No: 39, Doigroong. He was a neighbour in my village and he died on the spot when he was knocked down by a speedy car while he was at work there. Unfortunately, his PF money and insurance amount etc., have not been settled as yet. His wife is now moving from pillar to post because she is illiterate, because she is poor, there is nobody to look into that.

There is a provision under these schemes. Perhaps most of the Members do not know about that—that is auxilium fund. What is the benefit out of this auxilium fund? For the auxilium fund on an application the DC has the authority to grant Rs. 5000/-. I do not know whether this amount has been increased further or not.

I have already said ours is a welfare country and we are committed to look after the suffering people but how many people in the country are benefited out of the auxilium fund. If you scrutinise you will find hardly a few people those who know the laws are getting the benefits. Those who do not know these laws do not get these benefits. In our country many people are suffering not only on account of damage to crops but also on account of accidents, natural calamities, cyclones, floods and earthquakes but there is nobody to look after them when they suffer. I do not know whether your scheme covers them or not but there must be adequate schemes whereby you rush help immediately to such suffering people otherwise these schemes have no meaning.

I would like to cite another example. So far as industrial workers are concerned I have seen people who retire from small industries or even big industries their PF money is not settled for years together. For years together this money has not been paid to these people. In tea gardens industrial workers get Rs. 13 per day in agency concerns and sometimes even less than Rs. 5 per day in proprietorial concerns. These people have got PF and insurance money in their accounts but surprisingly enough even after their retirement they do not get that money. I can give you hundreds of such examples. In Assam tea gardens the moment these labourers retire from service they are thrown out of their houses whereas their PF money does not get settled. You should look into it. You should make some specific provision whereby after their retirement they should get their PF and insurance money settled within six weeks. If they do not get the money for which they are insured then what is the meaning of their keeping the money in their PF accounts.

So far as organised sector is concerned they are protected but those who are in the un-organised sector like PWD workers working on the national highways, agriculture labour, etc. these schemes are not at all extended to them. On paper they are extended whereas in practice it is not so. I also feel those who are entrusted to look into the matter—particularly some of the officers—indulge into corrupt practices and make money like anything by squeezing the poor people. Those who are very poor and supposed to get the benefits have been squeezed by the officials in many ways. I feel that the officers do not cooperate with the Government nor do they cooperate with the people. I humbly submit that these schemes should be implemented in a practical manner. There should be checks and balances. We should stop corruption. We should also see that these schemes are properly extended to the poor people at the grassroot level.

[Translation]

**SHRI GIRDHARILAL VYAS (Bhilwara):**

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill. A number of insurance companies are functioning for different purposes. As submitted by several hon. Members, a number of companies which have increased their business have been included in it and keeping in view the benefits these 4 companies should also be included so that maximum number of people could be benefited. The way Government has gone ahead with this scheme, we all want that through such schemes, some arrangement should be made to solve the problems of the poor in our country. The Government has increased the authorised capital, which too is very essential. The Government should increase this amount to Rs. 500 crores or 1000 crores so that more schemes could be made operational by including the suggestions made by the hon. Members. A number of hon. Members have presented their views on crop insurance. This insurance cover is made available to only those land owners who take loan from the co-operative or scheduled banks. But even in such cases, very small compensation is paid in the event of loss. I would like to submit about my own state which has been experiencing successive droughts for the last 4-5 years. Crop is sown there every year but due to shortage of water it simply dries up after a few days of sowing. Had crop insurance been made applicable to all cultivators, the Government could have helped the people of Rajasthan by utilising this amount of Rs. 600 crores on insurance rather than spending it on making arrangements for their livelihood. This could have benefited them more. Therefore, it is essential to include such a provision in it. This will prove quite beneficial for the cultivators. A number of hon. Members have suggested that small and medium farmers should also be included in it. But why does the Government feel hesitant in including the other

people too under this scheme, who are engaged in cultivation and have to face losses due to natural calamities? Further, I would like to submit that loan is granted under I.R.D.P. for the purchase of two cows or buffalows or other animals. However, in the event of death of such animals, the concerned persons do not get compensation in time. Most of the people are not even aware of this scheme and they are unable to get the insurance done and, as a result, they have to face huge loss. The Government is running these programmes for poverty alleviation and in the event of death of their animals, compensation is not paid to them, as a result of which the person concerned turns poorer from poor. Therefore provision should be made to remove their poverty through this insurance scheme, so that people could buy cattle or other things to enable them to earn something under the I.R.D.P. I would like to make a submission about the insurance of hutments. During summer, they grow grass and store it near their hutments.

Sir, scores of jhuggis are reduced to ashes on account of fire during the summer season. But the owners of these houses do not get insurance money. There was a village consisting of 75 houses in my district. All the houses in the village were destroyed by fire. The district collector and the Government of Rajasthan on their own provided assistance to these people, but these people were not provided any help by the insurance agency for reconstruction of their houses. I am of the view that people whose houses are destroyed by fire should be provided financial assistance under the general insurance scheme so that they could re-construct their houses on the plots of land allotted to them under various rural development schemes. People should also be provided financial assistance by the insurance agencies so that they could be able to raise houses on those plots of land and become self-reliant.

Sir, a sum of Rs. 3000 is given in case

[Sh. Girdharilal Vyas]

a person dies in an accident. A sum of Rs. 3000 is too meagre to meet any requirement. Even if Rs. 3000 is put in a fixed deposit account, the interest accruing on this amount will be so meagre that no family can sustain itself with that amount. I, therefore, request that you must make some arrangement so that these people could be given some help for their subsistence. Some such provision should be made under the insurance scheme so that these people could be benefited.

Sir, you are well aware that 38 per cent people in the country are deprived of medical facilities. In the villages people die of various diseases and no arrangement has so far been made for their proper medical treatment. People in the villages have to face lot of difficulties for want of medicines.

For this, health insurance is absolutely necessary for them. People who cannot afford medical treatment should also be provided financial assistance. If a provision to this effect is made, the Health Department, the medical department will look after all these arrangements and unnatural deaths or deaths due to non-availability of medicines could be avoided.

Sir, a lot has been said about the amendment in the General Insurance Act and several hon. Members have made suggestions in this regard. Mr. Chairman, Sir, though I wanted to speak a lot, but I am going to conclude my speech since you are pressing the bell again and again. It is the intention of our Hon. Prime Minister to ensure that maximum relief is provided to poor people in this country so that they could be made self-reliant. The hon. Minister is also endeavouring his best for it. You can extend assistance on a large scale to the poor people and the farmers through this insurance scheme. I, therefore, request you to exert full force at your command in the execution of these

schemes and in extending them all over the country. The authorised capital of the scheme may be increased and it may be extended to new areas so that poor labourers, farmers, people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, small and marginal farmers and other backward classes in the country could be helped in making them self-reliant. With these words, I support this amending Bill.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this amendment. As the General Insurance Corporation of India has made many more bonus issues, the authorised capital has to be increased from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 250 crores. In fact, they could increase it further. But when you talk of insurance, we are reminded of some problems. They do not arise from this amendment. It is a simple amendment which I support.

My hon. friend, Shri Thampan Thomas said why should they construct buildings. Why Not? My complaint is that the insurance offices operate in shabby environments. Very often, the required furniture is not there. I do not at all grudge a very good environments. They do not have proper furniture; they do not have chairs to offer to the clients. That is my grouse. Somebody should look into the facilities. The whole concept of insurance requires to be modernised. Even, the efficiency has fallen. Previously, they would alert you when you were late in paying the premium, but that is not there now. If you write them a letter, they would not answer. They are following the old method of keeping records. There is no weeding of records. Some of their records would be lying on the ground and some in almirahs. There is no micro-filming. They have not adopted it; they have not even adopted computers as yet. Insurance business is on the increase and they have a lot of profit, but they have not

modernized it. I want them to be alert themselves, and they should also alert the clients on the premia, the dates etc. People have to go there with their own records. They do not have proper records; they do not maintain it properly.

I know there is paucity of time and, therefore, I would go to the main points. In my State, they have not yet adopted the crop insurance. It is on paper. Some people say that crop insurance has not been implemented properly. In my state. It has not been started. I agree with Miss Mamata Banerjee's suggestion that M.Ps should be involved in this. In fact, the Members of Parliament are not being involved in any scheme. I do not know why crop insurance has not been implemented in Jammu and Kashmir. Then, media is not being involved at all. We are still following the old-heckneyed method of agents going about. They make a lot of money. Electronics media should be utilised by the General Insurance Corporation and other Corporations so that people understand how many schemes are there and what benefits are there. The agent goes with his diary; he tells something theoretical; he is not trusted so much. There should be a lot of propoganda on radio and television about insurance so that the people know of the various schemes. Urban population has benefited from insurance, not the rural population. We should make a start. Crop insurance, as I said, in Jammu and Kashmir should receive pointed attention of the hon. Minister. General insurance or other insurance, I want it to be related to social needs. In Universities, 99 per cent of it is related to research. It is not related to our social life. There was an article, 'Ph.Ds are dime a dozen' They have no value. You should relate it to social needs.

I would like to mention about one problem and I hope the Hon. Minister will consider it. It is about the Dal Lake. I think it is the finest lake which the human being could

expect on the land—well I am not comparing it with the lakes in Geneva, I am talking about India—but it is slowly shrinking. A lot of silt has accumulated there. You have 5 or 6 Insurance companies. I don't know why should you have 5 or 6 Insurance companies. Anyhow, We will go into that point at some other time. But, could you not invest money or could you not take up this project and prove to the world that we have cleaned the Dal Lake and all the encroachments have been removed and all those persons have been settled in the housing colonies? If you do that, then the whole country would know that here is an insurance company which has done something substantial. Otherwise it will go on in the old hackneyed way and it will never be related to the social needs in a substantial way.

In J&K State recruitment is faulty and I would like to bring this to the notice of the Hon. Minister. They by-pass the employment exchanges. The 15-point programme of the late Prime Minister for the amelioration of the minorities has been thrown to winds by the insurance companies throughout the country, particularly in J&K.

Finally, Sir, I would propose, feeling one with Mr. Haroobhai Mehta who always speaks from the core of his heart and in the vein of a true nationalist, that we must do something for the people who suffer in the riots. I would suggest that there should be a special scheme to cover communal riots in our country because sometimes because of the economic interests people conspire to dislodge people in the small scale industrial sector. Therefore, there should be a special scheme to cover the victims of riots.

Thank you, Sir.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, I don't think this General Insurance Business is a healthy trend in our country. Everybody goes for it, especially



[Dr. Datta Samant]

where life is lost during accidents. There are insurance schemes of different nature. If you go on thinking in a negative way, I don't think we will reach anywhere. Therefore, I would say, it is not a healthy trend. On the contrary, suggestions are made for retrenchment, closure and such other things. Today one lakh sixty thousand industries are closed and about 1 crore workers are unemployed. I would like to know from where does the insurance money come. After all, it is a national money. The Chairman, Mr. Goenka in his Report has said that for modernisation and technology development the workers who are retrenched should be brought under the General Insurance Scheme. I would like to suggest not to have such big bosses here. I don't think they will practically do anything for the poor people. Let it be run by the Government. The big industrialists must be removed from this list.

Coming to the Bill under discussion, 66.2 per cent claims were made in 1986. In 1987 it has come down to 63.8 per cent. In 1987 there was a net profit of Rs. 65 crores and the assets of General Insurance had gone up to Rs. 800 crores. Hon. Finance Minister, you are really making a very good business with Rs. 75 crores as share capital. Therefore, all such profits should be properly utilised. The strength of this Insurance Company in 1986 was 55,700 and in one year by 1987, it had increased only by 9,000. They are treating the company as if it were their own kingdom, constructing big buildings and so on but recruiting only a few thousand people. All such things should be checked and this checking power must be with the Government.

I would like to mention another point about the agricultural insurance. In 1987, hardly 50 lakhs of farmers were covered under this agricultural insurance. The instalments paid were a meagre amount of Rs. 14

crores in 1985, Rs. 18 crores in 1986 and Rs. 22 crores in 1987. We are shouting so much about our farm people's insurance but hardly Rs. 15 to 20 crores worth of instalments were paid, even when the Central and State Governments share it on 2 : 1 basis. What are the claims? How many have been received so far? It is very important to know all these details because we are talking so much about agricultural insurance and extending all these benefits to our farmers and so on.

Another very important point is regarding workers and the payment of gratuity to the workers. A lot of suggestions have been made regarding the working class, closure of factories, etc. Prior to the closure of the factory, whatever gratuity that was paid by that factory should be deposited with the General Insurance Company. There is no harm if the Government collects it. Every year, companies are paying a certain percentage as gratuity and this should be deposited with the GIC. In 1988, there was a Bill on this aspect and there was a discussion in the House that the gratuity must be deposited with the General Insurance. But subsequently, the President had not given his consent to it. This shows the attitude of the Government which is anti-labour. Therefore, this clause should again be brought forward and the industrialists should pay the gratuity every year to the Insurance Company. At present about Rs. 2000 crores of provident fund money is with the Government. If the gratuity is to be deposited with the General Insurance, the Government is going to get a substantial amount and the interests of the workers will be protected even if the factory is closed because the workers would get at least that much gratuity. This is a very good and practical scheme and I do not understand why the Government is not accepting it.

As far as the amendment for increasing the authorised capital is concerned, I have

nothing to say and I give my consent to the amendment.

But, I again reiterate that Shri Ashok Goenka the Chairman should be removed and all self-styled functionaries in this Insurance Company should be removed keeping the national interest in view. Also, gratuity should be covered by the General Insurance and there should be proper checks on the running of this industry.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Minister.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY**

(Puri): Kindly allow me to raise just one point please. When the question of claims comes, the Insurance Companies are relying on police reports and not on the judicial findings. Now, who should get precedence? I am writing a letter to the hon. Minister giving details of all such cases. For deciding the cases, who should receive precedence? Should it be judicial findings or the police reports? That is my point.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN):** May I, at the outset, express my gratitude to all the hon. members from both sides of the House for supporting the Bill? Though, while supporting, every hon. member is good enough to suggest as to how the coverage of the GIC needs to be increased so that we would be able to serve a larger number of poor and unorganised people. At the same time, I must also bring it to the notice of the hon. members that the General Insurance Company is not a substitute for everything that is happening in the country. Actually, there are certain helpless people, people in the unorganised sector who cannot possibly, on their own, get the amount of relief which they expect either from the State Government or from the Central Government or from the General Insurance Companies. This is some kind of a solace that we are trying to give. It will be a very tall claim on my part of say that this is

going to be a substitute for whatever the State Governments have agreed. The State Governments are, in fact, expected to continue whatever relief measures are expected from the State Governments. So also, if the Central Government in different areas is giving some kind of a relief, they will have to continue it; and this is just a kind of a supplemental effort in certain directions. But we cannot also forget the fact that there are a large number of people who are unorganized, and who do not get any help from anywhere else. In fact, that is an area where we would like to go to their rescue.

A number of schemes have been started; and under a number of schemes, the beneficiaries are not supposed to pay the premium at all. The premium is paid by the Central Government. That is why they do not believe that such a thing can ever happen: the man is getting compensation, without payment of any premium. So, if anybody were to go to him and tell him: 'You are entitled for Rs. 3,000/-' he will say: 'Okay; I have not paid even a paisa. How can I get Rs. 3,000/-?'

In fact, I am in full agreement with the hon. Members when they say that the publicity is definitely lacking. We will have to publicise this properly, so that those who are going to be the targeted group, the beneficiaries know full well that these are the benefits which are going to be available: Rs. 1,000 for a hut which has been burnt; Rs. 500 for the belongings which must have been destroyed. Under another scheme, they are entitled to Rs. 3,000/-. There are different kinds of schemes. For wells it is available; for pumpsets it is available. There are a large number of areas where these Schemes have been introduced; but there is no denying the fact that actually, some of the schemes are not known to the people. So, I fully concede the point that greater publicity will be required, and I will definitely ask all my officers to do it. (*Interruptions*)

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

We will try to publicise as to what are the different schemes under which they can get the benefits.

I have not been able to understand it exactly: the hon. Member Dr. Datta Samant seems to have some kind of a grudge against the Chairman of GIC. This Chairman is one of the best persons I have come across. In fact, he is a very conscientious Chairman, who has been doing excellent work. There is no reason for that grudge. But if Dr. Datta Samant has personally got any complaint against him, certainly he can come to me. But to make a complaint in the House against him, without substantiating the same, looks rather odd. He is a very responsible Member. If he has any point, it will be better.....

DR. DATTA SAMANT: They charge 65%. It is going to be their profit. They are collecting more money, and distributing less. This cannot be the merit of the Chairman.

SHRIS.B. CHAVAN: I will give the hon. Member the details about it.

At least so far as my information goes, he has done very good work. And regarding the kind of premium about which the hon. Member was talking, may I bring to his notice that over the years, in respect of the claim settlement ratio in general, the general insurance industry has been showing improvement since 1984. The claims settlement ratio then was only 65.6%; but in 1988-89, it has improved to 78%. GIC is now continuing its efforts to improve it, to reach 80%. If it reaches 80%, certainly we should have a sense of satisfaction that it has reached at least 80% of the people.

I can't possibly say that there is no corruption while settling the claim; I can't possibly say that false claims are not being out, and with the collusion of the officers,

some of the people will definitely get away with the kind of money that is, in fact, expected from the Insurance Company.

So also I have not been able to understand why is it that some of the hon. members are saying, that for every accident that is taking place in the jurisdiction of a police station, it should be the responsibility of the police officer to inform about it to the General Insurance Company and the General Insurance Company has to reply on the report of the police officer that such an accident has taken place. They say that when some other thing happens, they inform about it to the GIC. What agency is to be there is a matter in which they have to go. I don't think that, if you exclusively give this authority to the police station to report in this matter, all kinds of things can definitely take place. Whatever little control GIC has been able to keep over the entire situation, will not be there. Ultimately, a survey has to be done by the GIC officers; they have to decide as to what kind of a claim is sustainable and thereafter report as to what needs to be done. I am in full agreement with you. I have got information with me which shows in how many days a claim has to be settled. After the entire information is available, within 10 days a claim has to be settled. I do not accept this proposition that all the claims are being settled within 10 days. There might be a number of cases where it has taken longer time, and longer the time taken breeds corruption; there is no doubt about it; and it is this area about which I will definitely seek the cooperation of the hon. members; making some kind of general observations here is not going to help in eradicating corruption. If any hon. member is aware of any fact that such a thing has happened, he should not try to generalise it; he should come to me, and give the information. I can assure you to the extent possible I will try to take stringent action against the officer who is responsible for indulging in corruption, provided I get *prima facie* evidence; without evidence, if I

take any action against any officer, that officer can approach the court and the order can be nullified by any judicial authority. That is why it will not be proper on my part to take any action without a *prima facie* evidence.

A point was made by some hon. members that a comprehensive crops insurance scheme has to be extended to a number of crops. In fact, we are considering all aspects of the question. I am in full agreement with one of the hon. lady-members who suggested that drastic changes will have to be brought about in the comprehensive crop insurance scheme. That is why we have to discuss it with the agriculturists also. Let them come and we will discuss with them; we will try to find out as to how best we should be able to help them, go to their rescue.

The scheme, as it stands today, has been slightly modified. This year, we are going to continue with this slight modification. Instead of 115 per cent, it will be 100 per cent. It is about Rs. 10,000 the ceiling that have put on it. So, that is a kind of scheme in which two-thirds will be contributed by the Central Government and one-third by the State Government. The beneficiaries are going to be all the banks which are going to get the money which is being collected through this method. I would not like to go into details. I have got the figures which clearly show right from 1985 onwards that the amount of premium we have received both from the States and the Central Government and the amount of claims that we have paid, there is no connection between the two.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is ten times.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: If it is not ten times, at least, it is not less than six times.

So, if we are going to give them six times more than the premium that they are paying, then, of course, the GIC whatever profit in

other sectors they might be making, will turn themselves into a loss-making company and that is why we have to have fresh thinking about the whole thing as to what kind of modifications are necessary, so that we are interested in continuing the scheme for one or two years. It should be a scheme which should be ever-lasting so that the benefits available under the scheme are made available to the small and marginal holders. Also, what is to be done is a matter which will have to be discussed and we will be able to prepare a more comprehensive scheme that was thought of. I think there I am in full agreement with the hon. lady member who definitely put forth a very forthright suggestion.

Another point which was made by Kumari Mamata Banerjee, the hon. member, was about the involvement of the public representatives while the claims are settled. I think there is some point in what she has said. The rest of the hon. members have also pointed out that it takes a very long time for settlement of the claims and even when the claims are being settled, one is not sure as to whether the entire money goes to the beneficiary or there are some intermediaries also who try to take advantage of the prevailing situation. There is no denying the fact that there are a large number of intermediaries who also try to take advantage. Especially when the poor people are not aware of the benefits under the different schemes there are bound to be intermediaries who will try to take undue advantage of the situation as it is prevailing. And that is why if some kind of a monitoring committee is set up, to some extent, it will definitely make a difference. Ultimately it depends upon the hon. members, it is for them to be present. But certainly I am not prepared to give these instructions, "wait till the member attends." I will not give that kind of an instruction. The members will be informed that these are the dates on which these matters are going to be settled. If you feel like attending the same certainly

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

you can present yourself there." But they will not wait till the hon. members come to attend the meeting.

Some of the hon. members wanted to find out as to what is the percentage of the claims, which have been settled, of over one crore. What has been the total of pre-reserves with the GIC was the information they wanted. The pre-reserve amount with the GIC is—this is for the year January 1987 to December 1987—Rs. 201.02 crores, which is the total pre-reserve amount and about the number of total claims of above Rs. 1 crore, their number was 27 those involving an expenditure of more than one crore. These are 27 claims; some of them might have been settled; and some are still to be settled. This is the information that I have with me.

There was another question raised by an hon. member about the recruitment that is being done. I think hon. member Shri Naik made this point. It seems that in Goa they are having some kind of a recruitment of 40 to 50 people. I cannot possibly give him an assurance that it is only the Goanese who will be eligible for being recruited. Ultimately these are all all-India institutions. I can well understand that those recruits who know the local language should be taken. Knowledge of the local language is something understandable. If a Tamil man knows the local language, certainly I cannot exclude him. So also, if a Karnataka man knows the local language I cannot possibly say that he will not have a right to appear at the examination.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: They have flouted the norms in the Jammu and Kashmir State, in my State.

SHRIS.B. CHAVAN: The hon. member has said a little while ago that this scheme has not been extended to that area. So, it will

be recruitment of a different kind.

There are number of other things which the hon. members have raised but I will try to explain the position on the main points. There is a longstanding demand of merger of different companies into a single company. That was also one of the issues which a number of hon. Members have referred to. Certainly I would like to go into the details to find out as to what are the advantage and disadvantages even in the public sector if a healthy competition is required, if there are good companies who are doing excellent work, merely because we would like to have one company and force them to go in for merger, whether it will be in the interest of the General Insurance business, that is a point with which I will have to go into the details. I cannot possibly give any kind of promise at this stage.

Sir, about retrenchment compensation and gratuity amount... (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: A good amount you will get... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIS.B. CHAVAN: I know what your problem is. I am fully aware of it. And that is why you cannot expect any commitment on my part. In the shape of helping the GIC, you are trying to get some money, from where I know. But there is no denying the fact the workers are entitled to some kind of an amount. Whatever it should come to GIC or not, that is a different matter. But under the garb of giving help to the GIC, you are expecting some money from some quarters. I am fully aware that they are entitled to the money. But there is a different forum for that. GIC would not be forum for that kind of money.

One thing which I have explained, and that is about influential and big people setting their claims very early and the poor people being left out. Some hon. Members

have talked about some kind of vigilance. I think, there is no better vigilance than the presence of hon. Members, which I talked about a little while ago. If they were to be present there, I think, it will be a very healthy practice and people also feel satisfied with the performance of the hon. Members of that area, that their hon. Members have gone to the extent of even presenting themselves before this committee, so that in their presence they will be able to do some kind of a monitoring and expedite certain matters where they feel some deliberate delay is taking place.

About the cattles which are being bought under IRDP programme were to die, it takes a very long time to settle their claims properly. These are the issues which the hon. Members have made. In fact there should be no reason as to why it should take such a long time. It should be possible for them to settle the claims when the matters are very strict. I am fully aware that there are a large number of middlemen, who in fact will also try to grab this IRDP money. Over and above that, they want to get away with this kind of compensation also from the GIC. This will be a double advantage, which some of these middlemen will be getting. And that is why, we should not allow this kind of a thing. But if the cattle of the honest people, who in fact have been doing their work properly, were to die accidentally then of course they are entitled to the claims being paid by the GIC. I will see that necessary instructions are issued to these officers.

Because of lack of time, I would not be able to cover the other areas. The hon. Chairman was very particular that I have to finish atleast a minute before 4'O Clock. Mr. Chairman, I scrupulously follow your instructions. I request the House to support this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the General Insurance Business (Nation-

alisation) Act, 1972, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

MR CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill*

MR. CHAIRMAN: 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*

SHRIS.B. CHAVAN: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted*

16.00 hrs.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

[English]

**Terrorist Activities in Punjab and Delhi**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up adjournment motion for which leave has

already been granted.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Sir,  
I beg to move:

"That the House do now adjourn."

It is with a heavy heart that I move this adjournment motion for censuring this ineffective Government which fails to give protection to the lives of innocent people of our country.

The situation in Punjab, as every one knows, has worsened further. A dastardly massacre of 26 people has taken place at Moga. And also there occurred a bomb blast right under the nose of the Home Minister at the Central Railway Station in New Delhi. It also killed innocent people. This reminds us of the transistor bomb blast which occurred in early 1985 in DTC buses in Delhi. In a way, it shows that the situation has again gone back to that stage.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

If a massacre of a much less dimension as compared to Moga massacre took place in any one of the opposition ruled States in the country, you would have dismissed that Government by this date. Now you are directly ruling Punjab. Every day, innocent people are being killed in that State and all the authorities right from the Prime Minister downwards are repeatedly asserting that the situation is under control. Under whose control I do not know—may be under the control of the extremists. Their argument is that only one or two gangs are operating now and anti-socials are operating under the garb of extremists. Events prove that this is totally false. If it is only anti-socials operating, why has the systematic campaign against The Punjab Kesari started again and why are the innocent hawkers and vendors who

are selling these newspapers are being systemically killed? Only yesterday six vendors were killed. And also there is the attack on the liquor shops. So if it is not hard core extremists, hard core Khalistanis are not operating, this would not have happened in Punjab. This attack obviously shows the intention on the part of the extremists. All those who are opposed to Khalistan are being attacked and killed and the Government is helpless. The cadres and leaders of both the Communist parties in Punjab are being killed. Only two months back we lost our dear Comrade Dilip Singh along with his while family. I use this occasion to pay tribute to all those martyrs who have played with their lives for the integrity of this country.

In the area under twelve police stations in Punjab where terrorist activities are intense, Hindu and Sikh families are migrating from villages to towns. The Minister can deny that, contrary to the claims of the authorities. Now the terrorists are better organised with greater cooperation among different groups and all are well armed. Now the reports show that they are using Uzi machine guns. From AK-47 machine guns, they have switched over to Uzi machine guns and to mortars and all that. They are using much more sophisticated weapons and the sophisticated arms are coming from Pakistan also. All this shows that under the President's rule, the situation has worsened. You dismissed the popularly elected Barnala Government for winning over Haryana. The ultimate result was you lost Haryana and now you are destroying Punjab only for narrow political ends.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): They will destroy Centre also.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: The Barnala Government was in power from October, 1985 to May, 1987. The figures show that at that time 816 innocent people were killed by the extremists. But see the figures of the two

years of the President's rule. From May, 1987—the month in which President's rule was imposed in Punjab—to April, 1989, 2,751 innocent people have been killed. The number of police personnel killed during the time of the Barnala Government was 73, now it is 240. All these facts nail the naked lie spread by the Government that President's rule has been effective in dealing with the situation. Let us admit that with severe police action alone you cannot solve the problem. I think the Home Minister also will agree with this.

If you look back, the Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord was a ray of hope in this political situation. For some time it seemed a deliberate successful step was taken to find a political solution to this intricate problem. The whole country welcomed it. All of us in the Opposition welcomed this right move by the Government and the Prime Minister. But I would like to know who prevented them from implementing the Accord. This has been discussed here threadbare earlier also. The Government should explain to the country why not a single step taken to implement the Accord. Just for their narrow ends, they deferred the implementation of all the clauses of the Accord. This attitude of the Government shows that they are not serious enough in implementing the provisions of the Accord and to find a political solution to this problem.

I would like to show the number of lost opportunities of the Government. Later, the Operation Black Thunder took place. All the countries supported that move. It was well-conducted and led to the exposure and isolation of the extremists. But the advantage was not utilised by the Government because it refused to take political measures and went on relying on administrative measures. Can you deny this? Now, what is the state of administration in Punjab? The administration of Shri Rajiv Gandhi has collapsed in Punjab. It is alleged that a good number of administration and Police officials have

developed interest in continuing the present situation. The Government owe an explanation to this. In many areas the people have repeatedly complained about the Police atrocities. They say that they are attacked by the extremists in the night and looted and harassed by the Police in day time. Have you taken note of this? Have you taken any action against those Police Officials who act in connivance with the extremists? If this sort of a situation continues, how can you ensure active participation of the people in fighting this extremist menace? How can you fight back with them and how can you find a solution to this problem?

Sir, now with much fan-fare the Prime Minister organised the Cabinet Sub-Committee. He was saying about the package deal and all that, as if he was going to find a solution to this problem. With much fan-fare he organised the Cabinet Sub-Committee for Punjab affairs. I would like to know what this Sub-Committee is doing. What is its role in finding a positive solution to this problem? What is its track record till now? In what way are they functioning? Now, there is a serious situation. There are reports appearing in the newspapers that the Government is in consultation with some of the extremists. I am saying this and I am raising this point just to get a clear clarification from you. I would like to know what the Government's position is. If these reports are correct, you are betraying those valiant martyrs who have laid down their lives for the integrity of this country.

Sir, this Government has no interest in finding an amicable political solution to this problem. All these facts which I have mentioned show that they are not at all interested in finding an amicable solution but they are only interested in playing their communal card. This time also they want to play this communal card, particularly in view of the coming elections. What happened to all those criminals who massacred the innocent Sikhs during the November riots? What happened



[Sh. Suresh Kurup]

to the report of the Commission? Those criminals are still clinging on to high power positions of this country. Under these circumstances, how can they find an amicable solution to this problem? Not even a single man is charge-sheeted. Those culprits are still there in the Cabinet, in Parliament. They are roaming around the country and the leaders of the ruling party. This Government, as long as they are in power, cannot find a solution to this problem, because only very few are charge-sheeted. All the big fish have escaped.

Sir, they played these communal cards quite effectively during the last general election. In this general election also they again want to play these cards and this time the people of this country are going to give a rebuff to your communal politics. (*Interruptions*)

Also we should take into consideration that the situation is worsening now and tension is spreading to other States also. In Jammu and Kashmir also these terrorists successfully organised bands and killings. So, this is a serious situation. Even though a popularly elected Government is in power in Pakistan, now the military has a very strong hold on this Government, you know that. And also the Punjab Provincial Government is controlled by the Zia loyalists. They are giving all sorts of help to the extremists. Arms and ammunition are still coming from the other side of Punjab and they are being used in Punjab. So, the whole country now feels that this Government is allowing to continue this grave situation with an eye on the coming general election. So, this Government which has lost the faith of not only the people of Punjab but also the people of this country, cannot find a solution. For that a new political situation should come in this country, a new Government should come in this country and I am sure that in this general

election a new Government will come to power and only that Government can find an amicable political solution of this problem.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD (Washim): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when discussion was raised by the opposition in this august House about Punjab, I thought that they would come with some new points in this regard. But what I feel is that as and when the elections come closer, whether it is the General elections or a bye-election, the Punjab issue strikes the minds of our friends from opposition.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): It is absolutely wrong.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD: I may deal with CPI and CPI (M) separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would not allow any interruptions please.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD: When our hon. Friend from C.P.M. Shri Kurup, was speaking here, I was expecting that he would raise some new points which would help the Parliament and the Congress Government to solve the Punjab problem. But it is very unfortunate that for last 5 to 6 years as and when the Punjab issue is taken up in the House or discussed out-side, our friends from opposition, instead of tendering their wise counsel to the Government and utilising their valuable wisdom, have been adopting a negative attitude and today also they did the same

and they have been doing so earlier also.

Sir, I expected from my friends, not only today but much earlier also that they would treat the Punjab problem as an extra-ordinary issue. The Punjab problem is not an ordinary issue. It has direct bearing with the unity and integrity of the country. None of the parties, particularly the Congress party did ever try to contest elections by exploiting the Punjab issue because Punjab is a part of our border. It should be a matter of pride for every Indian to strengthen Punjab. If any political party wants or plays the game of politics by utilising the Punjab card, I feel that there can be no greater matter of shame than this for the person or the political party who indulges in it.

Sir, our friends say that no efforts were made by the Congress party to solve the Punjab tangle. But I would like to tell those friends that the Congress party and the leader of the Congress party, Shri Rajiv Gandhi accorded top priority to the unity and integrity of the country by ignoring the party interests. Today our friends from opposition stand testimony to the fact that our Government held elections not only in Punjab but also in Assam, Kashmir and Mizoram. It was our Government in Punjab and so in Mizoram where our party was in power. But in all these states our leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi thought that unity and integrity of the country was for more important than the interests of the Congress Party. Nobody can deny this fact. I feel that, had our friends from the opposition been there, they would have hesitated to surrender in any of the above states. Can any other party make a bigger sacrifice than this for the country?

[English]

At the cost of our Congress party we preferred the unity and integrity.

[Translation]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): It should be done at the Centre also. (Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It would have been a matter of great pleasure for us had the Government of Shri Basu resigned in the wake of an agitation launched in West Bengal in support of Gorkhaland demand. (Interruptions)

[English]

You could have done it; but you did not do it. You preferred even Darjeeling to go out of West Bengal, but you could not compromise. Again it was Congress and the Congress Government which came to the rescue of West Bengal and CPM.

[Translation]

I totally disagree with my friends that we did not take any administrative and political steps in Punjab. Perhaps my friends have forgotten the assistance given by the Centre and work done by the administration during President's Rule in the State. What I feel is that every body should praise the good work done by us in the State. People from opposition also have praise for us in the inner core of their heart but they are unable to restrain themselves from criticising us as the elections are coming closer. So far as the political steps are concerned, Congress is the first party which organised hundreds of meetings in Punjab during the last 3 to 4 years. The opposition can never deny this fact. If there is Hindu-Sikh unity in Punjab today, much of its credit goes to Congress party. The Congress party organised rallies and public meetings at village and Taluka level and propagated Hindu-Sikh unity. On the other side, terrorists tried their level best to create a rift between Hindus and Sikhs,

[Sh. Ghulam Nabi Azad]

not only in Punjab but in the entire country.

Besides applauding the Congress party for the measures they have taken in Punjab, I also congratulate the CPI and CPM for visiting rural areas and organising public meetings for Hindu-Sikh unity in that state. But I regret to say that Akali Dal which considers itself to be the strongest political party in Punjab has not done anything in this respect. They have organised neither any public meetings nor any other public function for the unity of Hindu and Sikh communities. The Akali Dal has never condemned the terrorist activities. Whenever the question of holding the reins of power arises, Akali Dal is the first claim out, but as regards the condemnation of terrorists, propagation of Hindu-Sikh unity or the development of Punjab, Akali Dal keeps mum and demands a lion's share for their representatives in the Government. During the last 3-4 years, Akali Dal did not condemn the terrorists in Punjab even once. Rather I regret to say that some of the top Akali leaders and even former Chief Minister of that State attended the Bhog ceremonies of some of the terrorists who were killed in the encounters. I am not giving a false account of it. I have myself observed the situation in Punjab during the last three years as I have been staying there and have myself visited more places than you. *(Interruptions)* I am sure that if Akali Dal had co-operated with other political parties, the problem of terrorism would not have been there today in Punjab. Because there has been only one sided publicity and the largest party in that State is Akali Dal which has been sleeping over it. They aspire only for power. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get the opportunity to speak.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: My friend has pointed out that no efforts have been

made to make the Punjab accord a success. In fact Akali Dal is the only parts responsible for the failure of Punjab accord which was signed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Longowal. Otherwise the accord would have been a complete success. Akali Dal paid no attention to it. Had they paid a little attention or had they taken a little initiative, Punjab accord would have been a success and terrorism in Punjab would have come to an end.

Special initiative taken by the Central Government and personal interest taken by Shri Rajiv Gandhi to reach a political solution, have improved the situation in Punjab to a great extent.

AN HON. MEMBER: In what sense the situation has improved?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The District and Development Grievances Committees constituted by the Government have infused a sense of satisfaction among the people at district level. There was a large number of under-trials in the Jodhpur jail about whom many political leaders in Punjab wanted that they should be released. These under-trials have now been released under a Package Programme. Besides, certain amendments have been effected in the Anti-terrorist Act and amendment has been made in the law for allowing the foreigners' entry in Punjab. *(Interruptions)* Efforts have also been made to streamline the functioning of the police station and the Central Government have directed the police department not to harass anybody without any reason. The validity period for the amendment effected in NSA, which was due to expire, has not been further extended. It was so desired only by the Congress party. We tried to solve the Punjab problem through political solution. Today, administration is condemned for its various shortcomings but it is easy to pass comments than to achieve a thing while

sitting here in Delhi or in any other part of the country.

The leaders of Janata Dal, who dream of becoming Prime Minister of the country, have never taken pains to visit Punjab. They have not even visited the State for the last 4-5 years. They simply issue statements about the terrorist activities in Punjab, from other States like Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala. Had they been moved by these atrocities, they would have gone there at least once. If they did not want to attend the Bhog ceremonies of the Congress leaders who have fallen victims to these activities, they should have attended the funeral ceremonies of at least their own friends. They have never been able to muster up enough courage to go to Punjab. They only exploit the sentiments of the people in other States in the name of Punjab. I would like to ask the opposition parties whether they are exploiting Punjab or the Congress party. In fact, Opposition parties want to exploit the situation in Punjab. They accuse the Ministry of Home-Affairs of adopting an attitude of negligence. Was there no demand for Khalistan, two years ago? Some steps were taken with the co-operation of the State administration, Government of India and the Ministry of Home Affairs. As a result, the secessionist and separatist elements have been brought under control. Today, nobody raises slogan of Khalistan in Punjab. Were the religious places like Gurudwaras not under the control of the terrorists two years ago? But today terrorists do not exercise any influence over Gurudwaras, whether it is a small one or a big one. It is all due to an effective and efficient administration. Had the administration been ineffective, they could not have been brought under control.

Examinations were recently conducted there. Thousands and lakhs of youths studying in schools and colleges who were not allowed to appear in the examinations, have now appeared in them. There was not even

a single case of disturbance. How was it possible? It was only because of the administration which was strict and terrorists were liquidated. Our friends see only the negative and not the positive side of things. I do agree that though the number of killings has not been significantly reduced, it has been brought down, of course, not upto the desired extent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Rather it has gone up.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It has not at all increased. I do not agree with this view. While about 1288 people had been killed during the period, January to June 1988, only 564 people have been killed during the corresponding period of the current year. The present number of killings is less than half of the previous year. To counter it the Government took certain steps and I agree that the terrorists murdered a greater number of innocent common man than the terrorists themselves were killed in the encounters 1 or 2 years ago. But today, we are proud that our forces have quite forcefully retaliated and the terrorists are now on the lookout for shelter. Today two terrorists are shot dead for a person killed by them. About 373 terrorists have been shot dead from January to June during the current year. The number of those killed during the first six months of the current year is equal to those killed during the 12 months of the last year. Hence, it would not be appropriate to say that the terrorist killings have not abated or the number of killings has not declined. To say otherwise, it will be just a political maneuvering. I think no Government in the world would have stood a match to the Congress Government in accomplishing such an uphill task. There are terrorist activities in many other countries in the world but in the event of such activities the Government of such countries shelve on their own all development activities in these countries. In my opinion, it is only under the Congress Government in the

[Sh. Ghulam Nabi Azad]

whole world that the pace of development has not slowed down on account of terrorist activities in the state. The Central Government has been paying constant attention to the people of their state. Besides the State Government's involvement in the development activities in Punjab, the Central Government has been paying more attention to the work of development in that state and has been making efforts to boost the economy of Punjab. Members of this House very well know about the proposal of a coach factory to be set up at Kapurthala. A new plant at the cost of Rs. 300 crores is going to be established near Tarantaran and a Railway Diesel Component Plant is proposed to be set up in Patiala. The entire House is seized of all these developments. The most important thing is that when Punjab was struck by floods, the Central Government extended a relief of more than Rs. 100 crores to the farmers of that state and it is all due to that, that there has been a record procurement of about 60 lakh tonnes of food-grains which is unprecedented in the history of that state.

I would like to tell all my friends that if the Central Government had adopted an attitude of negligence towards Punjab and if they had not sanctioned adequate funds for the purpose of development, for seeds, for flood affected areas, the state would not have been able to achieve a record performance in the form of procurement of 60 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. It could not have been possible in the water logged fields or on the forest land but they produced that much of foodgrains in their fields in Punjab only because of the assistance they received from the Central Government.

Finally, I would only submit that it has always been the endeavour of the Congress party, of the Congress Government and also of the Hon. Prime Minister to maintain the

unity and integrity of the country at all costs and to ensure that its border areas remain intact irrespective of the cost which the Congress party may have to pay for it. That has been the policy in the past, it is being followed at present and will be followed even in future and for that we shall make our all out efforts. I am fully convinced that our hon. friends in the Opposition, whether they belong to the B.J.P. or the Janata Dal or any other party, will definitely try to make political capital out of this issue during the coming elections. They raise a hue and cry over the Punjab problem but make little efforts to improve the situation in that State. I am sure that all the secular forces which are committed to the unity and integrity of the country will not treat this issue as a political issue but as national imperative and help the Government in tackling it accordingly. They will not make attempts to spoil the situation there in order to make political capital out of it. If we try to take political advantage of this issue during the coming elections, I think that the future will not forgive any of the political parties for it.

With these words, I thank you and strongly oppose the Adjournment Motion moved by the hon. Member.

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Sir, may I, on behalf of this House, add to what Mr. Azad said?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No please.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed him. Don't record. Nothing of what the Hon. Member says gave on record.

(*Interruptions*)\*

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool):**  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mr. Suresh Kurup began his speech saying that he was speaking with a sad heart on this topic of Punjab. I confess that I don't have any heart to speak on this subject. How many times have we discussed Punjab in this House? I have lost count of it.

The 8th Lok Sabha began with a note that the Prime Minister will find a solution to the Punjab problem. Mr. Kurup was saying that we have gone back to the position of 1985. I don't think it is a correct statement of fact. In 1985 there was a political leadership in Punjab with whom negotiations were possible and a solution could have been found. In fact negotiations were conducted and an Accord was arrived at. But subsequently history finds that the golden opportunity of implementing the Accord was lost. Why was it lost? Who lost it? For what political purpose was it lost? It has been stated a number of times and I don't want to repeat it.

The most depressing feature today is, how do we find a solution to Punjab problem? There is a Cabinet Sub-Committee. Certain steps were announced. Just now my friend narrated the steps which have been taken for finding a solution; he said that these are the steps that have been taken for implementing the points which were given out by the Prime Minister. He talked about the Jodhpur detenus and some other matters.

But these are very small steps. When you are taking two steps forward, our friends are forgetting that you are going four steps backward. We have not moved any further towards a solution. That we are very e a solution or that we have got a formula for arriving at a solution is too difficult for anybody to say, much less for the present Government.

We have gone back again to a situation

where it is not at all possible for the Union Government to talk to the representatives of the people of Punjab—either the representatives of the Sikh, the Akalis or of some other party. My learned friend spoke about the release of Jodhpur detenus. But he forgets the fact that there is a larger conspiracy case which has very badly affected the Sikh psyche again. I do not want to go into the merits or demerits of the larger conspiracy case. But, who has advised the Government to launch this larger conspiracy case, we do not know. What is the purpose that is going to be achieved by the larger conspiracy case? They must be in a position to say. They have been blowing hot and cold at the same time. They have been talking to the extremists and terrorists. They have been trying to arrive at a solution in consultation with the terrorists and the extremists. On the other hand, again, a case is launched on a larger conspiracy case. So long as this case is there the Punjab problem is bound to be kept simmering. It is not necessary for me to repeat the number of instances. Nor is it necessary for me to say as to how during this Eighth Lok Sabha, we want out of the way to amend the Constitution to meet the Punjab situation; how the Rajya Sabha went out of the way to pass a resolution under article 249 to enable the Union Government to meet the situation in Punjab; how the democratically elected Government of Barnala was dismissed under the pretext of finding a solution for the Punjab terrorism and how even after the dismissal, there was an additional performance on the part of the Government and the establishment, to contain terrorism. At the time when Barnala Government was dismissed, it was held out that there were a few terrorists—that number also was identified to be below hundred,—and when all these people would be liquidated, the problem of terrorism would come to an end.

In fact, I am very much amused to hear in the Doordarshan, everyday, that five

[Sh. E. Ayyapu Reddy]

hardcore terrorists were killed; two hardcore terrorists were killed; three hardcore terrorists were killed. I have been hearing this adjective 'hardcore' for the past 4 1/2 years. May I ask respectfully whether there are any 'softcore' terrorists in Punjab? (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: They are not traceable. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: What I am able to understand from this is that the Union Government or the State Government which is run by the Governor, does not have a complete grasp of the situation. It does not have even sufficient intelligence with regard to the resources, the strength, the mobility, the capacity, the weaponry of the terrorists. Otherwise, it is ununderstandable as to how they could sweep and kill so many people in Moga, just about a month ago. So, the position is this. Today, no civilised Government has ever failed to contain brutality for such a long time. Is there any civilised Government in the world, which has tolerated such an inhumanity and brutality, for such a long time—for so many years? People were panicky at the beginning. When news of a few people being killed by the terrorists came, they used to become panicky. Then, that panicky gave way to pain. Today, we become insensitive. A sort of amnesia has taken over the national consciousness and national consciousness and national sensitivity, with regard to the killings in Punjab. Now, we are nowhere near a solution. But the fact stands out. My learned friend was saying about the achievements of the people of Punjab. The people of Punjab, I am putting it. He was claiming it for a political party. The hard fact stands out that terrorism in all its forms, in all its brutality, was not able to penetrate and create a rift between the Sikhs and the Hindus. That solid rock of unity between Sikhs and Hindus has proved itself to be impregnable. That is a hard fact which

goes to the credit of the people of India. It is the hard-working people of Punjab who in spite of these difficulties and obstructions have stood by peacefully and are continuing their trade and business activities and also the kisans have been working hard in the fields. The credit must go to them. If any political party tries to take credit for this I think they may not be justified. Of course, there are any number of patriots coming from various parties who have stood by the people and who are giving them the much needed moral courage so that there is no panic and there is no migration from the rural areas.

I say, Sir, that it has been found that the heart of Punjab is very sound. It has been suggested that instead of my stressing merely on the negative aspect I should give some positive suggestions for finding a solution to Punjab problem. My answer to that is let us trust the people of Punjab. Please hold elections both for the Assembly and Parliament. The people of Punjab are capable of finding a solution and they will find an effective solution. All our attempts to find a solution without reference to the people of Punjab are going to end in nullity. Therefore, my suggestion is on no pretext withhold holding of elections to the Assembly as well as Parliament and a democratically elected Government in Punjab will find the solution to this problem. If you do not allow democracy to come into play in Punjab then you will be perpetuating the solution of Punjab problem, for ever. With these words I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, whenever there is a discussion on the Punjab issue in this House, I feel sad. Our friends in the opposition, while making their submissions on this subject tend to express their ignorance on one hand and speak on the basis of fictitious knowledge on the other.

The two hon. Members who made their submissions on Punjab before me, did so without ever visiting Punjab. Let Shri Reddy or Shri Kurup tell us whether they have ever visited Punjab? They have never seen this State and speak in this House on the basis of fictitious knowledge. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I may say that no Member of Parliament during his lifetime can visit every part of India. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: What I am saying is if you had visited Punjab you could have a closer look at the problem.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Even you speak about Bengal without ever having visited that state.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: I have visited Bengal and you know that I was incharge there. This is quite regrettable that though the present issue is a very serious problem of national importance, on every occasion when we discuss the issue, only 2 or 3 points are discussed in the Parliament to point out the drawbacks of the Government and the political purpose of the Government. With all that, all such discussions are concluded.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA: Please tell us something new.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: I am coming to that.

Shri Kurup has pointed out that the Government is interested in prolonging the Punjab problem. But it is absolutely wrong because the Government has taken a number of steps for the solution of the Punjab problem from time to time but in that respect we never had the co-operation of our col-

leagues, in the Opposition, especially the Members of the Akali Dal. Akali Dal is a major Party in Punjab and because of their non-cooperative attitude the Government could not succeed in solving the problem despite their best efforts. I would like to discuss it in detail later on. (*Interruptions*)

The aim of all that was submitted by him, was ultimately to level allegations against the present Government for the Moga incident and suggest that had there been such cases under the regime of some other party's Government, it would have resigned. This was the real purpose behind their bringing this adjournment motion. This is extremely regrettable and as a Punjabi, I complain that neither of the two speakers has said a word against terrorism. They did not speak a word of sympathy for the people who have died and they have merely condemned the Government. This alone is their political purpose in bringing the adjournment motion. Had you a genuine feeling of sympathy for the people of Punjab, you would have stood up here in the House to say:

[*English*]

We condemn terrorism, we condemn extremists and the whole House has full sympathy for those who have been killed.

[*Translation*]

But none of the two speakers used a word of sympathy for them in their speech. (*Interruptions*)

It is my humble submission that our Opposition colleagues confuse the two things i.e. terrorism in Punjab and the Punjab problem. These are two different things. But our Opposition Members confuse the two because they do not understand the Punjab problem which they link with the problem of terrorism in that State.



[Sh. R.L. Bhatia]

So far as terrorism is concerned, the entire House knows it and it has been even discussed repeatedly in this House and reported by the newspapers that there is a foreign hand in it and that the arms are being smuggled into the country. There is no denying the fact that the situation in Pakistan has improved due to the change of Government there but the flow of arms is still continuing. Today's Indian Express has published a detailed news item mentioning that some highly trained terrorists have entered India with some highly sophisticated arms. Hence one aspect of terrorism is that terrorists are receiving supplies of arms from abroad. A few youth, who are our own children and our brethren, are being misled and are indulging in such activities as the puppets in the hands of foreign powers. So far as the people of Punjab are concerned, nothing like Khalistan exists there. Neither the Hindus nor the Sikhs are in favour of Khalistan. It is only the newspapers which are indulging in exaggeration and raising such a logey. The people in Punjab understand the reality and all of them are nationalists and patriots and are not in favour of Khalistan. This is the second aspect of the Punjab problem. Some of my friends have levelled the criticism that the Central Government is not taking any steps in this matter but the fact is that the Government has taken a number of steps in this regard. The Rajiv-Longowal Agreement was the first step in that direction. It was our initiative but due to some reasons the Akalis did not accept it. However efforts on the part of the Government continued. We tried our level best to get the Punjab problem solved. It was also demanded that unless the Jodhpur detainees are released, proper climate will not be built up. Hence the Government released them to build up a proper climate...  
(Interruptions)

Thereafter it was also submitted that the Punjab problem is an economic problem. It

was said that the Centre has ignored Punjab and has meted out step-motherly treatment to them. After this it was the turn of Prime Minister's package deal. Announcements were made to set up big factories there to which my hon'ble friend Shri Azad has referred. I would like to tell these people that Amritsar is the worst affected area but the private entrepreneurs made an investment of Rs. 16 crores in one year in Amritsar. This is indicative of the people's confidence in the Government. Earlier there used to be no migration. It first started under the tenure of Barnala Government. But today, the people are not migrating from Punjab. Rather people from outside are going there and making investments. In Amritsar, the prices of land have increased by 50 per cent. What does it indicate? This shows that the people have confidence in the present Government. The development work undertaken by the present Government has made its impact even at the lower level. Besides, district development committees have also been constituted so that they may have funds to undertake an allround development of the district. This has boosted the morale of the people. Very good work is being done in this sphere. There has been a wave of happiness among the people of Punjab due to the introduction of the Panchayati Raj by the Hon. Prime Minister. Ajnala tehsil lies on the border. Last week cheques were distributed there under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna. I too had an opportunity to attend that meeting. There were about 500 sarpanches there. The Government officials were distributing the cheques. But all the sarpanches stood up and said that they would accept the cheques only if the same were given by Shri Bhatia. I had no concern with that since I had gone there only to attend the meeting.

[English]

That is the confidence of the people of remote villages in the Congress Party.

[Translation]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL: If your programme succeeds, there will be no need to distribute cheques.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: You too will get an opportunity to speak. I have not said anything wrong. So far as our Party is concerned, it has built up a consensus in Punjab. We have created an awareness among the people of Punjab against terrorism and have made them understand the importance of mutual harmony, amity and the country's unity by holding meetings in the villages.

[English]

Punjabis have a tremendous robust common sense.

[Translation]

They accepted our appeal. Shri Azad has rightly submitted that our colleagues from the C.P.M. and the C.P.I. had toured the villages and no other party went there. This too had an impact.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in Punjab, more than four hundred colleagues of mine have been killed while arousing political consciousness among the people and raising voice against terrorism. Three cabinet ministers i.e. Shri Pandey, Jagat Ram and Lala Bhagwan Das of the former Congress Government sacrificed their lives in creating this consciousness. I would like to ask whether any other party, be it B.J.P. or for that matter Akali Dal, ever did make any efforts to arouse this consciousness? They did not even condemn terrorism. They are afraid of being killed. We were killed because we criticised it. I was myself made a target and three shots were fired at me because I toured village after village to create consciousness among the people against terrorism. Akalis are afraid of them. That is why they don't want to talk

about consciousness. Today Punjab is engaged in a fight for secularism and against anti-national forces who are trying to gain ground. I would like to ask the Akalis as to whether they are with the people who want secularism or with the anti-national forces. They should clear their stand on it so that we could know what they want.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Which party did Shri Longowal belong to?

SHRIGHULAM NABIAZAD: We regret for that.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA: The opposition only criticises the Government. They do not come with any constructive suggestions to solve the problem. We will be grateful to know if they are also equally concerned as we are. The solution to this problem can be found only when we are on the same wavelength. But the problem is that they view it from a political angle to gain some mileage. This Motion has been brought with the sole intention of criticising the Government. Instead of condemning terrorism, you want to criticise the Government. We are ready to have talks with you if you come with some positive suggestions. Particularly, the leaders of Janata Party never condemned terrorism.

17.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

After the Moga killings, when media men went to Shri V.P. Singh to know his views on the incident, he didn't show any sympathy for the victims, nor did he condemn the terrorists, rather he got rid of his responsibility by saying that whatever was happening in Punjab was happening due to the wrong policies of the Government. You may please tell me on whose side Shri V.P. Singh stands.

[Sh. R.L. Bhatia]

[English]

Is he standing with the nationalist forces and patriotic forces or is he against them? Where is he? He has to have a clear-cut line. I wish he had been here to reply to me.

[Translation]

But he didn't adopt any clear cut guideline. Members of B.J.P. are our brothers. They always have grudge against the Government that it is not doing this thing or that thing. But when our sub-committee went to Punjab to talk with the leaders of opposition parties, Akali Dal did not turn up. They might be afraid of being killed by the terrorists because whenever some one of them ever tried to start dialogue with the Centre, they were branded as protege of the Central Government. That is why. Akalis do not come. But the B.J.P. men also displayed no better puissance as they also fled from the meeting after submitting a memorandum. If they are really serious about the problem of Punjab and consider it as a national problem, they should pin point as to where we are at fault. We are ready for it. We have made our intention clear, that we are ever ready to hold talks with one and all but the framework of our talks will be the Rajiv-Longowal Accord. We will talk within the perimetre of the Constitution of India. On the face of it, the question doesn't arise that we are encouraging the terrorists or extremists in Punjab. Our policy is quite clear. Even today, we are saying that if anyone wants to talk with us within the perimetres of the Constitution of India and the Rajiv-Longowal Accord or after some new suggestions to make improvements in the Rajiv-Longowal Accord, we are ready for it. But it appears that they are not interested in solving the Punjab problem or improving the situation in Punjab. Nor have

they any sympathy for the persons killed there, they don't even condemn the terrorists or extremists as they are afraid of them. As has been stated by the hon. Member preceding me, they have only one solution to Punjab problem that the Rajiv Government should go and the Punjab problem would be automatically solved. Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, does it not show their mental bankruptcy. Will the problem of Punjab be solved after removal of Rajiv Government? Sir, you have also been in this House for the last five years. If you could give some concrete suggestion to solve this problem, it is always welcome. Whenever we find it necessary to take your help, we invite you. But does this argument make any sense that the ouster of Rajiv Gandhi. Government will solve the problem automatically.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this august House, I would like to give the credit to the people of Punjab for maintaining balance of mind even in such a difficult situation and despite so much provocation, they showed unity and development took place in Punjab. Punjab contributed more foodgrains to the central pool this year as compared to previous years. The contribution of rice is 70 per cent and that of wheat 60 per cent. Apart from this, if you glance through the all India figures of mandays lost Punjab has lost the least number of mandays and there is normal functioning in Punjab. Through you, Sir, I would request Shri Reddy and Shri Kurupat least to pay a visit to Amritsar with me. Then I will show them how normal situation is prevailing there. Only after meeting the people there, you will come to know how bravely they are fighting the terrorists. If you are unable to give any concrete suggestions, you should at least follow the path shown by the people of Punjab. It will unite the nation and will help in removing terrorism. With these words, I oppose the motion moved in the House.

DR. G.S. DHILLON (Ferozepur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now Shri Bhatia was speaking in the House. We both belong to the same district and we are neighbours. There might be some difference of opinion between us on other matters, but our views are totally identical as far as extremists are concerned. We both remain very alert there. My constituency falls in the district adjacent to his district, but we live at the same place. As of now terrorists are operating actively in Ferozepur. In every session, discussion is held in the House on Punjab problems and terrorists. This time also, this issue has been raised in the House on the very first day. Two months have passed between the last session and this session. In order to high the changes that have taken place during this period, I have collected information for the period from 1981 to 1989. The total which started with the figure of 13 reached a high of 1949 last year. It is not 1200 as stated earlier. It is 1949. Later 373 terrorists were killed and 3800 were arrested. This year, upto July, out of total killings of 584 persons, 352 terrorist were killed. As many as 1629 terrorists were arrested. Now there are less number of killings. But whenever I go to my constituency and tell the people that now only half of the terrorists are left, they don't they don't accept it. They say that is can not be so. They do not believe it. I had been in Amritsar last week, when I told the people there that half of the terrorists have been liquidated they, said that I was provided wrong information by the administration of Punjab. These figures have been provided by the Government, so there is no scope of mis-information. It is just possible that the number of persons killed in a particular area may be more and they might have been given the overall figure and they were not aware of the present position. Has it brought any change? Smuggling in arms and ammunitions is going on as usual. Now more sophisticated weapons are coming. They use three to four types of weapons-small arms, medium arms, machineguns and A.K-47 rifles A K-47 rifle, which previously used to fire 72 rounds in one second now fires 600 rounds. From where are these weapons coming?

Sir, we were very happy, when new Government came in power in Pakistan. The statements made by the new Government were also very encouraging. Just two days ago, a meeting took place between our Hon. Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Pakistan and they discussed terrorism. It is a matter of joy that Shrimati Margaret Thatcher has assured our Hon. Prime Minister twice that they would work against terrorism.

The Hon. Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mulroney also assured us twice that he would take action to contain terrorists. In spite of this as also our efforts at all kinds of accords, arms are being supplied to the terrorists. This matter is beyond my comprehension. How is this going on?

Sir, some terrorists have come from abroad recently. There are Press reports in this regard. The Government has not made any statement in the matter. We have no information as to where from they have come. How could they have entered our country despite so many accords? I cannot understand this thing. A Cabinet committee also visited Chandigarh in April to hold a meeting with different political parties. I was also present on the occasion. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs was also present and I sat by his side. A memorandum was submitted to the Cabinet Committee by the Punjab wing of the Congress party as well. A lot of points were made in the memorandum but no concrete solution to the Punjab issue was spelled out. I have also stated in my speeches that it is necessary to find a solution within the secular and constitutional bounds. But how far will it be within the secular and constitutional bounds can be know only when the point of view of the concerned political parties is made clear. It is unfortunate that the main parties were not present. The Akali Dal boycotted the meeting. Out presence there was useless because the Congress party as such keeps on giving suggestions even otherwise. The main purpose was to take the views of the Opposition, but they chose to boycott it. Shri Ramoowalia usually

[Dr. G.S. Dhillon]

attends such meetings but he also remained absent on that day. None of the Members of the United Akali Dal and the Akali Dal were present on the occasion. As regards the Talwandi faction, I do not know whether it is a part of the United Akali Dal or it is a separate group. You people keep on making allegations every day that the Government is not willing to hold talks but when the entire Cabinet Committee goes there to listen to your point of view, you do not cooperate. You ought to have placed your views before the Cabinet Committee.

As regards the Anandpur Saheb Resolution, I undertook some research work on this subject during the last two months. There are 2 or 3 versions of this Resolution but I would like to tell you the findings of the last stage of my research work. There were about 11 or 12 separate proposals which were passed on different occasions. In order to unify them, Shri Barnala constituted a committee in 1973 within the Akali Dal under his chairmanship. The first meeting was held in Ludhiana and thereafter it was held in Chandigarh. On the first day, the rest of the 5 proposals were unified and thereafter a consolidated resolution was framed. It was not passed on a single occasion but it was passed in stages with modifications being undertaken from time to time. Shri Barnala headed this committee and at that time, that is in 1973, there was no dispute whatsoever. Eventually, as Shri Azad has just submitted, a consolidated resolution was formulated after a meeting was held in 1978 in this regard. However, one particular portion of the resolution was not there in the proposals initially and was included on this occasion. It was the part 12 and nothing concrete was mentioned in it except the things which incite emotions. And you upheld that, these issues have not been raised for the first time and *morchas* have not been organised for the first time in this regard. I have spent 50 years as a Congress member. I started my law practice as early as in 1937 and since then I have seen people active in Akali politics and involved in all kinds of activities. When there

were disturbances in Punjab, some people were themselves interested in creating disturbances there and they also formed a front. They started raising demand like renaming the Amritsar bound train as the Golden Temple Express and that they should be permitted to carry 6 inches long *kripans* instead of the 4 inches long ones. Does the length of the *kripans* make any difference? By achieving success on such minor issues, they think that they will be able to get any sort of demand accepted by the Government. Even Shri Barnala indulged in gimmicks such as the 'Rail roko' and 'Sarak roko' agitations. But the new generation inducted in your party has gone even a step further. They have pushed the senior leaders in the background. At that time, even if we talked sense, they would be unduly suspicious. Whatever settlements we reached during the tenure of Shri Pratap Singh Kairon were not unilateral but the Akali Dal was taken into full confidence and leaders like Master Tara Singh and Sant Fateh Singh were at the negotiating table. When the leadership went out of your hands, you started inciting violence. Not a single leader of the Akali Dal condemned the violence taking place in the State. It resulted in the Bhinderwale camp hatching a conspiracy to kill Sant Longowal. Do you people remember all these things? The innocent pilgrims visiting the Golden Temple were being killed and the DIG on duty was also not spared. You should search your own soul to find out where you stand.

We are happy that recently Shri Barnala has categorically come out against Khalistan but if the Akalis do not want Khalistan, what else do they want?? they are afraid of the people who are taking shelter inside the temple. The Akali leaders are afraid of the Bhinderanwale Tiger Force, the Khalistan Commando Force, the Babbar Khalsa Group etc. whom they have given shelter. It has become difficult for the people to reside in that State. The pro-Khalistan elements are making demands for Khalistan openly. They must tell us as to who are these people who are indulging in looting of banks and committing highway robberies. They steal cars and scooters and they also kidnap

people and demand ransom for their release. which party do these elements belong to? Why are they committing such loot? We feel very unhappy when we hear about such incidents. The Akalis should join us in tackling this issue. We have the habit of condemning terrorist activities wherever they may take place and I cannot understand as to how you people can remain silent. I believe it sincerely that you should join us in condemning such things. Incidents of terrorism occurred at Moga and at the New Delhi Railway station Day before Yesterday, I was returning to Sangrur from Abohar via Bhatinda and when I reached Mandi of the town, I came to know that the terrorists had gunned down a newspaper hawker selling the 'Hind Samachar'. The news has appeared in today's newspapers. First they killed the founder editor of this newspaper, Lala Jagat Narain; thereafter they killed his son, Shri Ramesh Chander and now they have killed this hawker as well. They have been on a killings spree in Amritsar, Hoshiarpur and in other districts and day before yesterday they killed that hawker. How long can they continue like this, gag the Press and create an atmosphere of terror? I am not making allegations against you, I am making allegations against those who are indulging in these activities. How long can they loot and kill people and amass ill-gotten wealth? I also have some experience and on that basis I can assure that this can go on only for a little while and a very heavy price will have to be paid for it. I can guarantee that the outcome will be very unfortunate. Shri Kurup was suggesting that the problem could be solved with the change in the political situation in Punjab. If that is so, we are prepared to make all out efforts. But you should get their word that they are prepared to say good by to their life-style and revert to a normal life. If we are the cause of their activities, I can assure you that we are prepared to make every sacrifice for normalisation of the Punjab situation. We are prepared to stay out of Punjab politics for the next five years, but they should also stop creating problems in Punjab. Whether you form the Government or not, it is necessary to ensure that their foreign links are severed. It is impossible to wipe them out. If 10 of

them are killed, 10 more join their ranks. The formation and fall of the Government is a continuous process. The persons who are behind bars today were once Union Ministers during the Janata regime. They held Ministerial positions even before I joined the Union Cabinet. They are sitting on the other side. They will agree to our suggestions and you can talk with them. If you are able to convince those people and report to us that a settlement has been reached and our intervention is unnecessary, I can assure you that we will not interfere provided the issue is settled. But the issue will not be settled. It is easy to talk but very difficult to solve a problem. All this is in the air in Punjab, Let us see what happens.

Now I am going to conclude. An adjournment Motion cannot be moved for this purpose. As such we are discussing this matter time and again. This is the last session before the elections and I cannot say that this issue will come up again during the next session. It is not known as to which party will win the elections but so far as the present position goes, there is a statement. None of the issues of this state are being solved. The hon. friends in the opposition should join the Government efforts in finding a solution to the problem. If they do not want to come out openly against them, let them join us in our efforts in finding a solution to the problem.

Thank you very much

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri A.K. Panja

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Sir, I am on a point of order (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): This Motion has been brought by the Opposition but one after another Congress men are speaking: (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: (Mahbubnagar): Sir, the reports of CAG were to be placed on the Table of the House at 12'0 Clock. How is it...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Secondly, I wish to draw your attention to a very interesting and revealing printer's devil... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. In the morning also you raised this and the Speaker has given his ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already the Speaker has given his ruling. I cannot re-open it.

(*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri A.K. Panja

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: They have come to receive payment. (*Interruptions*)

17.36 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—  
*Contd*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No.

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): On behalf of Shri Eduardo Faleiro, I beg to lay on the Table: -

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It is a very interesting and revealing printer's devil. Mr. Chidambaram will enjoy it. He will share the payment too... (*Interruptions*)

- (1) A copy of the following Report (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution:-

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : (Rajapur ): It is mentioned:

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1987-88 (No. 2 of 1989) Union Government Defence Services (Army and Ordnance Factories ) [Placed in Library See No. LT — 8008/89]

" To be paid at 5.30 P.M. " (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER: It is by mistake.

(*Interruptions*)

- (2) A copy of the Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1987-88 (Hindi and English versions)[Placed in Library See No. LT — 8009/89]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: (Mahbubnagar) : It is a classic example of Freudian slip on the p art of the machine. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Please allow a discussion. We want a discussion...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow now. You give it in writing. We are now discussing an Adjournment Motion. I cannot take up that now.

*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): We want a discussion on this, if not today atleast tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want a discussion, give it in writing.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Yes,

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: Noting will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: Mr. Khurshid Ahmed Choudhary.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: I cannot allow.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: I cannot allow. This is the adjournment motion. He is on his legs.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

17.41 hrs

## ADJOURNMENT MOTION

*(English)*

### Terrorist Activities in Punjab and Delhi

CHOUHARY KHURSHID AHMED (Faridabad) I have heard Bhatia Saheb when he was delivering the speech of his own. And now he has come out with a very simplistic solution to a very big problem. Let us not take such things in such a lighter vein. Firstly, he was telling us that none of the opposition people have condemned terrorism. Not only the opposition people but the whole of the country is condemning terrorism. Condemning is one thing but controlling the terrorism is the responsibility of the Government. The sympathies for the victims have been expressed by everybody, not only by Mr. Bhatia but everyone whosoever has spoken.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): I have said that every victim must be given freedom fighter's pension. You have been speaking so eloquently about the victims. What is it that you have done for them.

CHOUHARY KHURSHID AHMED: In matters of condemnation as well as in paying sympathies to the victims they only want to pay lip service. They do not want to do anything for these people. They do not want to do anything for these people. That is the exact reasons why the Government has failed to control it. If they mean business, they could have controlled this terrorism by now. But they were asking suggestions from the opposition. There were three speakers from their side. What has been their suggestion? It is the confusion in their own minds how they want to deal with this problem or they want to avoid it, or whatever is the suspicion from this side, they want to linger



[Choudhary Khurshid Ahmed]

it on for the same reason for which they used this terrorism and terrorist position in the previous election to show to the country, as Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad was saying, that this is the question of the integrity of the country. We all know that there are inherent contradictions in some people and here is one. So if they were serious about solving the problem of terrorism, they could have taken up the measures and they could have presented the solution to the nation. But it appears that they are no more interested in solving it, but they are trying to get the political gain out of it and nothing else.

They have said that Congress has done great things and all other parties are sleeping over it. As far as the political parties are concerned, none of them has ever slept over it. They have come out against terrorism at all times. None of the parties has ever supported terrorism in this country including the Akalis whom you are blaming. But ultimate responsibility of controlling terrorism lies with the Government and it is here that the confusion prevails in the Government circles. Instead of controlling terrorism, they go on blaming the other parties. They put on excuses and they take credit in it. And most of them feel satisfied whatever they have done within the last three or four years. The speaker, Mr. Azad, was really satisfied with what is happening now. Can we rest with such a situation Can we have such a situation in perpetuity in Punjab?

They take credit for the grain production in the Punjab State. It is not the Government but the people of Punjab, the brave and valient people who are responsible for the progress of Punjab, for the investment development Punjab, and for the increase in agricultural production in Punjab. And the Government worth the name is expected to do is to give protection to the live, liberty and the property of the people. It is exactly here that the Government role staris. Any Government worth the name should give the protection and security to life. Does the Government provide it? If it cannot provide it,

it is not the Government worth the name . It cannot take shelter behind these excuses that Punjab is progressing. Well, it has progressed even previously and it would continue to progress even in future because the people have the spirit and the entrepreneurship. People have the courage to fight under all circumstances to deal with all the exigencies of the situation and even today they are fighting not only against the terrorists but even against the State terrorism perpetrated on the innocent people of Punjab by the Police. Not even a farmer is free. He can be picked up rom his field not by terrorists alone. Terrorists can take him in the night, the policemen can take him in the daylight,. There are stories and stories of the atrocities on the people, the innocent people, by the police itself by extorting money and torturing people with impunity ...(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : They are collecting money

CHOU DHARY KHURSHID AHMED : Not only collecting money, if a terrorist has extorted, say Rs 1, 000 from one person... the police would extort 200 from them on next day. ...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): It is called double-barrel gun...(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Haryana?

CHOU DHARY KHURSHID AHMED : Well, about Haryana we will tell you when you come to Haryana. In Haryana, whenever a terrorist enters, he is always arrested, but why not in Punjab where all the forces are concentrated ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

CH. RAM PRAKASH (Ambala): You are talking of terrorism in Punjab, you should talk of terrorism in Haryana also. There poor

people are dragged out of their houses and killed.

CHOUHDARY KHURSHID AHMED :  
You are already dead. Why should anybody kill you?

[English]

Who will kill you? You are already moving corpse .

Sir, whatever has happened in the last three-four years, we can go on quoting figures about that. Last year there were more deaths, this year there are less deaths. But this is contended, as Mr. Dhillon said, that nobody believes the Government figures in Punjab. I have not said it, it has come from their side. In such a situation, are we to wait for a solution from the Government or from the people? The only solution, to my mind, in this case, is that you have reliance on the people of Punjab. You allow them to form their own Government to give them the proper guidance. They are the people who can deal with the terrorists, not the Government at the Centre or at the State. The people of Punjab only can control the terrorism, not anybody else. The Government has failed. The dismissed the Government of Mr. Barnala. Then they brought the Governor's regime. But have they controlled it....(Interruptions)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Are you prepared to say that the Barnala Government also failed?

CHOUHDARY KHURSHID AHMED :  
The Barnala Government failed because of you, because of your non-cooperation. You failed that Government because you entered into an Accord. And the day the Accord was started to be implemented, you started a course of discord. In all your Accords, it is a history of discords. Wherever you have entered into an Accord, you have miserably failed to fulfil any of the commitments in any of the Accords.

Sir, in the other States surrounding Punjab, there are repercussions of this terrorism. Haryana has to bear the brunt of most of these people in the border areas. Sometimes they commit crimes in Delhi, take shelter somewhere in Haryana and then enter and commit a crime whenever there is an opportunity for them. But luckily we have been able to catch them. And by catching what has been startling for us is a thing which is related directly to the Home Minister of this country. Only today it has come in the paper that somebody was caught in Haryana and when interrogation was going on against him, a letter was produced which purports to have been written by Mr. Buta Singh himself...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC  
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MIN-  
ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBA-  
RAM): Sir, will the hon. Member yield for a minute?

CHOUHDARY KHURSHID AHMED: I am quoting from today's Tribune..(Interruptions ) have not yielded...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will request the hon. Member once again to yield for half a minute...(Interruptions) Why are you standing up? (Interruptions) It is between him and me. Why are you objecting?(Interruptions) Mr. Ahmed, would you yelled? Will you not yield for half a minute? (Interruptions) Sir, is he going to take there responsibility? He wants to read the letter. Has he taken the permission to read out the latter in this House? Is he taking the responsibility? Is he going to lay a copy of the letter on the Table of the House...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is taking the responsibility.

CHOUHDARY KHURSHID AHMED :  
Letters reads like this:

[Choudhary Khurshid Ahmed]

This has been purported to be signed by Mr. Buta Singh. This is the document which has been recovered from the possession of a Terrorist who has been apprehended.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let him lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: Whenever a Member is making an allegation against a Member of the House, he has to take the permission of the Chair.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: When it is a allegation, let him give a copy of it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I am on a point of Order. The question of responsibility comes afterwards. Sometimes certain letters purported to be written by a Minister or any other Member, appear in the press, the hon. Member of this House has the right to point out to you that such a report has come. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: Referring it is entirely different. But he is reading it out in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Prof. Dandavate is coming to the rescue of the hon. Member. Let him lay it on the Table of the House. We are ready to discuss it. Please lay it on the Table.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: So many times it has happened that a certain letter or document appears in the press and when a certain document appears in the press is printed in the press, the hon. Member has the right to say that this has appeared in the press and if it concerns any particular Member, he can get up and say that this is not at all a genuine documents and the

matter would end there. Why do you insist that he should take the responsibility and lay it on the Table of the House? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When he wants to make this allegation and wants it to go on record, why can't he lay it on the Table of the House?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is not making an allegation. He is reading out a letter purported to have been written by the Hon. Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: How does Mr. Dandavate come into the picture? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : (Mavelikara): How do you come into the picture?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Kindly restrain the hon. Minister. I was raising a point of order. I do not seek the permission of the hon. Minister to raise my point of order. He need not raise a question as to how I come into the picture. (*Interruptions*)

And I had the right according to the rules. He need not raise the question as to how do I come into the picture. Every body particularly raising the point of order comes into the picture and he need not raise such a question. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let him raise the point of order. But he is lecturing also Let him raise the point of order... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He does not listen. As soon as I got up I said, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: Okay. I will give my Ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You should give the Ruling. I seek a Ruling on this: If anybody reads anything from the press and demands clarification, let the

concerned Minister clarify, either confirm or deny whether this documents is correct or not. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want to tell you, if he has to make any particular allegation, he has to seek the permission of the Chair.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: Listen to me. Why are you shouting? How can I allow it? No, no

(*Interruptions*)

CHOUHDARY KHURSHID AHMED : There must be an explanation to this.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You are reading a letter and running away. You put it here. (*Interruptions*) I am humbly requesting you to lay it here. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

" Members should not rely merely on press reports for making allegations in House and if they have to criticise any minister / Member or any other dignitary, they should make further enquiries and satisfy themselves of correctness of facts before tabling the notice under this rule."

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If it is an allegation, I cannot allow it to go on record, what he said. Even if he quotes from the press, he has to get the permission. He cannot simply read it. That is my Ruling.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is only putting a question.

(*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Sir, I am on a point of order.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Under what rule?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The same rule under which Prof. Dandavate spoke.

S. BUTA SINGH: Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in today's papers and earlier also on various occasions one fellow called Sampat Singh, who perhaps is the Home Minister of Haryana, has been making repeated allegations.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: One fellow?

S. BUTA SINGH: Yes, he is a fellow. Is he not?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He is a jolly good fellow. It is a very complimentary expression. (*Interruptions*).

S. BUTA SINGH: And in today's newspapers he is supposed to have released some letter to the press and there are certain allegations against me personally. The hon. member is reading that letter. I don't object to it if it is with the permission of the Chair and the hon. Members opposite are willing to have that letter read. But only I have one submission as a Member of this House. I have every right to say that if accusations are made against me, they may be authenticated so that.....(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Where is the accusation? (*Interruptions*). he is only saying what has appeared in the press.

S. BUTA SINGH: Very serious charges...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, he has not made charges. (*Interruptions*).

S. BUTA SINGH: Very serious charges questioning my patriotism are being made by Shri Khurshid Ahmed.

CHOUHDRY KHURSHID AHMED: I am not questioning your patriotism. (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH: I have every right to say that either this letter should be authenticated by the hon. Member or it should be thrown out of this House and he should not be allowed to read.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We want a Ruling on that. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow this if you want once again to repeat this thing. You must follow the procedure and then I will allow it afterwards, not now, I am not allowing that I am not allowing you to read what has appeared in the press.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Member has not challenged the patriotism of the Minister.

*(Interruptions)*

18.00 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has not challenged your patriotism; he has not questioned your integrity.....

*(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, that fellow, called Mr. Sampath Singh, has done it.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, on a point of order. I understand you just now read a ruling which had earlier been given under Rule 353 which, I think, is part of the record. You cannot rely upon a newspaper publication unless you have taken steps to satisfy yourself of the correctness of the publication and if it involves an allegation or imputation against a member of a Minister you should take the permission. I anticipated he was going to do the. I request you to ask him Sir. Is he taking responsibility for what he is saying?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing that. Mr. Chidambaram, I have al-

ready said I am not allowing that thing to go into the record. What has been objected to, I am not allowing it to go on record.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No argument on that point. You proceed further.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Even if the paper has published it, I cannot allow it since it is an allegation.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want to seek the permission of the House. Now, it is already 6.0' clock. Since this is an adjournment motion, we cannot postpone it. We have to finish it. We cannot take up other business. Therefore, we will extend the House by one hour and we will see how it goes. I think the House will accept it. Please carry on and try to finish it as early as possible.

CHOUDHRY KHURSHID AHMED: Sir, looking at the total scenario in Punjab, we can safely say that wherever the people of Punjab are concerned, their spirit of entrepreneurship is to be appreciated. But whatever can said of the Government's contribution, it only has been a dismal failure. It has not been able to control any terrorist activity so far and if they do not know what they want to do, how can they control it? And they do not have any solution, they ask suggestions from us. They themselves do not offer any suggestion whatsoever. -So, we doubt their intentions whether they would be able to deal with the situation at all in future. thank you.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy- Speaker, Sir, the reason for which I want to oppose the matter raised by the opposition is that this matter has been raised several times only at the political level. The Opposition have made

it a political issue but this is really an issue of national importance. Our hon. colleagues from the Congress (I) highlighted a number of points in their respective speeches. I would also like to mention some more points as I have already spoken on this subject several times in the past. The main thing which I want to say is that till today the Opposition has not expressed a clear-cut opinion before the hon. Prime Minister. They have never given any concrete suggestion towards solving the Punjab problem. My second point relates to the Anandpur Sahib Resolution on which hon. Shri Dhillon has just now spoken in detail. Till today, no clear picture of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution has emerged before us. Thirdly, the opposition has repeatedly mentioned that the Congress (I) Government is not honouring its side of the Rajiv Longowal Accord. But I think that there cannot be a greater lie than this one. During the time of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi it had already been decided that Haryana would give Chandigarh to Punjab in case Abohar and Fazilka areas of Punjab were given to Haryana. May I know who has now demanded that Chandigarh be given to Punjab without transferring Abohar and Fazilka to Haryana. I have always been against communal-based parties or religious groups stepping into the political field and having their say on national issues. I have always favoured a ban on the parties whose main objective has been religious propaganda. These parties may continue to function on a religious platform but their voice on national issues should not be acknowledged. Unfortunately during the last few years, the Punjab problem has been left in the hands of these sectarians who have the support either of the Opposition or at times protected even by the Government. May I know why there is so much of controversy over the dismissal of the Barnala Government? Why do people forget that the dismissal was necessitated by the action of some Ministers of the Barnala Government who had started giving shelter to the terrorists in their bungalows? But people are unable to pinpoint the main reason behind the dismissal of the Barnala Government. There is no doubt that the Barnala Government was formed with the

approval of the Central Government. When they were in the majority in the Punjab Assembly they had every Constitutional right to form their Government in the State. So far as the sacrifices are concerned, members of the Congress (I), as well as those of the C.P.I. and the B.J.P. and the officials of the Punjab police have made lot of sacrifices. But terrorists have killed Hindus and Sikhs both and not concentrated their attention on one community alone. So this problem should not be viewed from the angle of Hindu or Sikh. Hon. Shri Dhillon has said that there have been bank dacoities, murders of way-farers and killing of innocents. What are all these incidents indicative of? What deserves praise should be praised by one and all. If there hadn't been Hindu-Sikh unity in Punjab or had there been any basic differences between these two communities we would not have seen that much of agricultural production and economic growth as we have had today in that the State and the crores of people of Punjab could not have continued to live there. Hence, there are no differences between Hindus and Sikhs in Punjab which makes it quite clear that the Punjab crisis has nothing to do with the Hindu-Sikh equation in the State. The entire public of Punjab deserves to be congratulated because they have strived to remain united thus contributing to national development and the unity and integrity of the country. There are only a few persons of who create mischief, the source from where weapons are obtained, the place where these people are trained, are the subjects on which I have already spoken. Once again I would like to urge upon the Government to deal with this problem more strictly and firmly. It is true that terrorists used to kill a larger number of people previously. But now there has been a significant decline in the intensity of terrorist activities due to strong measures taken by the Government. In contrast to the earlier period these days terrorists are not only being killed in encounters but also being apprehended in large numbers. Everyday we hear of terrorists being killed in encounters in Punjab. What does the Anandpur Sahib Resolution stand for? Every political party in the country should be asked to

[Sh. Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi]

express its views on this Resolution and their views should be brought before the general public of this country for their reaction. All political parties should also be consulted so as to find out the way of arriving at a fruit ful solution to the Punjab problem. There is hardly any need to say that people like Shri Ram Jethmalani and Shri Pran Nath Lekhi tried to save Indira Gandhi's assassins and helped terrorists. Today the B.J.P. raises much hue and cry on this issue but when I ask them to clarify their position, they keep mum. After all Shri Ram Jethmalani was the national vice-president of the B.J.P. while Shri P.N. Lekhi was vice-president of the party's Delhi unit. Why did these two act in such a manner and why didn't anybody ever condemn their actions? Never will the B.J.P. the Lok Dal or any other party criticise their own people. I shall not mention the name of any particular individual but I know a leader of the Janata Dal who went there and said that no violence was taking place there. But a large cache of arms was seized from the very places for which they had said that these places were free from violence. Why does this happen? Will an issue of national importance be traded for a handful of votes? How our political character is changing! Today we tend to drag national issues in the political mire. The Opposition goes not opposing the Congress (I) regardless of whether the latter has made certain valid points. This is what Indian politics has come to. In fact each and every India should put in concerted efforts to resist all th undesirable things taking shape in Punjab. Otherwise the country is bound to skid and slide into an abyss. The development of the country and the preservation of its unity and integrity is not the responsibility of any one individual or region. It is a question of the survival of the Constitutional structure in the nation. However, the demands raised within the Constitutional framework of the country must be given due consideration and no political party, political leader or a functionary should be allowed to have his own ways at the cost of the Constitution, secularism and unity and integrity of the country. Strict action must be

taken against such people.

With these words I oppose this motion.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Charanjit Singh Walia.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Deputy- Speaker, Sir, I will just take one minute. A number of members including Kumari Mamata Banarjee had raised the question that when the Report is laid on the Table of the House, under Rule 193, discussion should be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I didn't say anything. I asked her to give it in writing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Report is so sensitive, we demand discussion...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Once again, I do not want to reopen this thing. Whatever issue you want to raise, you can raise it tomorrow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is your ruling?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I asked her to give it in writing. That is all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have given that.

You should read the Report.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already read it. There are paragraphs 11 and 12 regarding Bofors. I have read the Report. Underlining is also there...*(Interruptions)* This will dig your grave.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA (Patiala): Mr. Deputy Speaker, sir, as many hon. Members and friends have said, since the Eighth Lok Sabha has come into existence, I think there is no Session in which the Punjab problem has not been discussed.

But still it is eluding any solution and there is no solution in sight.

"Marj Badhta Gaya , Jyon Jyon Dawa Ki"

I think the Government has not been able to analyse the real problem in Punjab. Until and unless the malady and disease is diagnosed and identified, nothing can be done. I think the Government has never seriously attempted to find a solution because, according to their calculations, the lingering of this problem, the delay in taking decision, would suit their political considerations. They want to capitalise on this problem in future as they have been doing in the past, whether it is in the name of terrorism, extremism, unity and integrity of the country or the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. We have heard it in the past and read it in the papers that our Prime Minister has equated the Anandpur Sahib Resolution to the Resolution of the Muslim League. may I ask: if it is so, why did he refer this to Sarkaria Commission? If it is so, why was it included in the Rajiv- Longowal Accord? If it was a document of secessionism, if it was just like the Muslim league Resolution, he should have outrightly rejected it. He should not have entertained it. Either he was wrong at that moment or he is wrong at present. I want a clarification from the Government. I would like to know whether the Prime Minister was not aware of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution when he signed the Rajiv-Longowal Accord and he referred it to the Sarkaria Commission or he is just trying to misrepresent and misquote it to exploit the minds of the people of this country. The Government has claimed so many times that the situation has been improving and has improved. My friends from the Treasury benches have even said that the arrests and the killings have always been on the increase. When the popular Akali Government headed by Shri Barnala was dismissed, only a handful of terrorists were there. Their number was not more than 100 or 200.

Some days back, I was reading in a paper that about 12,000 persons have been

arrested so far and out of which about 7,000 are presently in jail. This was the report with reference to some Government source. About one thousand persons have already been killed and 4000 persons have been arrested in 1988 alone. Is this an improvement? Mr friend, Shri Bhatia, was saying that not a word of Khalistan was heard in Punjab. But we do listen from the Government media about it. We always listen that there are hard-core terrorists and everybody who is killed is a hard-core terrorist; everybody who is arrested is either a terrorist or an extremist. Can we take it that everybody who is arrested is a terrorist? Does the Government want to convert every Sikh into a terrorist or everybody who is arrested is a terrorist? So, the Government media, whether it is Door-darshan or Radio, is painting everyone as an extremist or a terrorist. Government has claimed so many times both inside and outside the House that they are taking political initiatives and that they have already taken political initiatives to solve this problem. They had taken a political initiative and they signed the Rajiv Longowal Accord. But may I ask the Government that have they implemented that Accord? Now that Accord has become a material for the dustbin. Had they implemented it, things would have certainly improved. Our Sant Harcharan Singh Longowal had to sacrifice his life for this. But that Accord remained always unfulfilled.

Then we were recently told that the Government has taken some political initiative and they have released the Jodhpur detenues. 35 senior persons who were in Jodhpur have simply been transferred to the Punjab jails and they are still in Jails. They are blowing hot and cold in the same breath. When they released certain Jodhpur detenues, they came out with a case of larger conspiracy against Shri Simranjit Singh Mann and others. How can you find a solution? This is not a law and order problem. This is primarily a political and a psychological problem, no doubt.

Attempts from outside this country may be there. This is all a psychological reaction to the Operation Bluestar. This is all a psy-



[Sh. Charanjit Singh Walia]

chological reaction to the massacre of thousands of people in October-November 1984. Nothing has been done. Who murdered about 5000 to 7000 innocent Sikhs in all parts of the country? Gurudwaras of Sikhs were attacked and raided. This is all a reaction to such brutalities and State terrorism which is being unleashed in Punjab. We have heard so many times from responsible persons that a solution to the Punjab problem will not come before the general elections. Why is it so? Why the Government wants that it should not be before the elections? This is the apprehension and the general fear that the Government wants to play the Sikh and the Punjab card again in the general elections. Why should they say that there cannot be any solution before elections?

The Government must take political steps. We have been demanding in this house and outside also that Government must try to normalise the situation in Punjab before the Parliament elections, before the Assembly elections. They must know the psyche and the thinking of the people of Punjab. They should hold the elections to these bodies where elections are overdue. We have been demanding elections to the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, we have been demanding elections to the Punjab Panchayats, we have been demanding elections to the local bodies and the Government announced it so many times. The Prime Minister announced that the Panchayat elections will be held in Punjab. But the Government is retreating itself. It is not willing to normalise the situation in Punjab. It is not willing to put democratic process in line in Punjab because it want to rule Punjab through proxy from the Centre.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): What for?

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA: You must know about it. The Government has always said the unity and integrity of the country must be safeguarded and protected at any cost. May I ask the Government as to

who is challenging the unity and integrity of the country?

Has any responsible leader—Akali leader—ever said that we challenge the unity and integrity of the country? Why do they want to put everything in the mouth of the people of Punjab? Is it the Government's intention? Under this pretext, they are keeping responsible leaders in jails. Simranjeet Singh Mann, the President of the Akali Dal has said in Court, when he was first produced in a court in Delhi, "that the repression of the Government could not make me an extremist; even after five years, I still respect everything of India." So, why do they want to keep him in jail? Prakash Singh Badal, who was considered to be a moderate Akali leader, was also put in jail. Manjeet Singh, Harminder Singh and all responsible leaders were put in jail. You cannot find a solution to the problem by force. We have heard it so many times. Now also we have listened in this House. Does the Government pursue the policy of bullets for bullets? No civilised Government will ever say, yes. You should rule the country, according to law. There should not be a by-passing of the judiciary. People are being harassed here. Innocent people are brought to the police stations. Even women are there and they are harassed and tortured. How then can we find a solution to that? Will there be peace in Punjab? Peace can be there by political initiative, by releasing Simranjeet Singh Maan, by releasing Prakash Singh Badal, by releasing Manjeet Singh, by releasing Harminder Singh Sandhu and other leaders. There can be a dialogue for that. We are discussing the Punjab situation and we must know what the Punjab people.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please finish. You want to finish it early and also you want me to give more time. How can I give? (*Interruptions*) I have allowed him 20 minutes. Further, if he wants more time, then I cannot. There are other Members also to speak.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA: I am

of the firm view that there is no Punjab Policy with the Government. The Government itself is in utter confusion.

Why we boycotted the Cabinet Sub-committee was a question here. If a Government in ten years cannot understand what is the Punjab problem, if it does not know what are the issues, then, I think, that Government has no right to continue. It must admit its failure; it must admit its failure to the countrymen. It wants only time; it wants to eye-wash the people and the public; it wants to play to the gallery. Why should they ask us so? Cabinet Sub-committees have been formed so many times. Even during the time of the late Prime Minister, there were one of two sub-committees. Now, we doubt whether the Government wants to solve this problem. It just wants to pass away the time and that is why these Sub committees have been formed. I think the Government must come out with a solid political initiative and steps. It must release all those who have been booked and put in jail and it must come out with steps to arrest and punish those who are responsible for the 1984 riots. It must stop the policy of repression and fake encounters, because it is through persuasion, through love and affection and not through force that it can bring normalcy and congenial atmosphere for any amicable solution in Punjab.

With these words, I support the adjournment motion brought before the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to briefly intervene in this debate to deal with just a few aspects which have been mentioned during the course of the debate.

Sir, it is unfortunate that despite the number of times that we have debated the Punjab situation in this august House some hon. Members of the Opposition are yet to understand or grasp the dimensions of the

problem. The same arguments are repeated. Either they are not tired of repeating these arguments or their impending retirement from the Lok Sabha is, perhaps, impelling them to repeat these stale arguments. There is not a single new idea or not even a single new criticism from the Opposition benches.

At this stage of the debate I do not wish to touch upon all the questions. The hon. Home Minister will reply to the debate. But we must understand the dimensions of the Punjab problem. Firstly in Punjab today there is a significant political force although it is fragmented which renders a certain legitimacy and a certain political respect to extremists' militant movement. It is this political force which continues to create a climate in Punjab in which extremists and militants thrive. On the other hand I have in this House on more than one occasion mentioned that there are elements across the border who have given support to the extremists and the terrorists in Punjab but we hope that things will change. It is sad that things have not changed as quickly as we would have liked them to change and as the Prime Minister pointed out only yesterday although there seems to be a greater understanding of the difficult situation in which we are placed the flow has not stopped yet. It is these two powerful factors—one internal, political giving legitimacy to extremists, giving legitimacy to the extremists' movement and the other external, perhaps international, which gives arms, money and support to the terrorists which has made for this very combustible mixture in Punjab. Nobody is understating or under-rating the gravity of the situation. In fact, only ten days ago in the consultative Committee I told the hon. Members that we are not understating the gravity of the situation. The situation is a very difficult situation. There should be no complacency or euphoria when there are a few successes nor should we lose heart when there are a few set-backs. Moga was a set-back. We grieve for those who lost their lives in Moga. Nobody can say after Moga that everything is alright. We do not say that. Moga was a major set-back. But while looking at the Moga set-back what one fails to

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

see is that even after taking Moga into account June was one of our best month in containing terrorism in the last twelve months. Had Moga not occurred June would have been the best month in containing terrorism since May 1987. In May 1987 seventy-two people were killed and if Moga had not taken place June would have ended with only 69 innocent people having been killed. To my mind 69 is bad. To my mind, 72 is bad. As long as one innocent person is killed in Punjab, we cannot hide our head high and say there is law and order in Punjab. I have no hesitation in accepting it. But notwithstanding Moga, June was a month in which there has been a certain amount of control of terrorism and control of terrorists. So, the dimensions to the Punjab problem have to be understood before we are criticised.

18.36 hrs.

[ MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair* ]

I wish to deal only with the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. I have always wanted to do it on earlier occasions but, somehow or other, during the course of the debate, this has been put on the back burner and other things had dominated the debate. What is the Anandpur Sahib Resolution which "stands referred" to the Sarkaria Commission? It was not referred by Government deliberately. The signatories to the accord were on the one hand Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and on the other hand, Sant Longowal. And this is what Sarkaria has to say on the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. I think, once and for all, we must bury this ghost. In para 2.4.04 the report says:

"Proceeding on the premise that 'India is a federal and republican geographical entity of different languages, religions and cultures', one Regional party..."

He has not named it; we know which regional party.

"...has submitted to us a resolution by its 'Whole House' which urges *inter alia* that to 'safeguard the fundamental rights of the religious and linguistic minorities, to fulfill the demands of democratic traditions and to pave the way for economic progress, it has become imperative that the Indian Constitutional infrastructure should be given a real federal shape by redefining the Central and State relationships on the aforesaid principles and objectives'. It mentioned that an earlier draft of this resolution by its 'Working Committee' had no doubt demanded that the interference of the Union should be restricted to Defence, Foreign Relations, Currency and General Communications only and all other governmental powers (including residuary powers) should be assigned to the States. Further, that the States would contribute for the expenditure of the Union in respect of the above subjects. But its 'Whole House' had substantially amended that in the final resolution which was passed and was authenticated by its then President.

Be that as it may, it has at the same time, proposed not only redistribution of subjects on a three-fold basis, 'among the Union List, the Concurrent List and the State List', but also that 'the executive power in respect of matters included in the Concurrent List, irrespective of the fact as to whether legislation is by the Centre or by the State should vest with the States.' It has propounded that 'the Union taxes/duties should be demarcated from the States' domain of taxation'. Further, it has suggested that the Finance Commission should be reactivated to discharge its Constitutional duties.

The State Government, where this Regional party was in power, has suggested shifting of several Entries from the Union List to the State List and a few to the Concurrent List. It has sought a drastic reduction of the Concurrent List. But, it has not suggested deletion or abolition of the Concurrent List or any major change with respect to the heads

of taxation enumerated in the Union List." And how does the Sarkaria Commission dispose of this reference, Sir? In paragraph 2.9.12 on page 37, this is what the Commission has reported. I quote:

" 2.9.12 We would first consider the extreme demand in a draft resolution as noted at para 2.4.04 'that the interference of the Union should be restricted to Defence, Foreign Relations, Currency and General Communications; and all other powers should vest in the States. Further, that for the expenditure incurred by the Union in respect of the above subjects, the States would contribute in proportion to their representation in Parliament.'

2.9.13 Taking the demand, *ex-facie*, without any addition or subtraction, it means that only these four subjects should remain in the Union List and all other items including heads of taxation, should be excluded from this List and assigned to the States. As demonstrated in paragraphs 2.9.03 these four 'subjects' if interpreted in their widest amplitude on the principle of implied and ancillary powers will not include any taxation items. This being so, we are of the view that under such arrangements the country cannot survive as one integrated nation."

This is what Justice Sarkaria has said:

" Nowhere in the world today, exists a Union or a federation in which the National Government has no fiscal resources of its own, independent of the constituent units.

Moreover, the proposed redistribution of powers would require drastic changes in the basic scheme and frame work of the Constitution 'so sedulously designed to protect the independence and ensure the unity and integrity of the country'. This is an implication which under our terms of reference, we are imperatively required not to disregard. Making of such wholesale structural changes in the fundamental fabric of the Constitu-

tion may even be beyond the scope of Article 356.

For these reasons, we are unable to support the extreme demand that the jurisdiction of the Union should be limited to four subjects only and that it should have no powers of taxation but subsist on contributions from the States."

This is the Anandpur Sahib Resolution which has been advocated by the regional party and which has been supported. I will read quotations from what happened a few days ago. This is the Resolution about which Justice Sarkaria says that the survival of India as an integrated nation will be in peril if this Resolution is accepted in India. Sir, what happened on that day in Moga? It happened at 6.30 in the morning. At 10.30 A. M. , in Chandigarh, a number of people claiming to be respectable people, met at Tagore Hall. And what did they speak? I will not read everybody's speech. I will just read what Lt.Col. Pratap Singh Gill said. Lt. Col. (Retd.) Pratap Singh Gill announced as follows:

" Bhai Harminder Singh Sandhu, General Secretary of AISSF, had sent his wishes for the success of the Convention and deputed Shri Dharamvir Singh to speak in the Convention. Shri Dharamvir Singh said that no political party had favoured Anandpur Sahib Resolution to support the Sikhs. he added that intellectuals were not pleading the Sikhs case in the country due to the fear of the Government. He added that repression in Punjab was due to the disunity in various factions of Akali Dal. The Akalis were fighting for the sake of power and none was ready to sacrifice for the sake of the State."

Then Sir, Shri Barkhur Singh Balbir, journalist, added that if the Government was sincere to them, then it should accept Anandpur Sahib Resolution *in toto*. Shri Sher Singh Sher said that the Nehru family was responsible for the creation of a rift between Hindus and Sikhs. The Government was discriminating with the Sikhs. He supported the

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

Anandpur Sahib Resolution and demanded giving of more powers to the States. There are people in this country today who will go on a stage and swear by Anandpur Sahib Resolution and demand that the Anandpur Sahib Resolution be implemented and say, 'This is a political cause, this is a patriotic cause, this is a noble cause and we will swear by the Anandpur Sahib Resolution.' Let me say most humbly what has been said by the most eminent set of jurists who sat in the Commission, about the Anandpur Sahib Resolution, as understood by them. They have said that if this Resolution is accepted, this will mean that the survival of India as an integrated country is in peril. Therefore, we reject the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. We call upon all political parties, all patriotic parties, to stand and condemn the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. It is the support to the Anandpur Sahib Resolution which has given legitimacy to extremism. It has given respect to the Khalistan demand. It has given legitimacy and respect to the new demand of 'Halimi Raj'. Where do you get these words from? What do these words means? These words will destroy India, the India that we know, we love, and the unity and integrity that we know is in grave peril. This is the problem of Punjab and unless you come to grips with this problem, unless you understand the game played by the factions of the Akali Dal, unless you understand the legitimacy and respect which the Akali Dal is giving to extremism, to terrorists, to militants - I am not saying that you are terrorists, I am not saying that you are extremists but you are giving legitimacy and respect to the terrorists and extremists in Punjab - you cannot deal with this. This is the problem of Punjab. We can fight terrorists but we cannot fight terrorism in vacuum. We can liquidate a few terrorists, we can arrest a few terrorists but to fight terrorism, we must fight the minds of the people, we must fight the poison that is being spread, we must fight the pernicious theories that are being spread. While we may succeed in containing a few terrorists, we may succeed in containing or liquidating or arresting a few terrorists, but to fight

terrorism is a national duty and we must join together irrespective of our political considerations. That, I submit, with great anguish is not happening in Punjab today and that is why the setbacks in Punjab.

I do not wish to take more time. The Punjab Package which the Prime Minister announced is not for the terrorists, the Punjab Package which the Prime Minister announced is for the peace loving people of Punjab. The Punjab Package which the Prime Minister announced is for assuaging the hurt feelings of the Sikh community. If you ask me why the Punjab Package is not making headway among terrorists my answer is the Punjab Package was never intended to contain terrorism, that was intended to give a spurt to development in Punjab, to assuage the feelings of the Sikh community, to bring relief to the people, to bring normalcy to the administration in Punjab and to bring normal operations to the police stations. This is how the Punjab Package was intended.

As far as terrorists are concerned, there is only one answer. We will fight terrorists to the last man. As long as, there is one terrorist who believes in the gun, who takes a gun and shoots innocent people as was done in Moga, the Government of India and the Government of Punjab are determined to fight that terrorist and there would be no let up.

With these words, I wish to conclude my intervention. We should not become euphoric because there are a few successes, nor should we lose heart because there are a few successes, nor should we lose heart because there are a few setbacks. no country in the world has fought terrorism in the manner in which we are fighting; no country in the world has conquered terrorism in three or four years. It is a long haul - I have used this expression earlier also — it is a long haul and we must have forbearance, we must have patience, we must have courage and we must have the strength of our ideology and our philosophy to fight this menace of terrorism and terrorists supported by some

external forces. We shall do so. The Government of India and the Government of Punjab will not fail the people of Punjab and the people of India.

**SHRICHARANJIT SINGH WALIA:** Was the Anandpur Saheb Resolution included in the Terms of Reference of Sarkaria Commission?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Very much.

**SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM:** I was reading only from the Sarkaria Commission Report.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have heard with rapt attention the nice speech given by our hon. Minister, Shri P Chidambaram.....(*Interruptions*). So many good speeches from that side. I say, that the whole Opposition, my party, definitely our left people condemn terrorism. We condemn terrorism. We had been saying and still say that Punjab shall be in India and no force can take Punjab out of India...(*Interruptions*). But you have never said in your reply what political solution you have for Punjab except your usual ideological, social and moral sermons.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bilaspur):** Swearing by Sarkaria Commission which they do not follow.

**SHRINARAYAN CHOUBEY:** Yes Now, General Elections are near the door. No speaker from the Congress (I) including the Minister has said that Punjab also would have elections.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV):** The Minister has already said that in the Consultative Committee.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:** The Consultative Committee is not this Parliament. You should declare that along with the

rest of the country, there shall be elections in Punjab also. That we want from you. You have not stated that.

What did the Prime Minister state on this floor on 3rd May, 1989? What has become of the suggestion regarding meeting of the National Integration Council? We suggested that you should call all, discuss, discourse, debate again and again and then come to some solution. If it fails, again discuss, again discourse. What about that? You have forgotten the solemn promise given by the hon. Prime Minister on the floor of this Parliament that the National Integration Council shall be called. Two-and-a-half months have passed but nothing has been done. Naturally we become suspicious and say that what you say and what you do are two different things. There is an increase in the encounters and killings of which there are many fake killings also. It is still a fact that the terrorists are in a position to increase the killings, strike at their chosen targets, extract huge sums from the rural and urban areas, make bomb blasts at Delhi and other places and virtually stop the distribution of a group of newspapers. They have done this. The present Governor's rule is more concerned about the narrow electoral interest of the ruling party than the real improvement in the Punjab situation. After Operation Black Thunder there was some hope that some efforts will be made in the right direction but all these hopes have withered now.

Government claim two-three things, Gurudwaras are no more abode for the terrorists, that there is no more communal fear and that district communal councils have been formed and they are functioning. We don't say that nothing has been done. But it is not due to the credit of the Government that there is no communal unrest in Punjab. Punjab has given us some of the best patriots of India. If you go to Andaman, you will find the names of Bengalis and next comes the names of the Punjabis. Amongst these Punjabis, Sikhs are the highest in number. Please don't forget all these things. One month back two Sikh youths brought glory to the people of Punjab when they laid down

[Sh. Narayan Choubey]

their lives in order to save Hindus. Avatar Singh and Rajwal Singh tried to save Hindus and made supreme sacrifice.

Regarding Moga you said there is a setback. I am glad that you have said that. but I would like to know what happened to CRPF Only 15 m from the place of the incident there was a camp of 20 jawans. It has come in the Press. Mr. K.P.S. Gill has stated that when the incident took place they were sleeping because they had attended jagratas for two days and they were tired. And then don't you feel your failure about Delhi bomb blasts? The Punjab Government and the Punjab police sent you messages but even then you could not tackle them properly. I stay by the side of the house of Shri Buta Singh and I always find that if there is one terrorist activity either in Delhi or in Punjab, the surrounding wall of his residence becomes one foot higher. Of course, you have arrested some persons but please stop your false encounters.

Today the terrorists in Punjab have got links with the intelligence in Pakistan; they are backed by CIA but you have never named them. Please name who are they. You have told us that the Afghan rebels have also joined along with the Pakistan terrorists. Then CIA is there. So, it is a very serious matter and we hope that you will take some political step. It is a political problem. I would say you please implement what you have suggested.

National Integration Council meeting should be called immediately. Have discussions with the patriotic forces, have discourses, debates, come to some solution and then try to implement that. The trial and error is the only method which you have to adopt. Otherwise, it appears that you are only looking at the elections. No do be Congressmen have made sacrifices but Communists have also made sacrifices.

But the Communists also made sacrifices. Others too sacrificed. Some people

say that you are concerned only with the elections. We also want that the elections should be held in Punjab. But there should be certain atmosphere where elections can be held.

I want to submit one point, Buta Singhji. One bad thing has taken place. Bureaucracy is not paying sufficient attention to certain important points. Government rules say that those who are killed should be paid some compensation. An amount of Rs. 50,000 or so should be paid to the family till a relative of the killed persons gets some employment. They are not at all implementing these provisions. Even when the persons killed happened to be police officers or other government officers, it takes a long time for their relatives to get the money, pension or compensation. This is demoralising them. Please see that these provisions are properly implemented in time.

I would like to refer to complaints regarding false encounters. These may be wrong or genuine. But you should see that these things do not take place. I agree that police personnel are also human. If this sort of extortion of money by the terrorists at night and by the police at day time continues in Punjab, then do not expect that the people there will have any faith in the Government.

I would like to submit one more point. The perpetrators of Delhi riots should be punished. A mere show of punishment, protecting the big shots and punishing the small fry cannot eliminate the bad feeling of the Punjabi people.

I beg to mention another point. In Punjab, in Patiala, there is a university called the Punjabi University. Press reports say that it has become a hunting ground for the supporters of the terrorists. People with secular attitude are not getting any protection or benefit whereas those who have joined the *Dharma Yuddha* are getting all sorts of benefits, commissions and privileges. You have very correctly stated that terrorism is a feature of not only Punjab but of some other parts of the country also. But in Punjab, it has

become a menacing problem.

Mr. Speaker Sir, Punjab means 60 per cent of the paddy of India. Punjab means 75 per cent of wheat. Punjab means India's most hard working labour force. Punjab means our Army and our Navy. Punjab means our defence. Naturally, for these reasons, please do not take a partisan attitude only for the sake of elections. But I feel that that is your attitude. Therefore, I support this motion and request you to be non-partisan. Please see that the problem in Punjab is solved. With these words I again support this motion and I hope that some sense will dawn upon you and you will act accordingly.

SHRIPIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Mr. Speaker Sir, much has been spoken already. I would only like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the people of India suspect this Government. From past experience, people believe that the Governors are being used rather as party agents. This is their experience both in Karnataka and Punjab. They feel that in both these States, Governor's rule has been promulgated not for the maintenance of peace and law and order but with a view to strengthen their Party's hold in those States. The person who is chosen as the Governor of Punjab has a very good record during emergency days in West Bengal. He is selected because he is supposed to improve the Party's position in Punjab. People of Punjab also feel that the Government is not at all ready or willing to solve the problem at all. On the other hand, they are creating another problem. Innocent people are being killed by the police, People residing outside India, Punjabis in general, are also suspecting the Government.

19.00 hrs

It is so, because no action on the Delhi riots has been taken. Whoever they may be, howsoever big they may be, since so many innocent people have been killed, they should be punished. Otherwise, if Government takes sides with some people, what will be the feelings of people in Punjab?

Punjabis are there not only in Punjab; they are everywhere in the world: in America, Canada and elsewhere also. Why has unity among these people come about? It is because wherever Sikhs and Punjabis are there in the world, they have no faith in this Government. They are thinking that on caste or religious lines, Government of India is isolating them. So, the support is coming even from outside—you are aware of it—because injustice is being done in Delhi as also in Punjab. People want their own Government. They should not be ruled by others. So, elections must be there immediately. You have already said that progress has not been hampered, that all the programmes have already been fulfilled, and that there is a good harvest. Everything is Okay. Then, why are you not declaring that simultaneously, Punjab will also have elections and people's Government will come about soon? So, this kind of an assurance should be given just now, today, to prove your sense of justice and willingness to have peace, integrity and fraternity among all Indians. This is the question that you must seriously think about.

Politics has been there. Everybody knows how, in the beginning, Bhindranwale came forward in Punjab, and how this Punjab problem was created. You have no control now, and you are in difficulties, and you will be in difficulty if you are not serious about this problem. People of India have understood what you want.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House has discussed the Punjab problem many times and today, we are discussing it once again.

[English]

PROF. N.G RANGA (Guntur): Sir, it is already past 7 p.m. The House was extended only by one hour. The Home Minister is yet to speak.



**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes we have to finish it. There are only two more speakers.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have discussed the Punjab problem in this house a number of times and today once again we have been given an opportunity to speak on this issue because of the *Adjournment Motion* brought by Shri Suresh Kurup of the opposition. I rise to oppose the *Motion* of Shri Suresh Kurup and would like to submit that if we look back and make a comparative study we will find that whatever has been said by our opposition friends on Punjab, is a thing of past. When we were elected to this House we know what was the general opinion of the people about Punjab and what were the conditions at that time, whereas today we have reached a stage where Khalistan is beside the point, all that is left is terrorism. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this regard, I would like to repeat what you had said at a public meeting at Khanna and Hussainiwal. I was also there in the audience. You had said that violence has become the order of the day and youth have been misled. I can never forget what you had said. You had said that at the time of independence the population of our country was only 35 or 36 crores, whereas it has reached to 71 crores today. But we will never let anyone divide or disintegrate our country, even if we may have to sacrificed half the population for this cause. These were your words and the people of Punjab present in the meeting welcomed it with great applause. It appeared at that time that the things will improve further, but nothing happened. Today, when we review the situation, we find that the things have not made any headway. In my view, except Shri Dhillon and Shri Bhatia, few of us have personally visited the State. Shri R.L. Bhatia has faced there bullets of the terrorists and even after that he is addressing the House. Rest of us have seen Punjab only through the newspapers. He has expressed his innermost feelings. But in spite of this where is the ray of hope? Certainly, the people of Punjab are the only hope. Everybody has lauded the efforts of

Shri Rajiv Gandhi who negotiated with Shri Longowal and signed the Punjab Accord. Time and again, we have reinforced in the Congress meetings that religion should be separated from politics. At that time, a voice was raised from the temples and gurudwaras. Those sitting in the temples and Gurudwaras did not like the idea and they got a forum in Punjab. They believed religion and politics should go together but now they are all regretting. No terrorist can be found in the Gurudwaras today. I would like to ask my friends that when they criticism the action of police whose morale are they lowering? Is the police not included in the people who are being killed? Yes, they are. I would like to submit that they are also sacrificing their lives with full bravery. They are also human beings and the same blood runs through their veins.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, allegations have been levelled against Shri Rajiv Gandhi that he is playing election gimmicks. All the political parties levelled charges against our party and against our leader that we are doing everything for elections. But this is not true.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Bairagi, not only the police, but others also, I mean the terrorists who are killed, they also belong to us. Their parents go through the trauma. It is painful to all. It will be good, if they come back to the fold and become sensible.

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI:** Yes, Sir, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for your comments. You have expressed my feelings, which I was unable to express. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if someone dies in a family.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes rishta do yaron ka, tera bhi hai mera bhi hai,  
Mat gira is ghar ko,  
yeh tera bhi hai, mera bhi hai.

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am running short of time. I will conclude within a few minutes. When the opposition levels charges against us that the Congress is making political mileage, I would like to ask them what political gain have we got from the

issue of Punjab. We signed the Longowal Accord. That Accord was welcomed in the House. The whole country welcomed it and celebrated Diwali. But Mr. Speaker Sir, one party remained absent during the discussions on Punjab and the youth who shot down Shri Longowal confessed innocently that he has done a fault. Now which party is left, with whom the Government can discuss. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may remember the day when we were elected to this House. Only one Sikh Member Shri Buta Singh was there. He too was elected from Rajasthan on the Congress Party ticket. After the elections in Punjab, some other Sikh Members came in the House. But on the very first day, when discussion was being held in the House on Punjab all the Akali Dal members were absent. I even sought a clarification about their absence from the House during such an important discussion. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on record. After that, we saw infighting among the Akali Dal Members in the House during these four and half years. They divided into two groups and even after that if our Akali friends say that they are united, I would like to ask them to suggest a solution to this problem. When Cabinet sub-committee is sent for discussions, neither Akali Dal nor the B.J.P. attends those meetings. What political gains, the Congress has made from this issue? We have even lost the elections in Punjab. If this is your policy to just argue for the sake of arguing, we will never find any solution. I would like to make it clear.

After the incident of Moga, the culprits were caught and killed by the Government after two or three weeks of the incident.

An incident of bomb explosion happened in Delhi also. On that day, the Hon. Speaker was in my constituency- Mandsaur. I saw his tearful eyes and when he was speaking he was weeping in his heart. That day, I was there with you. But within two weeks, the culprits of Delhi explosion were either killed or caught. It is very easy to say that the Government is doing nothing, but our opposition members don't even accept the things it is doing. I would like to ask our opposition friends which problem has not

drawn the attention of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and he has not taken the initiative himself?

I would like to submit in brief. I oppose this Adjournment Motion. I have nothing to say in it, if this has been done just for the sake of formality. If some solution can be found through it, it should certainly be discussed. But this year, the production of foodgrains is more in Punjab, more students have taken examinations, more colleges have been opened, the total number of mandays was also more and factories have produced more. Shri Bhatia mentioned that the private enterprise has done a business of about Rs. 16 crores, in Amritsar itself. The atmosphere in Punjab is full of hope. But I don't think it is wise to be pessimistic in this environment of hope.

The opposition too has a right and they are discharging it. I know only one thing, that, the Government, the Congress Party, the farmer and every youth of Punjab knows the intention behind the Moga incident. The intention was to create tension between Hindus and Sikhs, but it is known that you cannot divide the waters by drawing a line on the surface. This country can never be divided. It can never disintegrate.

I would like to quote a few lines of a famous post Shri Kaif Bhopali. We are ready to sacrifice everything for the country. Whatever may be the political consequences of this debate, but the intention with which this motion has been brought will not be successful at all. I would like to quote those four lines to my friends. Here is a leftist post. I quote:—

*Kaun Anta hai yahan, Koi nahii. Aaya hoga,  
Mera darwaza Hawaon ne hilay,  
Gul se lipti hui tilli ko girao to janu,  
Andhiyon tum ne darakhthon ko giraya hoga.*

When there is a storm the trees fall but the butterflies get entangled with flowers, and drop to the ground with the flowers. On the same principle, the Congress, the Government and the patriotic people are trying to solve the problem of Punjab. The results of

[Sh. Balkavi Bairagi]

the forthcoming elections are known to both of us. Who will be in power and who will be out of it will depend on the masses and everything will be decided in the near future.

I remember the allegations made on us by Shri Suresh. He is on record. He said that we talk of politics, but it was he who started politics. He started his speech on topic of incidents of violence happening in Punjab, but in the end he said that this problem can be solved only if, this Government goes. He himself is playing politics and he is full of politics. We are like the butterflies who will perish with the flower in the storm. We will sacrifice our lives but will not let the country divide.

With these words, I oppose this Motion and hope that the House will support us.

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA** (Sangrur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many speeches have been made and the hon. Members belonging to the ruling party have tried to paint the Akali Dal in a bad colour. They have tried to attack the Akali Dal and present the Punjab situation before the country accordingly. What I mean to say is that they held Akali Dal policies responsible for all the ills affecting the State. I will not hurl accusations in response to accusations. Shri Chidambaram, Shri Buta Singh and Shri Dhillion have all talked big but one thing that we should all understand is that we are not as bad in the eyes of the people of India as they think us to be. How is it that in spite of using police force and delivering speeches, the terrorist could not be isolated. Besides, why the people engaged in the efforts to maintain the unity and integrity of the country have to face disappointment time and again? Have you got any answer for this? Sant Longowal attained martyrdom. Why are you maintaining silence in this case? Whenever you mention about the killings, you say that Congressmen became martyrs, communists became martyrs. You should also use these words for the hundreds of

Akalis who have also been killed. Unless you say so, the common man will feel that such speakers are not true to their words. We are fed up with you also. I am one of those Akalis who joined Akali Dal with the spirit which was once praised by Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Madan Mohan Malviya. It was the same Akali Dal which took pride in great leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru having joining their *morcha* and getting imprisoned. This was the same Akali Dal of which Baba Kharak Singh was proud. Today, I am speaking with the same Akali Dal spirit. Terrorists are getting sympathy in spite of all that is happening today. If the problem of Punjab can be solved by levelling allegations against the Akali Dal, then I would be the first person to say that gentlemen, go ahead with what you have to say.

Shri Khurshid Ahmad passed certain remarks against Shri Buta Singh. I would like to submit in strong words that it is unjust to doubt somebody's patriotism. And to doubt the patriotism of Akali Dal is a greatest sin. I would like to ask one thing as to why honour is not given to those who laid down their lives for the cause of the nation. Sikhs in general raise questions that though I talk about patriotism, yet what honour did Shri Longowal get after his death at the hands of terrorists? He was not given even a Bharat Ratna award. That award was instead given to Shri M.G. Ramachandran. Let us take Anandpur Saheb resolution. Shri Chidambaram is a very learned man. He is a very eloquent speaker too. Sweet as he is by tongue he has spoken a lot. Should we treat the findings of Sarkaria Commission as Bible or Geeta? Can't his recommendations be altered? We strongly say that we are in favour of a true federal system. Anandpur Saheb Resolution aims at strengthening the unity and integrity of the country. You convince Akali Dal that the Anandpur Saheb Resolution is against the unity and integrity of the country, and we will retrace our steps. Submission is that Anandpur Saheb Resolution strengthen the people of India. Perhaps, it may weaken the powers of the Centre a bit, as it proves to be a hindrance in every matter, but nevertheless, I feel that it

strengthen, the unity and integrity of India and its masses.

I would like to say that recently I visited Canada and England. There are so many people in these countries who are not the supporters of Khalistan. All of us make our speech with an eye on elections as we have to fetch votes. In Canada many sikhs are fighting the Khalistani supporters. But when they ask why do we fight among ourselves, why the killers of 5000 sikhs in Delhi were not apprehended, what answer do we have to their queries? Therefore, my submission is that it was our own weakness. Today, why terrorism is increasing in Punjab and Delhi? Terrorism will go on increasing speedily unless we take steps to make the points made by preachers of terrorism invalid. Terrorism could be rooted out only when we could effectively counter all their points.

I would like to conclude by saying that firstly, we do not believe in the theory of bullet for bullet, you must review it. Secondly, Shri Ribeiro has said that his work is only 10 per cent and 90 per cent work is to be done by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Sardar Buta Singh and Shri Chidambaram, as it is a political issue. Shri Ribeiro has done his work. Thirdly, I would like to say that Shri Avatar Singh and Rajwant Singh were the only two sikhs and seventeen others were Hindu. Both the sikhs were killed but the lives of 17 Hindus were saved. My submission, Shri Tiwari, is that you are getting publicity on Television almost everyday but have those two sikhs, who died in that attack also got any publicity? Why are you not strengthening those forces? Therefore, my submission is that you should implement your policies effectively. You have not even mentioned about them. Therefore, what I want to say is that condemning others will not help. We should take such steps so that people of all political views may unite and the genuine problems of the people of Punjab could be solved by isolating the terrorists. It is only in this way that further negotiations could be initiated to solve the problem of Punjab. There are so many parties in the House, but is there any other party, except the Akali Dal, whose leaders have

been imprisoned? Shri Badal, Shri Tohra Shri Sukhjinder Singh, Sardar Man are all in jails. The Government should release them forthwith. Let Shri Man may not be released immediately, but his case should be re-considered. If they cannot be released, at least they should be kept in the same jail.

With these words I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the very first day of the session...

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Han-  
amkonda): Give me three minutes. When I am not being given time to speak, what is the use of sitting in the House. So I walk out.

19.24 hrs.

[SHRI C. JANGA REDDY *then left the  
House*]

S. BUTA SINGH: By allowing Adjournment Motion on Punjab problem which is a national problem of serious concern, you have accorded it national importance. We are grateful to you for this. But I expected that the hon. members of opposition would also be equally serious to this motion and would offer some sort of suggestions today which would go a long way in solving this grave problem of national concern. I was disappointed to hear the speeches of the mover of this motion Shri Kurup and other members of opposition who spoke after him. Only one thing has emerged from their discussion, as Shri Balkavi Bairagi has rightly put it, that they have moved the motion in the House with an intention to gain political mileage.

Sir, whenever you visit Punjab or talk about Punjab problem to the people outside Punjab, tears roll down your eyes. All responsible persons or the parties which are engaged in the service of the country, are very much concerned about this problem because it has the direct bearing with the security of the country. It is a question of life and property for the people of Punjab and emotional unity and integrity of the nation.

[S. Buta Singh]

When we talk about this issue. Political consideration are party politics become secondary for us. But I regret to say that from the discussion that took place today, it appears that members of opposition have tried to gain political mileage only. They have neither given any suggestions nor shown their concern for the gravity of the problem facing the country. My colleague Shri Chidambaram and the General Secretary of the Congress Party Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and hon. Members such as Shri Dhillion, Shri Bhatia, Shri Chaturvedi, Shri Ramoowalia, Shri Choubey and many other hon. Members have expressed their views with all seriousness. But we are disappointed to see the incidents taking place in Punjab and the role of some of the political parties. Both the members of Akali Dal who took part in the debate repeatedly made a mention of the fact that the Government or the the Members of Congress Party were finding faults with the politic of Akali Dal, But thus is not so. We have to take one thing in view, about which mention has been made by Shri Chidambaram also, what are the factors that attributed to present situation in Punjab? When we think about it, we have to look upon the factors which are responsible for the present duties crisis which the patriotic citizens of Punjab have to suffer. Shri Ramoowalia recalled the role played by Akali Dal in the freedom struggle. It cannot be denied that all the political parties whether Congress Party or Akali Dal which soever were existence during those days, joined hands to fight for freedom in Punjab.

But I would like to point out one thing in particular. Those, who have been active participants in the politics of Punjab for the last 15-20 years, cannot deny the fact that in 1973 some controversial points were added to the Anandpur Sahib resolution which is unfortunately being discussed time and again. Language problem and the issue of re-organisation of states arose in various parts of the country from time to time but it was for the first time that a feeling was created through this resolution, whereby Akali Dal bid good bye to its basic ideals which it

had been pursuing since the days of freedom struggle. The same Akali Dal, which has been mentioned with great pride by Shri Ramoowalia and a reference to Mahatama Gandhi, Pt. Nehru and Malviya was also idea, changed the basic concept of the 1973 Resolution in 1978 when they were sharing power at the Centre and having their own Government in Punjab. The Akali Dal, which used to aspire for the good of the people and always made sacrifices for the sake of the country, confined itself to the affairs of the Gurudwaras and religious activities only. In the light of these facts, how can it refute the charge that the political party which was ruling the state and sharing power at the Centre showed a path of separatism to the youths in Punjab, as a result of which fissiparous feelings were created among the youths. It gave a new dimension to the politics of Gurudwaras and Akali Dal and an idea of forming a separate state independent of India was created in their minds. None of the Akali leaders has so far clarified this point either in the House or outside the House.

As regard Sarkaria Commission, it was said that its recommendations were not sacrosanct. We never said that. We agreed to refer the so called Anandpur Resolution to the Sarkaria Commission pursuant of Rajiv Longowal accord. We told them that the decision of the Sarkaria Commission would be binding on us. The matter was examined by the Commission. I cannot read out whole of it whe leap if here because it is spread very a full one chapter. When Sarkaria Commission commented on one of its points, it was stated that several copies of it were these. However an authoritative copy was made available to us by a political party which is at present ruling Punjab. We examined that copy and formed our opinion to which Shri Chidambaram made a reference. After having been considered fully not by Shri Sarkaria alone but other members of the commission who happened to be retired judges of the Supreme Court, they arrived at this decision. Before arriving at their decision, they had consultations with all the political parties, voluntary organisations and jurists and only then they decided the matter. And I think that it was only after this decision that

Harchand Singh Longowal signed the accord and agreed to accept the decision of the Commission. All the groups of Akali Dal should abide by the decision. For all practical purposes, this should have been the end of Anandpur sahib Resolution and I think, sooner it is accepted, better it would be for the country and for the Sikh Community in particular because the youths of this community, who are totally misled at present would also be convinced that the final decision has already been arrived at and they should leave the matter there. I am reiterating this because terrorism in Punjab would be curbed only when the tendency, which encourages it is checked. It would be checked neither by bullets nor by enacting laws. It is desirable that the political parties particularly those which have influence over the youths, should take the initiative. They should exercise their influence on the youths who are treading the path of violence and getting shelter from influential persons in farm houses. They do not come out openly.

Shri Ramoowalia said that the nation considers Shri Harchand Singh Longowal as a martyr because he sacrificed his life for the sake of the unity and integrity of the country. He took this bold step fully realising the consequences that may follow. Those people who lacked courage fled away. His friends acknowledged him as the dictator of Akali Dal.

[English]

He was no more a leader. He was a dictator of the manch. As a matter of fact,

[Translation]

All members of the Akali Dal should have accepted his decision. Accord was misused to win elections for the Assembly seats. All our friends sitting in the House have been able to win the elections only due to that accord. Otherwise people wouldn't have supported them. But the person who signed the accord.....

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I think he has sunk to that level.

S. BUTA SINGH: I am sorry if you do not know the ABC of Punjab politics. Professor, be serious, It is a very serious matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am very seriously saying that you are making an allegation. (*Interruptions*).

We care two hoots for the vote. I was the first man to get up in the House and say that 'we accept the accord and congratulate you for the accord that you have made here'. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, I do not want to go any further with this issue. Mr. Madhu Dandavate should know that at the time this accord was signed the Akali leaders were all powerful and their decision should have been acceptable to all. At that time Shri Prakash Singh Badal and Shri Tohra joined this accord just for getting tickets of the Akali Dal. But they turned against this accord as soon as they were denied ministerial berths, in the Government. Mr. Dandavate, you have not been elected to parliament on the basis of that accord. As such, you should not feel disturbed.

Sir, I am making a reference to those who did not have enough courage to speak against terrorism. The leaders of the Akali Dal start speaking against terrorists only when gun shots are fired at them. Sarvashri Sawan Singhji, Talwandi Sahebji, and Darshan Singh ji spoke against terrorism only when gun-shots were fired at them. Even Kripal Singh Saheb spoke against them only when the terrorists were out to kill him. It is very surprising to note that they are the persons who are provided with the best possible arrangements for their security by the police, yet they allege that the police is killing innocent people. Whenever Shri

[S. Buta Singh]

Prakash Singh Badal addressed public meetings, he was guarded from all sides by the commandos. In these meetings, even though he was given full protection by the police personnel, he used to say that the police was killing innocent people and his party would take stern action against them when it was voted to power. In this way, they indulge in dual politics and that is how they mislead the people. Until and unless the Akali Dal realises the factual position, it is not possible to improve the situation in Punjab. I do not say that there cannot be any improvement, but I say that it is difficulty. Only the leaders of the Akali Dal can solve this issue. That is the only submission I want to make here.

Shri Ramoowalia has just mentioned that some big countries like Canada, England, Germany and the U.S.A. are the countries from where funds are being received by the terrorists and the very thesis, and ideology of Khalistan also emanates from these countries. Recently on 9 June... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: I had said that people in these countries were also fighting against them. We should support them.

S. BUTA SINGH: I am just coming to that on 9 June, a Senior leader of the Janta Dal, who is a Member of Parliament, went to England and there he addressed the International Sikh Youth Federation, which is occupying the Khalistan. Headquarters and is carrying on the Khalistani propaganda all over the world, and distributing Khalistan literature to the members of the US Senate, who sanction huge amount of aid to Pakistan, which is enthused for purchase of arms and ammunition to be used against our country. It is the same International Sikh Youth Federation which has a direct link with the agencies like CIA etc to which Shri Kurup and Mr. Chaubey was just referring. The C.I.A. and other international agencies outside Pakistan have a direct link with this

Federation. This very agency organised the meetings for this hon. Member not only in England but even in New York. His speeches in those meetings were highly antinational. I am not aware whether he has returned from his foreign tours or not. But while delivering his speeches in a Gurudwara in England, he went to the extent of saying....

[*English*]

"The gangs of Government backed anti-social elements and the Government gangs are indulging in genocide of the Sikhs in Punjab.

[*Translation*]

Secondly, he also said it that he had rendered a yeoman service to the Khalsa Panth by pleading on behalf of Indira Gandhi's assassins (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsgani): Janata party will be rejected by the people.

S. BUTA SINGH: I have not come here to ask for any compensation for the defence that I have played in the Supreme Court.

[*Translation*]

He said that he did all this service without changing any thing and he had not gone there to beg for money. He did it as a service to the khalsa Panth and Khalistan (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I would like to tell Prof. Dandavate who is a senior leader of his party that their hon. Member made this type of speeches not only in England, but also in New York. Not only outside the country, but even in Chandigarh in seminar recently held there, the base paper presented by him contained the same material, a mention of which was just now made by my colleague, Shri Chidambaram and the Prime Minister also once made a mention of it. Here I am not levelling



any charges but just presenting the facts before you. You say that terrorist activities should be curbed in Punjab. But Mr. Choubey, you just tell me if 'bhog' ceremonies are organised to honour Shrimati Indira Gandhi's assassins and 'saropas' are presented to them by senior Akali Leaders, will it incite the sentiments or contain them.

*(Interruptions)*

That is why, in the interest of the entire country and in the interest of the unity of the nation and its people, I request you with folded hands that we should not indulge in any such activities which may hurt the feelings of our countrymen.

The judiciary of our country heard the case in detail and awarded punishment to the culprits. Now if we eulogise their action and term it as a service to the Panth of service to Khalistan, will we be able to contain terrorism in Punjab with all these things?

Sir, these tendencies will have to be curbed. While making a reference to the incident that took place in Moga, Shri Chidambaram said that 27 brutal killings took place there and we are collecting their dead bodies. It provides me great relief and pleasure that when Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee accompanied me to that place, it instilled a great confidence in the minds of the people not only in Punjab but also all over the country that all the opposition parties as well as the Government extend their wholehearted sympathy to them at the time the country is confronted with such a major problem. I am of the view that it had great impact on people in and outside Punjab and strengthened the bonds between various communities. I am grateful to Atal Behari Ji and want that leaders of all political parties will also lend their support to this noble cause. I would also like to state that the views expressed by Atal ji on Doordarshan provided great relief to the people of our country. As regards Punjab situation I would like to state that earlier the Punjab police used to be inactive and we were required to send contingents of armed personnel from the

centre. Today the Punjab police personnel working in cooperation C.R.P.F against whom these people level charges that they are indulging in fake encounters, are doing a good job. Some of the SPs of Punjab Police, who were very brave, sacrificed their lives for the unity and integrity of the country. The people of Bharat Mukti Morcha and Jethmalani and company say that we are killing innocent people with the help of Government gangs. Will an S.P. sacrifice his life in the name of a fake encounter.? It is a very serious matter. It should not take so lightly and we feel sad about it. We are grateful to those political parties, be in the C.P.M. or C.P.I. , who have launched their separate campaigns alongwith the Congress Party in Punjab and meeting the challenges of terrorism and facing their bullets. feel sad about those parties who say such type of things outside their country. Particularly, I would like to make a mention of Janata Dal which is extending this type of assurances to the people. One such commitment was made recently by Shri V.P. Singh in Bihar that if they came to power they would concede the Jharkhand demand. Will it not lead to a division of the country?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He did not say that.

*[English]*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He has said it. It has come in the papers. He is not denying it.

*[Translation]*

S. BUTA SINGH: I am saying every word with full responsibility Whatever I am saying I shall present the facts to the hon. Speaker....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARIBAJPAI): He has not denied it. He should come and deny it.



SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He will not come to Parliament.

S. BUTA SINGH: He is as good a Member of parliament, as any other Member.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM. He is a Member of parliament.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I must go on record. In all seriousness since he has said that Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh wants the division of the country and wants Jharkhand outside the India Union, I should make it very clear that we are not for the division of the country. I must make it clear. Let it be clear.

[Translation]

You said that we want to divide the country. You said that we will form a Jharkhand State outside the Indian Union. In this connection I would like to tell you quite categorically that the partition that took place in 1947 was the last partition of India and thereafter we would never accept a further division of the country.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: All simulated passion!

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Padrauna): You permitted Prof. Madhu Dandavate to say something when Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh is a Member. Why not Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh say something about it? Why do you allow him?

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Let Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh be asked to clarify the position.

S. BUTA SINGH: I know what I have said. I have said everything with full responsibility. I would not like to say those words what Prof. Saheb wants me to speak. I would

like to request you to find out ways to contain terrorism in Punjab. Several hon. Members have said that we should find some or the other political solution to the problem. There is a very close link between the parties of Sarva Shri Choubey ji, Kurup Saheb and Dandavateji.

May I ask you whether the terrorists have given you any solution. Their first solution according to the information received by me is the formation of Khalistan. On behalf of all the citizens of our country I can say that we will never allow the formation of Khalistan in our country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We too will not allow its formation.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsgani): You suspend Shri Jethmalani from your party? (*Interruptions*)

[English]

If you have not suspended him, then you are responsible for that (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH: I can say with authority that the terrorists have no solution other than this. Our colleagues of Akali Dal are aware of this as they had bitter experience of it that a person who does not favour the formation of Khalistan is done to death by them. Therefore, if any one comes with a political solution on behalf of the terrorists, I would first of all ask whether he has obtained the fiat from them. The Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has repeatedly said that we were always prepared to hold talks with any person provided he is willing to do so within the framework of the constitution, and take pledge to abjure violence and preserve the unity and integrity of the country. We have already held talks with Shri Laidenga, the T.N. V. members and Shri Ghising. I feel that the right political solution to this problem would be if the leaders of the Janata Dal and Akali Dal persuade the terrorists to surrender their arms and ammunition. You may try

this method. The only way with us is to root out the people who are bent upon division of the country and are killing the innocent people of the country.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Are there two opinions about upholding integrity of our country?

**S. BUTA SINGH:** The Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and late Shri Harchand Singh Longowal had evolved a solution to the Punjab problem. That is not being implemented. Out of those 11 demands, 8 demands have been fulfilled and remaining 3 yet to be fulfilled.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):** Those are the most important demands.

**S. BUTA SINGH:** I am asking for Prof. Madhu Dandavate's support in that regard. Those demands can not be fulfilled unless the hon. Chief Minister of Haryana accepts, the Longowal Rajiv Accord. He publicly stated that he disowned that Accord.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** Why were these not fulfilled during the Chief Ministership of Shri Bhajan Lal?

**S. BUTA SINGH:** Efforts were made at that time. In accordance with that Accord, the Commission and the tribunal gave their decisions. In order to implement them, the Legislative Assemblies of Punjab and Haryana gave their approval. You were not associated with it during that time. But your party knows about it. The Punjab legislative Assembly had passed the resolution but it was rejected by the Cabinet due to which it was not implemented. Today we believe.

[English]

Within the frame-work of Rajiv Gandhi-Sant Harchand Singh Longowal Accord, the solution to the Punjab problem is possible. With the cooperation of all concerned, we will try to see that the Accord is implemented in full. But I would request Prof. Dandavate-

ji to use his good offices with the Chief Minister of Haryana.

[Translation]

You ask them to accept the Accord. He repeatedly demands the construction of the S.Y.L. Canal. But the canal can only be constructed on acceptance of the Accord.

[English]

**SHRIV. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada):** First you ask the Congress people to accept it.

[Translation]

**S. BUTA SINGH:** You know that the source of this Sutlej-Vyas Link Canal is the Rajiv-longowal Accord. The Canal will be constructed only if that Accord is accepted. Therefore, it is my humble request that if the Janata Dal is sincere in its political ideology, it should give instructions to its chief Minister. But irony of Fate is that no one in the party is in a position to give any direction to anyone as, sir, no one bothers to respond to the directions. It is an assembly of such stage performers where no one's fiat prevails. (*Interruptions*)

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur):** When you are calling the Janata Dal an assembly of stage performers who respond to nobody's order. I would like to recall as to what happened in the Gujarat Congress Committee meeting. We have seen who listens to whom. If you like you may listen to its tape-recorded version. (*Interruptions*)

**S. BUTA SINGH:** Sir, I am glad that at least you accepted this thing. This is the first political party in my knowledge whose President walked out because no one listened to him. I have never seen or heard President of any Party staging a walk-out. This is the President of Janata Dal alone who had to walk-out. Since no one listened to him. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let not the Home Minister of the country be frivolous like that.

SHRIP. CHIDAMBARAM: What is frivolous about that?

PROF. P. CHIDAMBARAM: He can tell you what happened in your youth festival, what happened in Gujarat. Why are you allowing this?

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH: We agree that the solution to the Punjab problem can not be sought by police alone. However, we have sent police there for the security of the citizens so that they may protect the helpless masses. We are making all possible efforts in this direction. People who are aware of the Punjab situation know that the Government has been able to corner the terrorists and check their activities in the two border districts. The hon. Prime Minister stated yesterday that he held high-level talks with Pakistan and we hope that their Government might check their activities. However even now arms, funds and terrorists are coming from across the border. The fact is that many top ranking terrorists have taken shelter in Pakistan and we are making our best efforts. As I stated in the beginning, we appeal for full support from all the political parties to solve this problem. Shri Choubey made a demand to call the meeting of the National Integration Council to discuss the problem. I can only assure him, as I stated in the Consultative Committee also, that we will call its meeting before the end of this month. In that meeting we will appeal to the progressive and secular forces to take a national level decision so as to root out terrorism and to find a political solution to the problem of Punjab. We should be able to find a solution to the Punjab problem within the framework of Rajiv Gandhi-Sant longowal Accord. We make an appeal to you for the

same. I would like to make one more point here. I extend invitation to members of Parliament visit Punjab. The hon. Members expressed their views here regarding the process of normalisation. The announcement made by the Hon. Prime Minister in this very House has already been fully implemented and all the Jodhpur undertrials have been released. An hon. Member was saying that a number of those undertrials were still behind the bars. But they were involved in some other cases such as murders or decoities. No promise was given here about them. In accordance with the decision taken here to withdraw all cases registered after Blue Star concerning waging of war, all the detenus have been released by the Government. A handful of them are still left. Whose number is not more than 32. They are still facing trial there must be other cases against them. They have no connection with the Jodhpur detenus who were detained on the charges of waging war against the nation.

[English]

Applicability of Punjab Disturbed Areas Act and Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act has been restricted only to three districts of the border. Restriction under Foreigners' Act for visit to Punjab has been removed.

20.00 hrs.

[Translation]

The Government has even given permission to the foreigners to go there. You too should visit Punjab and at least find out in what condition the people in Punjab live.

[English]

The Amnesty amendment has been allowed to lapse. Punjab Government has issued detailed instructions to ensure that TADA is invoked very very sparingly. Punjab Government has conducted a review of the cases registered for objectionable speeches and I am glad to inform that 437 cases of this nature have also been withdrawn.

[Translation]

These are the steps taken by the Government to normalise the situation in Punjab. The Government is even prepared to take further steps.

Sir, my submission is that viewing this serious problem if all the political parties leave aside the political considerations and the electoral gains and work for the unity and integrity of the country, we will be able to root out terrorism from Punjab very soon.

Sir, I oppose this Adjournment motion and request the House to reject it.

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): None of the speakers including Shri Buta Singh and Shri Chidambaram replied to the pertinent points raised in this discussion.

The primary responsibility of a Government is to give protection to the life of its citizens. I would like to reiterate that this Government has miserably failed to discharge its duty. This Central Government dismissed the Barnala Government on the basis of the law and order situation. But now what is the situation in Punjab today? I was shocked to hear Mr. Chidambaram proclaiming that but for Moga June would have been nil and he gave the death toll; it is 69. Minus moga...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): He said it is one of the best months.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: He said it is one of the best months.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I said 69 is also bad.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: You have the temerity to say this in this House.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You have the temerity to distort my speech. Go through the record. I said even one is

bad.....(Interruptions)...I take serious exception. I said even one is bad. As long as one man is killed we cannot hold our head high. Even one is bad, I said.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He said, but for Moga June would have been one of the best months.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I said least in terms of terrorist killings. When I was speaking you were nodding your head and now you stand and protest. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't misinterpret it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let us see it from the records.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. It is a question of comparison.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: He said, but for Moga, this would have been the best month. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): There is a difference. It is one thing to say that you are the best Marxist. It is another thing to say that he is the least Marxist. They are two different things.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of comparison.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In a debate like this we have to hear this type of jokes here in this House, in the Parliament of India...(Interruptions)...Only they understand and we don't understand anything just because they have got the number there. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What is this?

[English]

Why are you getting upset? It is a question of comparison. So simple it is.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP: If so many people are being killed every month in one of our States, that too ruled by the Central Government directly, how can they claim themselves to be a functioning Government? *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATI: They don't claim.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Now, they are again and again referring to the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. I don't know why. *(Interruptions)*

Major Akali Groups...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You don't know what is Anandpur Sahib Resolution.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Of course, you know better than I do. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Major Akali groups have again and again reiterated that they are for the unity and integrity of this country. They have reiterated that they are against Khalistan. I was amused to hear Shri Chidambaram quoting extensively from the Sarkaria Commission Report, as if they have accepted the report in toto. *(Interruptions)*.

AN. HON. MEMBER: They will not accept...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: During the last parliament election, it was the main campaign of the ruling party that opposition parties are supporting Anandpur Sahib Resolution and they are standing for Khalistan. Now they are again referring to it because the parliament elections are coming. *(Interruptions)*

This game wouldn't work this time. This trick wouldn't work this time. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): Why wouldn't it work? are you rejecting it? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Before you could reject it, we have rejected it. Instead of rejecting it, they referred it to the Sarkaria Commission. That is what happened. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): We are discussing Punjab now. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Please tell me whether the CPM is against Anandpur Sahib resolution or not. Is it against? *(Interruptions)* It is officially against Anandpur Sahib resolution.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are supporting it.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: You are supporting it, but your party opposes. *(Interruptions)* Please say, yes or no. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Whose creation is Bindranwala? *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: It was you and not we who touched the feet of Bhindranwala who propounded the Anandpur Sahib resolution. *(Interruptions)*.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record, except what Shri Suresh Kurup says.

*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, the need of the hour is united action.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Everyone in this country knows our party's position regarding Anandpur Sahib resolution. I am not going to explain it any more. We don't need your certificate regarding our patriotism. (*Interruptions*). The need of the hour is united action against terrorists and not to pull each other. But the ruling party is playing the Punjab card again. They are not serious in resolving this problem. That is why I said, with this Government in power, the problem will not be solved.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn".

*The motion was negatived.*

20.10 hrs.

DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION  
(AMENDMENT) BILL

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Minister of State of the Ministry of Surface Transport may move the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT  
(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1962 be taken into consideration."

(Sir, it is a very good Bill. You can even pass it by voice vote... (*Interruptions*))

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, this may be taken up tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: Now they have to pay tax only once in lump sum. It is a good thing and it will save time. What is the harm in it?

[*English*]

It is something good. Your will be saved from the harassment. What is the harm? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Should I adjourn the House?

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Just a minute, Sir. In your absence CAG report was laid on the Table of the House. There was a demand from both sides that there should be a discussion on the Report.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me in writing. You give notice.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Tomorrow by 10 O'clock you will get the notice.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, is my Bill passed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. No.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

20.11 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 19, 1989/Asadha 28, 1911 (Saka)*