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Tuesday, December 3, 1985
Agrahayana 12, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XI contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 3, 1985 / Agrayana 12,
1907 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ananta Prasad
Sethi (Absent)

Shri Jagannath Choudhary.

Setting up of Thermal Power Unit at Dohri
Ghat, U. P.

*203. SHRI JAGANNATH
CHOUHARY : Will the Minister of
ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for
setting up of a Thermal Power unit at Dohri
Ghat in Azamgarh District with a view to
ensure full power supply to Azamgarh,
Ghazipur, Deoria, Gorakhpur and Ballia, the
eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether a study team of the Uttar
Pradesh State Electricity Board, had visited
the site to study and survey the feasibility of
setting up of this unit ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

2

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI
ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c)
A project report for setting up.....
(*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUDHARY :
Please speak in Hindi.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :
I shall speak in Hindi, please let me read
this much. You will not have this
complaint from me.

MR. SPEAKER : He reads in English
and speaks in Hindi.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : In which
language do you think Arif Bhai ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :
In Hindi.

[*English*]

A project report for setting up of a
Thermal Power Station (2×210MW) at
Dohri Ghat was submitted in 1978 by the
Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board to the
Central Electricity Authority for techno-
economic clearance. The scheme envisaged
utilisation of coal from the Singrauli
Coalfields.

The proposal could not be processed further as the Singrauli Coalfields are over-booked upto 1989-90 and rail transport facilities for movement of coal from Singrauli are also not adequate. The UPSEB were, therefore, advised by the CEA to take up the scheme at a latter date. The UPSEB have not pursued this scheme further and the project is not included in U. P's Seventh Plan.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : They might not have understood, please tell in brief in Hindi.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Should I tell them in Hindi ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : They might not have been able to understand.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : A project report for setting up of a two Unit Thermal Power Station comprising two units of 210 MW each at Dohri Ghat was submitted in 1978 by the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board to the Central Electricity Authority and this scheme envisaged utilisation of coal from the Singrauli coal fields. The proposal could not be processed further as the Singrauli coal fields are over-booked upto 1989-90 and also, rail transport facilities for movement of coal from Singrauli are also not adequate.

MR. SPEAKER : So, Choudhary Sahib has managed to set you on the right path.

SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUDHARY : I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that Dohri Ghat project of Azamgarh and Turtipaar Canal project of Ballia district are not running at their full capacity due to shortage of power in eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh and also due to short supply of power from the National Grid. No big factory can be set up in eastern part of Uttar Pradesh due to shortage of power. With a view to facilitate the development of eastern part of the State and development of agriculture in that area and also to ensure supply of water to Dohri Ghat Project and Turtipaar Cannal Project at peak level, I

would appeal to the hon. Minister to set up a Thermal power station at Turtipaar, where a broad gauge railway line is there and adequate water supply from Ghaghra can also be ensured. This would lead to development of the eastern part of the State and welfare of the people of that area. With the setting up of power station, industries would also come up there which are shy for the present. I am sure, the hon. Minister would certainly give assurance to this effect.

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing in this regard ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, the scheme for generation and transmission of power is not formulated keeping in view one particular part of a State. Instead, going a step further from the State level, the schemes are now being formulated at regional level. This is our endeavour to see that power is supplied to all the States falling under a region. If there is a power station there or one is set up there, the power generated from that station will not be made available for that area only. For that there is a transmission system. First of all the power generated in a station, wherever it is located, is checked in the grid and from there it is supplied to different parts. For setting up a factory in eastern part, or to meet the power requirements of other cities in the eastern part of the State, it is not necessary that power stations should be there in the entire area. As things stand now, the power generated in Singrauli Power Station is supplied not only to Uttar Pradesh, but also to Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir. Similarly, the power generated in Bairasul is also being used in Delhi and other States. Therefore, we envisage to form a national grid after the regional grids are completed, so that power could be supplied to deficit region from the surplus region. I want to assure the hon. Member that so far as the requirements of that particular part of the State is concerned, the State has to formulate a scheme for that and meet that requirement. Setting up power station in that area alone will not meet the requirement. Accordingly, we are chalking out a comprehensive scheme and setting up power stations so that power requirements of the entire country could be met.

SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUDHARY : In the reply, it has been stated that Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board was told by the Central Electricity Authority to submit that scheme in the next plan ; but I am sorry to say that it has not been included in the Seventh Plan although it should have been included in it. It is but natural that in the event of having a power station in the eastern part of the State itself, it will certainly get priority in the matter of supply of electricity. After all, why eastern U. P. is backward, why industries are not being set up there ? . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You put your question. Just ask them a direct question as to wherefrom they would supply electricity to eastern U. P.

SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUDHARY : From where do you propose to provide electricity to the eastern part of U. P. ? I want it to be included in the Seventh Plan. If that is not possible, the Central Government should set up a thermal power station there of its own.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Treat it as a question from the Chair.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : All questions come through the Chair and so do the answers.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member's plea that eastern region is very backward is correct. No industry has been set up there. So far as distribution of electricity is concerned, as at present 5,164 M.W. electricity is generated in Uttar Pradesh, but that too is not adequate. We intend to raise the generation capacity by 1794 M.W. during the Seventh Five Year Plan. As has been said by one of our colleagues, generation of electricity can be more if power stations in Uttar Pradesh or any other State for that matter are set up at pitheads and from there the electricity is supplied through transmission lines to other places. Therefore, we intend to generate more and more electricity in Uttar Pradesh itself and it is because of this

that we are setting up in all seven projects in Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan. We hope that with that we shall be able to meet the full requirements of the eastern region so as to encourage setting up of industries there.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Dohrighat is a segment of my Parliamentary constituency. I am fortunate that when I am asking this supplementary, our Hon. Prime Minister is present in the House and so is our hon. Minister of Industry, Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari who has also been the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. This Dohrighat Thermal Power Station covers a population of about 3 crore people of eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Bihar. With this end in view, in 1978 when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was campaigning for Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai in Dohrighat, the then Janata Government through the U. P. State Electricity Board... *(Interruptions)* Sir, will you please give me a minute's time, it is a very pertinent question. I would not mind being allowed to ask only one question in five years, but it should be agreed to. The Hon. Prime Minister is here in the House, I want that my only question should be given due hearing and must be agreed to. I was saying that this question is linked with a population of 4 crores spread over the districts of saran and Champaran in Bihar stretching upto Azamgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur, Deoria and Gorakhpur in eastern U.P. With this end in view, the Janata Government had submitted a proposal to the U.P. State Electricity Board that there should be a thermal power station at Dohrighat. In this connection I kept on insisting in the Uttar Pradesh Assembly right from 1978 to 1984 that both Unchahar and Dohrighat projects were conceived at the same time, but since Unchahar was in Rae Bareilly, this project was started, but Dohrighat was left out. The people of that region are all men of honour as is evident from the Madhuban incident where Pandit Nehru had gone by narrow gauge line to salute that place after he was released from Jail in 1945; Mohammadabad Ghazipur incident also stands testimony to this, where people had to face bullets ; a number of incidents had taken place there during the freedom struggle and these include Beria incident as also Chauri Chaura incident which had forced Gandhiji to change his decision ; this region

has a population of three to four crores. In this very House, Shri Gahmari had delivered a speech about the recommendations of Patel Commission and that speech had overwhelmed the hon. Members and even Nehruji was also moved. Indiraji had gone there and said on the spot.....

MR. SPEAKER : You put your supplementary.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I am saying that I had written two letters to the Hon. Prime Minister and I have got with me the replies to both of them. I also wrote to Shri Arun Nehru and Shri Narayan Dutt Tiwari, the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. I had also talked to Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh.....

MR. SPEAKER : There is a limit to my silence also.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : They have referred to three difficulties. The first is that the Singrauli coal mine is over-booked till 1990 and, therefore, it would not be able to supply coal to it. The second is that there is no broad gauge line in Dohrighat. I told them that a small station of Mau has been removed, broad gauge line is already there or broad gauge railway line is there at Belthra Road...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You put your question.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I am saying that as the hon. Minister has replied that the State Electricity Board did not approve it and was it not included in the Five Year Plan, will the Central Government in view of the poverty and disparity in that region ask the State Government as to why it was not included in the current Five Year Plan in spite of the fact that the Planning Minister was told about it and will the State Government the Hon. Prime Minister is setting here in view of the special circumstances.....

MR. SPEAKER : Will it be possible to carry on the business of the House like that Mr. Rai ?

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Sir, there is only one demand.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ? Your entire advocacy will become meaningless. You are to ask the question, not like that.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Sir, a 13 Kms. long railway line is to be constructed at Dohrighat ; can this project of Dohrighat not be accepted.....

MR. SPEAKER : See, I have given you a special consideration.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Should I reply now ?

I can assure this much that I shall again take up this matter with the Uttar Pradesh Government and it will be our endeavour to implement it and to include it in the Seventh Five Year Plan if it is possible by any means.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : The real question is whether the eastern region will get electricity or not. We have to think whether they are to be given a power house or electricity.

MR. SPEAKER : You should be concerned with the substance rather than the source.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : If you accept the proposal for this power house, we shall get electricity automatically. This is my only request to you with folded hands. I am prepared to sit silently in the House for the next five years even if you do not accept any of my other demands.*(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Prime Minister is asking the question and the Member replies ;

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I thought it was only appropriate because the Speaker made a suggestion and the Member asked the last one.

I would like to clarify to the hon. Member that in the Seventh Plan the largest allocation we have made is for power and the instruction that we gave to the Planning Commission was that there should be no restriction on the demand for more power.

On the basis of that they produced a figure. When we sat down to discuss the figure with them, we talked with them and I myself raised that figure by approximately 10 per cent to cover the fresh demands. Our hope is that with this very substantial outlay for power within the next four years there will be no power shortage in the country. I hope that this will cover Purvanchal also. It will be better that they get power than they struggle with building a power station which might not give them power.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I want a specific answer about the thermal power station.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You should be concerned with the substance rather than the source.

Upgradation of Branch Post Offices.

* 204 SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received memoranda from the people of various States demanding upgradation of branch post offices in their respective areas ;

(b) if so, the number of districts of Rajasthan from which such memoranda have been received and the details in this regard ;

(c) whether Government have laid down any policy regarding upgradation of post offices ;

(d) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Requests for upgradation of branch post offices have been received from ten districts of Rajasthan. The details are as follows :—

1. Nagaur	:	17
2. Pali	:	3
3. Jodhpur	:	2
4. Sikar	:	3
5. Jhunjhunu	:	2
6. Sirohi	:	3
7. Ajmer	:	4
8. Kota	:	1
9. Chittorgarh	:	1
10. Alwar	:	2

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement indicating the departmental norms for upgradation of branch post offices is given below.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

(1) Norms for Upgradation of Extra Departmental Branch Post Office into Departmental Sub Post Office.

(i) An extra departmental branch post office may be upgraded as a departmental sub post office if the parent account office has more than 20 branch post offices in account and, if, the proposed sub office will have a minimum work of 5 hours per day on upgradation. The loss on upgradation should not exceed Rs. 1000/- per annum in rural areas and Rs. 500/- per annum in urban areas.

(ii) An extra departmental branch post office may also be upgraded if the proposed office has a workload of more than 5 hours per day on its own, provided the loss on upgradation does not exceed the limits mentioned above.

(II) Norms for Upgradation of Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices into Extra Departmental Sub Post Offices :

- (i) A permanent extra departmental branch post office may be upgraded to an extra departmental sub office if its existing workload is 4 hours or more per day.
- (ii) An experimental extra departmental branch post office may be upgraded as extra departmental sub post office provided its existing workload is 4 hours or more per day and the loss on upgradation does not exceed Rs. 360.00 per annum.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Mr. Speaker, sir, both population and quantum of correspondence has increased. Besides, the people want to avail more and more facilities of Money Order and Savings Bank. The number of Post Offices should be increased. In big towns, we have small Post Offices. Through you, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister the year in which the norms for upgradation of Departmental Branch Post Offices into Departmental Sub-Post Offices were fixed and the number of Post Offices in Rajasthan in 1984-85 which have accounts of more than 20 Branch Post Offices and have a minimum work of 5 hours per day. Is there any proposal to revise the norms of loss which at present is Rs. 1000 in the rural areas and Rs. 500 in urban areas or is there any proposal under the consideration of Government to change the norms regarding population and distance ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there seems to be no need for changing the prescribed norms. The problem is that we are unable to upgrade even those Post Offices which can be upgraded under the existing norms, because the Government have imposed a ban on the new recruitment for the past sometime. But it does not mean that the facilities are being reduced in any way. Even at the

existing norms, we have not received any complaint to the effect that delivery of mail is being delayed in some area or the work of a Post Office has not been finished within the prescribed time or that there is need for more Post Offices. We have re-organised the post offices where their number was found to be more than the prescribed norms. The posts which will thus become surplus will be utilised at such places where the work-load is more than the norms. Therefore, I would like to assure the hon. Member that there is no need to change the norms. In case, there is any difficulty in the discharge of work in some area, we shall certainly find out the ways to solve it.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Sir, the question asked by me was that in which year the norms were fixed ? He has not replied to that. I want to submit that the delivery of mail is done on the basis of boundaries of a district whereas we see that some villages of one district happen to be geographically located quite near to another district. If the criteria of delivery of mail is changed suitably delivery can be made properly and in time. Therefore, there is a need to improve the existing criteria. My second questions is what action are Government taking about the demand received from Rajasthan for upgradation of Post Offices in 16 districts ?

SRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, these norms were fixed around 1970. As the hon. Member has said, improvement can be brought about in the criteria re-delivery of mail and we shall certainly consider the suggestions which the hon. Member will give about revising the existing criteria. But, so far as the existing norms of upgradation are concerned, we feel that they are all right and we do not think the norms are creating hindrance in work.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that where the number of post Offices is more than the norms, they will be re-organised. At some places, they have already closed down. According to the restrictions laid down by the Government, no new Post Offices can be opened. I want

to know from the hon. Minister the time by which this restriction will be removed and a beginning made to open new Post Offices as per new policy ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, nothing can be said with certainty about the time by which the restriction will be lifted. We are re-organising the post offices where their number is more than that prescribed under the norms. About 500 of them have since been re-organised and this process is continuing. These personnel will be shifted to the places where the work-load warrants more persons.

[*English*]

**Equity participation in various units of
Heavy Industry**

*205. SHRI AMAL DUTTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of equity participation by Government and financial institutions in various units of Heavy Industry during the period 1980—85, year-wise details thereof ;

(b) the total amount of loans given by Government and financial institutions to such units during the same period, year-wise details thereof ;

(c) out of the loans given to such units, what amount, if any, will be interest-free or will have interest holiday ; and

(d) if so, for what period ?

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

Statement

(a) The total amount of equity participation by Government and financial institutions in various Public Sector Undertaking under the control of the erstwhile Department of Heavy Industry during 1980-85 is given below :—

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Total equity participation as on 31st March

Public Sector Undertaking	Government					Financial Institutions				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1. HMT Limited Bangalore	3731.50	3731.50	3731.50	3731.51	3731.51	—	—	—	—	—
2. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	15000 20321	17321	20321	22921	24476	—	—	—	—	—
3. Engineering Projects India Ltd.,	382	582	782	782	782	—	—	—	—	—
4. Hoogly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd. (Calcutta) taken over by Government on 28.6.84.	—	—	—	—	672.5	—	—	—	—	—
5. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd. Calcutta.	1002	1082	1085	1135	1217	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6. Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	2437.28	2437.28	2562.28	2632.28	2727.28	—	—	—	—	—
7. Burn Standard Co, Ltd., Calcutta.	904.46	1124.46	1327.46	1692.46	2262.46	—	—	—	—	—
8. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd., Calcutta	—	177.00	192.00	217.00	254.00	—	—	—	—	—
9. Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd., Ranchi	16179	16357	16443.45	16605.35	16830.34	—	—	—	—	—
10. Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	200.00	275.00	299.00	369.00	429.00	—	—	—	—	—
11. Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd., Calcutta	24.00	24.00	48	48	48	—	—	—	—	—
12. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd., Calcutta	283.00	283.00	283.00	303.80	323.80	—	—	—	—	—
13. Maruti Udyog Ltd., Gurgaon, Haryana	—	—	687	2377	2668	—	—	—	—	—
14. Richardson & Gruddas Ltd., Bombay	486.60	544.60	592.60	649.60	753.57	—	—	—	—	—
15. Triveni Structural Ltd., Naini, Allahabad	453	453	*570	*603	*603	147	147	147	147	147
16. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., Tungabhadra Dam (Karnataka)	74.00	101.00	101.00	101.00	151.50	—	—	—	—	—

(*including Rs. 300 lakhs as preference shares)

In addition, State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka's participation in equity was Rs. 36.00 lakhs each in 31.3.1981, Rs. 49.50 each as on 31.3.1982, 31.3.1983 and 31.3.1984 and of Rs. 74.25 lakhs each 31.3.1985.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd., Naini, Allahabad.	1108.29	1135.69	1225.691	1420.04	1559.94	—	—	—	—	—
18. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam	1461.43	1563.28	1622.28	1731.28	1898.78	—	—	—	—	—
19. Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow	327	327	352	458	507	107	107	107	107	107
20. Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd., Durgapur.	4380	4485	4574	4629	4729	—	—	—	—	—

(b) Loans (including Debentures) given by Government and Financial Institutions to these Undertakings are given below.

	(Rupees in lakhs)										
	Government					(Financial Institutions)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1. HMT	294	100	—	—	—	404.83	495.00	489.00	650.89	1514.00	
2. BHEL	2340	3551	3107	1202	1045	—	—	1000	4000	119	
3. EPI	3188	1212	900	450	1200	—	—	—	—	—	
4. HDPE	—	—	—	—	122.50	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Braithwaite	924.68	877.44	1254.76	100.00	357.80	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Jessops	1771	1043	575	395	395	—	—	—	—	—	
7. ESCL	2164.70	916.21	877	530	555	—	—	—	—	200	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8. BBVL	94.51	112.48	86.11	70.00	108.00	—	—	—	—	—
9. HEC	21707	28517	31933	36459	40449	—	—	—	—	Cumulative
10. BWEL	97	167	134	79	15	—	—	—	—	—
11. LJM	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. BPME	86.49	120.00	299.32	266.40	153.00	—	—	—	—	—
13. Maruti	—	—	584	2556	1634	—	—	—	—	—
14. R & C	383.84	355.60	550.41	158.00	419.11	68.39	—	173.04	133.33	83.06
15. TSL	80.00	200.00	188.00	150.00	—	168.00	48.00	71.00	—	—
16. TSP	11.67	69.98	116.50	135.00	9.00	—	14.40	—	—	—
	(Government of Andhra Pradesh also gave a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs in 1981-82)									
17. BPCL	84.35	118.60	140.17	105.65	131.75	—	—	—	—	—
18. BHPV	708	191	58.99	231.00	150.00	—	—	—	—	—
19. SIL	140	310.90	330.88	368.70	600.00	17.90	—	—	—	—
20. MAMC	779.52	1191.12	1450.14	616.00	711.00	—	—	—	—	—

(c) BRAITHWAITE & Co. Interest holiday on Government loans amounting to Rs. 1873.80 lakhs outstanding on 31.3.1981 was granted from 1.4.1981 to 31.3.1985.

(d) Cash loss incurred during 1981-82 was decided to be financed through a Government loan made interest-free up to 31.3.1985.

JESSOPS & Co.

Interest holiday was granted on Government loans amounting to Rs. 45.73 Crores outstanding on 31.3.1981 from 1.4.1982 to 31.3.1985.

Cash loss during 1981-82 was decided to be financed through a Government loan made interest-free up to 31.3.1985.

B.S.C.L.

Interest holiday on Government loans amounting to Rs. 5516.60 lakhs outstanding on 31.3.1981 was granted from 1.4.1981 to 31.3.1985.

Cash loss incurred during 1981-82 was decided to be financed through Government loan made interest-free upto 31.3.1985.

BHARAT WAGON & ENGG. Co. Ltd.

Interest holiday on Government loans amounting to Rs. 695.39 lakhs outstanding on 31.3.1984 was granted from 1.4.1984 to 31.3.1988.

MINING & ALLIED MACHINERY Cor. Ltd.

Interest holiday was granted on loans amounting to Rs. 48.93 crores outstanding on 31.3.1981 for a period of four year w.e.f. 1.4.1981.

Interest holiday was also granted till 31.3.1985 on non-plan loans amounting to Rs. 18.50 crores sanctioned during 1981-82 and 1982-83 to meet the cash losses and working capital requirements and of Rs. 21.66 crores being arrears of interest upto 31.3.1981.

BHARAT PUMPS & COMPRESSORS Ltd.

Interest holiday was granted on loans amounting to Rs. 1295.35 lakhs outstanding on 31.3.1979 for a period of five years from 1.4.1979.

HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPN. LTD.

Interest holiday on Government loans amounting to Rs. 147 crores was granted for four years w.e.f. 1.4.1981.

Interest holiday was granted till 31.3.1985 on the loans decided to be given to cover arrears of interest, upto 31.3.1981 amounting to Rs. 65 crores and the cash losses during 1981-82.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, in the statement laid on the Table of the House, it has been shown that a total amount of around Rs. 90 crores has been invested by the Government either in the form of equity participation or loan in Burn standard Company Limited which has the areas of operation in West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Sir, I would like the hon. Minister to tell me why in spite of this investment by the Government during the last five years—this amount of Rs. 90 crores is an investment for the last five years—the Burn standard Co. has been trying to close down two of its units, namely, the Raniganj No. 2 unit of Ceramice Refractories, and the Durgapur units of Ceramics and Refractories and have given repeated closure notice.

I want to know whether the amounts earmarked for investment in these two concerns have actually been diverted and invested or filtered away elsewhere ; and

whether the Government has now taken any decision about reviving these two Units and withdrawing closure notice.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : It would not be very correct to say that productivity in the Burn Standards has gone down as production results show production performance of Burn Standards has gone up from Rs. 79.85 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 105.82 crores in 1984-85. The primary concern of the hon. Member relates to the proposed restructuring of the refractories located near Durgapur which are under the control of the Burn standard Company.

There are about five refractories working under Burn Standard Company in this area and one in Salem and one in Bihar. The proposal was that all these refractories could be transferred to the Bharat Refractories Limited because that is the apex body and the matter had been under discussion for the last two or three years. Initially, this Corporation showed its inability to take over these refractories but this matter is still under discussion. No decision has been taken regarding closure. But I would like to appeal to the hon. Member that he should

prevail upon the trade union—I know he has good influence in that area—to cooperate so that a solution could be found which is appropriate to meet the needs of the situation and also to meet the needs of the demands of the trade unions.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I will do whatever the hon. Minister wants me to do and whatever is in my power to make these units viable.

Secondly, the trade unions have been making suggestions right from 1974, the year of nationalisation, for modernisation of these two factories. But, none of their suggestions has been carried out. So, I want to know whether the Government has considered any suggestion or has actually implemented any modernisation scheme so far as these refractory units are concerned.

My specific question which the hon. Minister has somehow neglected to answer was whether the amounts earmarked for these two units have actually been diverted and not invested in these two units. Please remember this question.

There have been a number of allegations against the Chairman of this particular unit who happens also to be Chairman of three other units under the Department of Heavy Industry situated in West Bengal. I have here—and this has been sent to all the Ministers including the Prime Minister—a complaint from the All India Centre of Officers' Organisation and this gives out in detail the corruption and malpractices and alleges that a CBI inquiry has held the Chairman prima facie guilty of corruption and malpractices. But the Department is standing in the way of a formal prosecution. Will the hon. Minister kindly enlighten ?

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : I would just venture to point out to the hon. Member that the nature and character of the question is of an All India character. The thrust of the question does not represent the two refractories of the Burn Standard Company. Otherwise, I would have prepared fully to meet this question regarding these two particular refractories. So, I would like to have notice regarding this because I do not want to give my answers from memory. Though, of course, I

remember something but I would not like facts to be wrongly stated or incorrectly stated.

As far as the question of complaints against any Manager, I will appreciate if I can get a copy of it.....

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I asked whether a CBI enquiry has been there and whether the Ministry is standing in the way of prosecution.

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : The Ministry does not stand in the way of any prosecution.....

MR. SPEAKER : He will find out.

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI :...
if it is legal and legitimate

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Then please let me know.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question—Dr. Phulrenu Guha.....

Shri Chhitubhai Gamit.

Shri Virdhi Chander Jain.

[*Translation*]

Electronic Telephone system under Integrated Rural Digital Network Scheme

*209. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts in the country where electronic telephone system will be installed under the Integrated Rural Digital Network Scheme by importing modern instruments ;

(b) the names of the countries from where these instruments will be imported ;

(c) the time by which the said work is likely to be started ;

(d) whether most of the instruments for this purpose have been received from Norway ;

(e) the reasons for delay in importing the instruments ; and

(f) the time by which the rural areas of those districts will be linked with automatic system ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Four secondary areas namely Kohima (Nagaland), Barmer (Rajasthan), Nainital and Mathura (U.P.), are planned for implementation of IDN scheme in rural areas by importing modern instruments, initially.

(b) the equipment for switching and Digital Radio/PCM links are imported from Norway.

(c) Likely to be started during 1986-87.

(d) These are likely to be received from March 1986 onwards.

(e) The projects are not remunerative and have to be examined in detail. Further a new technology is being introduced for the first time and there are some technical problems to be sorted out like coordination of frequency with Doordarshan.

(f) The areas covered under these districts will be linked with automatic system progressively from 1987 onwards.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to my question, it has been stated "a new technology is being introduced for the first time and there are some technical problems also." I want to know as to what efforts are being made by Government to solve those problems ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We want to instal these equipments on special frequency ; sometime back it has been allotted to Doordarshan. Therefore, we are having consultation with Doordarshan as to how these equipments can be installed as early as possible keeping in view their own requirements. We shall make all out efforts to find out a technical solution in this regard.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Which places of Barmer district have been selected for this integrated network which will be linked with the automatic system through modern electronic system. Has Gadh tehsil also been included in it ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, apart from Barmer city, Byatu, Siwana, Panchpadra, Dorimamma and Choreum have also been included in it. As I said earlier, all these tehsils or cities will be inter-linked through the automatic system.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is the total number of country Districts in the country in which the electronic telephone system will be installed during the Seventh Five Year Plan and what is the total number of Districts to be covered in Andhra Pradesh ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I need notice.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This is about the Seventh Plan.

MR. SPEAKER : He will write to you.

SHRI LAL DUHOMA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister. In Mizoram there is the problem of communication of all kinds. We have only one exchange which is a 700 line capacity telephone exchange. In view of the backwardness of the area will the hon. Minister consider favourably introduction of this electronic telephone system in Mizoram also ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This is a very special experimental scheme and the area we have selected or on the basis of their geographical situation. We wanted to have one area in the north - east which means Kohima, another desert area, i. e. Barmer and then in Nainital and Mathura which are hills and plains. Both the districts have got a speciality. But there are various other schemes which, if the hon. member wants to know, I can say on another occasion, after due notice as to what we have been doing and what we propose to do for Mizoram and for the North - east.

But I can straightaway admit that development of proper communications including tele - communications in the North - east is a very important item. We are giving it very great importance. We are using the latest technology of satellite communication for connecting these places among themselves and with the rest of the country. The needs and requirements of tele - communication of North East will be given due consideration.

Assistance by USSR in Oil Exploration

*210. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**
SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the Soviet Union will help and assist in oil exploration projects in the Cauvery and Cambay basins ;

(b) what will be the approximate expenditure involved in the project and what will be India's contribution ; and

(c) the time by which the accord is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The scope of work includes preparation of a detailed feasibility report, execution of geophysical surveys, processing and interpretation of data arising out of such surveys, drilling an adequate number of wells and analysing the data therefrom, estimation of reserves and preparation of technological schemes of development and design of surface installations etc.

(b) The expenditure on the project will be known after the Feasibility Report is received. Soviet credit is expected to cover seventy per cent of the cost.

(c) The project would end on the completion of the scope of work or by the end of 1995 whichever is earlier unless an extension is mutually agreed upon.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the work on the preparation of the feasibility

report has already been started? If so, when and the time expected for its completion. I would also like to know whether this subject was one of the items of discussion when our hon. Prime Minister visited USSR. If so, what is the attitude and the views of the USSR government on this issue?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : It is a fact that during the visit of the Prime Minister to USSR in May, 1985 an agreement was signed between the two countries according to which the Soviet Union was to carry out intensive integrated exploration for oil and gas in mutually agreed areas in Cambay and Cauvery on turn-key basis. The actual delineation and the feasibility report is under process. The Soviet team has visited India and they had mutual discussion with regard to the work to be done with the ONGC and the report is expected by the end of this year.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : The hon. Minister in part (b) of the reply has said that the Soviet credit would cover 70 per cent of the cost. May I know what is the approximate total expenditure to be incurred on this project and what are the terms and conditions of repayment of Soviet credit?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : The total amount which the Soviets have allocated is Roubles 350 million which is payable at the rate of 2.5% annual interest.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : The Soviet Union is expected to carry on with the survey operations and also drilling of exploratory works besides preparation of feasibility report. These are the very things for which ONGC has enough experience and capacity to undertake this work. In that case how Government felt necessary to use the services of Soviet Union instead of entrusting this work to the ONGC?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Sir, it is true that ONGC has a lot of experience for exploration and drilling but in view of the fact that our consumption of petroleum products is going up. . . . and in view of the constraint of resources, as a measure of mutually agreed terms, under the joint Commission we have decided to offer

two areas. Otherwise, other than these areas, we are also receiving Soviet assistance in many forms in the oil exploration programme and it is in the interest of the country that we have agreed to do this.

SHRI SINGARAVADIVEL : Sir, sometime back, the hon. Minister made a statement that gas was struck in Narimanam Village in Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu, in the cauvery basin. I have learnt that the gas available here is in abundance. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the progress made so far and what steps has been taken by the Government to exploit gas for commercial purposes.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : The question requires notice. But I would only assure the hon. Member that we have not abandoned the area and commercial exploitation is yet to take place we are looking into the area and we are at it.

Prices of Vital Drugs

*211. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :**

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that vital drugs i. e. ampicillin gentamycin, analgin etc. are over-priced by 75 to 300 per cent by the manufacturing companies ;

(b) if so, the reasons for over-pricing ;

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government to bring down the prices of vital drugs ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. The maximum sale prices of Ampicillin Trihydrate, Gentamycin and Analgin have been fixed under the Drugs

(Price Control) order, 1979 based on the studies made by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. Manufacturers are free to sell the bulk drug at prices not exceeding the maximum sale prices so fixed. No instance of any manufacturer selling the bulk drugs at prices higher than the Government notified prices has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) and (d) The prices of bulk drugs are constantly under review.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Is it not a fact that the annual rate of growth in the production of essential drugs has fallen during the last five years? Even the prices of simple medicines like muscle, relaxants congestants, mouth wash, throat cozenes and cough drops and digestive tablets have shot up by 50% to over 100% during the past one year. If it is so, then what system of licensing and promotion of drugs are being evolved by the Government to ensure that the essential and effective medicines are available in adequate quantities and at reasonable prices?

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : Sir, I have mentioned in the statement that there has been no increase in the prices of drugs and that means that no medicine or drug has been sold at prices beyond what has been fixed by the Government.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Is it not a fact that the Development Commissioner (Drugs) has not been appointed for the last two years and therefore the prices of over 60% of the formulations fixed during the last two years have not been implemented by the manufacturers? Even the records of prices during the past two years are not available, the companies are taking benefit at the cost of the consumer because of delay in appointing the Development Commissioner (Drugs). So, may I know from the hon. Minister the reason for delay in appointing the Development Commissioner (Drugs)?

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : Sir, it is not true that the post of the Development Commissioner (Drugs) has not been filled up. In fact, it is not vacant. It has been jointly held by the Joint Secretary....

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Is it a satisfactory arrangement? You should have a separate Commissioner.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : The 1978 Drug Policy did mention that we should have the post of the Development Commissioner (Drugs). But, for that, a lot of other infrastructures have to be created like the field authority which had to be created within the manpower available. That is why we have clubbed this post of Development Commissioner along with the Joint Secretary.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Sir, by the end of this Century, the Government is going to eradicate leprosy and other diseases. The treatment for these diseases is of a prolonged nature. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government of India whether there is any proposal to reduce the prices of these vital drugs such as refamycin which is a costly drug and which has to be used for the treatment of leprosy. I would also like to know from the Government whether they are going to give any reduction or concession for the production of these drugs like anti-leprosy drugs, anti-cancer drugs and anti-tuberculosis drugs.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : The Government is seized of the matter and the BICP has been asked to undertake a cost study. Once that report is available, we will consider reduction of prices.

Conference of Energy Ministers

*212. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM :**

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SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a conference of Energy Ministers of all the States was held in Delhi recently;

(b) the important decisions taken at the conference with particular reference to the Seventh Five Year Plan projects;

(c) the extent to which the demand for power is likely to be met by the end of the Plan; and

(d) the time by which the decisions arrived at will be implemented, particularly strengthening managements of State Electricity Boards and introduction of commercial accounting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference inter-alia decided that the State and Central organisations concerned should make concerted efforts to ensure commissioning of power projects according to schedule, the States will take requisite measures to increase power generation and improve the Plant Load Factor of thermal stations ; coal of appropriate quality and quantity will be supplied ; steps will be taken to reduce transmission and distribution losses and theft of electricity should be made a cognizable offence with deterrent punishment; steps should be taken to conserve energy ; and the management of State Electricity Boards should be strengthened.

(c) With the induction of new capacity it should be possible to meet approximately 95% of the demand by the end of the 7th Plan period.

(d) The State Electricity Boards are required to introduce commercial accounting from the year 1985-86. Targets for improvement in the Plant Load Factor and installation of new capacity have been laid down for 1985-86. The Conference did not lay down the limits for implementing its other decisions most of which require action on a continuous basis.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : As the hon. Minister might be aware, many factories are not running properly due to shortage of coal. Especially, I know about Andhra Pradesh ; factories are not running there to their full capacity due to shortage of coal. I want to know as to what target has been fixed in respect of generation of power for Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the time by which that target is expected to be achieved ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The hon. Minister of Energy had assured all in the Power Ministers Conference that power stations would be supplied whatever quantity of coal they need and of whatever quality. For this purpose, a constant coordination between the Department of Power and the Department of Coal is maintained and as soon as information to the effect that some power station has run short of coal, is received the matter is taken up by the Department of Power with the Department of coal and every effort is made to ensure the supply of required quantity of coal. Approval has been received for creating additional generation capacity of 22,245 M.W. during the Seventh Five Year Plan and as I said in my reply it should be possible to meet approximately 95% of the demand by the end of 7th Plan period according to the report of the 12th Power Survey Committee.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr, Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that they are going to make special provision to check theft of electricity, but what happens is that only simple farmers or petty factory owners or businessmen are apprehended in this process. On the other hand, the big factory owners who are involved in large scale theft of electricity are never caught, they somehow manage to escape. Have you ever studied this situation ? I want to know whether Government propose to take some action soon against those involved in large scale theft of electricity ; if so, what are these steps and what law are you going to frame ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The Central Government have expressed its concern on this issue a number of times. We have written to the State Governments a number of times and have told them that they should ensure that there is no theft of electricity, steps to minimise transmission and distribution losses should be taken, but mainly this has to be done by the State Governments.

I shall request the hon. Member, through you, to use his influence at least in his own State and motivate the State Government to take action against such people.

So far as the Conference of the Power Ministers is concerned, a suggestion was given therein that it should be made a cognisable offence by amending the Electricity Supply Act and that a provision for a deterrent punishment should be provided in it.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that with the induction of additional capacity of 22,000 M.W., the shortage would be met, but I want to say one thing that this demand would be met only when the project is cleared. For example, I would like to refer to Tehri Dam Project which has an estimated capacity of 2,000 M.W. This project was sent to the Government 1 or 1½ years back with the request that a joint authority comprising Central and State Government should be set up to complete it. Similarly, there is another project Lakhwah Tiami which has been cleared from all levels, but the Department of Environment is yet to clear it. Therefore, will the Government consider making such an arrangement under which all the concerned departments may give their approval at a time, because in the event of delay, while on the one hand we shall not be able to instal our additional capacity during the 7th Plan and on the other hand the cost of the project will also go up.

MR. SPEAKER : You leave all these things.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, so far as the question of additional capacity of 22,245 M.W. is concerned, it is based on the projects which have already been cleared by the C.E.A. and which have been included in the 7th Plan either in Central Sector or in the State Plans. With regard to Tehri, I want to say that this project has been approved as a proposal and thereafter it was included basically in the State Plan last year. But due to paucity of resources, the State Government has written to us that it should be taken up as a joint project. Since, it is not a Central project now—it is a joint project—it has to be executed in that way and the entire proposal is under consideration. We are having consultation with them and it will be our endeavour to execute it as soon as possible by constituting a body.

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of such Electricity Boards in the country which have surplus power and those which are in deficit ?

MR. SPEAKER : How many of them are running in deficit, this does form a question, but how many are there in surplus, I do not find one such.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, I do not have this information at the moment, I shall let the hon. Member know if you so direct.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri R.P. Das. Shri Chandra Shekhar Tripathi, Shri Jai Prakash Tripathi, Shri Mohanbhai Patel—absent.

Exploitation of coal reserve in Cambay Ocean bed

*217. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a huge coal reserve in the Cambay ocean bed ;

(b) whether any geological survey has been conducted in this regard ;

(c) if so, the estimated coal reserve ; and

(d) whether Coal India Limited has any plans to exploit coal from the depth ?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : The hon. Minister is very emphatic in answering my question. If you look at my question, in Section (b), I have asked if any geological survey has been taken up. Unless a geological survey is taken up, it cannot be decided whether there is coal or not. Now, the answer says absolutely 'no'. Obviously, the Ministry says that there is no coal without finding it out. I would like to know whether the Government would like to rethink about the answer and look into the matter and then come with an answer.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will not like to disappoint the hon. member totally. Because he asked a categorical question whether huge coal reserves in Cambay have been found. I had to say, no. Otherwise, I would be committing. But I can tell him, "Yes, some coal deposits have been found in the sea-bed near Cambay and they are very deep."

Now, a Committee of experts has been set up to find out whether from that depth, can we utilise that by a method of gasification. And we are taking experts, opinion on that. A technical study is being done. A pilot project is in the offing, so that if it really becomes fruitful and economically viable, then it will be a big thing. That much assurance I can give.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : English is not my mother tongue. So I might have made some mistakes in putting the question—shall I put in Marathi.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That I don't question.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Sir, there is always shortage of coal everywhere in the country, specially Gujarat where the coal has to be got right across the country. Would it not be viable and economical to look into this aspect so that the coal problem to a certain extent can be solved, specially when Gujarat is one of the leading industrial States ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : My answer is, yes. If we really can find coal, nothing like that. Coal by itself, as I said, is so deep that is not minable. So, let us not think in terms of getting coal as such because after all the coal is also used for energy. So, if we can use it for gasification and if that technology gets established, it will be a big step ahead. I agree with you.

[Translation]

Setting up of Polyester Fibre Factory at Meghnagar in Jhabua

*218. **SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foundation stone of polyester fibre factory at Meghnagar in Jhabua was laid on 23 October, 1984 ;

(b) whether any progress has been made in its construction ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the action being taken by Government for early setting up of this factory ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) 60 acres of land has been acquired for implementation of the project. The construction work is expected to commence as soon as the loans from the financial institutions and other facilities such as water, etc. are made available.

(d) The plant is being set up by the Madhya Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation in a joint sector and they are taking steps for early setting up of the project.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : As has been replied by the hon. Minister, foundation stone of this project was laid by the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi on 23rd October, 1984 in my constituency. Lakhs of people had turned up there on that occasion. A year has since passed, but not a single brick has been laid there. I want to ask the hon. Minister as to what was the proposed capacity of the project for which licence was given and what was the time fixed for its completion ? Was it one year or two years ?

Although, its foundation stone was laid by our late leader, it was not subsequently taken up and the licence was transferred to a private party. This is a joint sector, the hon. Minister is not aware. If he clarifies it, I shall put the next supplementary. **Mr. Speaker, Sir,** I want your protection in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : Sir, I have said that it is in the joint sector. It is true that the late Prime Minister laid the foundation stone. The initial capacity that was given was 15,000 tonnes and we have agreed to increase this to 30,000 tonnes from the viability point of view, and the time expected to complete the project will be about four years.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Sir, I had asked about the time, i. e., how much time will it take to complete it after the issue of licence.

[*English*]

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : There are a number of factors involved in setting it up. We give a licence. We cannot give a specific duration. The State Government will have to provide infrastructural facilities and other things. I have said in the statement that there is a problem regarding water. As soon as the State Government settles this, it will take it up. The expected time is four years. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is now over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Opening of Post Offices in Villages

*202. **SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the population of villages, particularly the villages with a population of more than one thousand, which have no post offices ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have drawn up any plan to open post offices in the villages having population between five hundred and one thousand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Surveys are conducted from time to time to assess the number of villages which justify opening of post offices in the light of the prescribed departmental norms.

(b) No, Sir. Except in the case of gram Panchayats a village should have a minimum population of 2,000 in normal rural areas and 1,000 in backward and tribal areas to be eligible for a post office.

Financial Assistance for Family Courts

*207. **DR. PHULRENU GUHA :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government provide financial assistance to states to start family courts ;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to provide financial assistance to States to start family courts ; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to provide financial assistance to States to start family courts.

[*Translation*]

Reduction in Prices of Cooking Gas/Kerosene by B. P. C. L.

*208. **SHRI C. D. GAMIT :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount invested in the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. ;

(b) the profit earned and loss suffered during the period from 1982 to June, 1985, year-wise ;

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the prices of cooking gas and kerosene keeping in view the profit earned during the previous years ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to make available cooking gas and kerosene at reduced rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The net worth — Share capital and Reserves (Investment) of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited as on the 31st March, 1985 stood at Rs. 12,012 lakhs.

(b) The net profit after tax for each year ending the 31st March was :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1982	1407
1983	1346
1984	1566
1985	1380
April to June, 1985	327 (Prov.)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Merger of five sick Public Sector Undertakings of West Bengal into a holding company

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

(a) whether Government have been considering a merger proposal of five sick public sector undertakings of West Bengal into a new holding company ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which such a holding company is likely to come into existence ?

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

(a) to (c) As a part of structural reorganisation of public enterprises, with a view to improving their efficiency and inter-unit coordination, a proposal has been made to form a holding company consisting of

(1) Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd., (2) Engineering Portion of Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd., and Weighbird (India) Ltd., (3) Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd., (4) Bharat Wagon Engineering Co. Ltd., (5) Burn Standard Co. Ltd., (6) Jessop & Co. Ltd., (7) Braithwaite & Co. Ltd., and (8) BBJ Construction Co. Ltd., with headquarters at Calcutta, keeping in view their inter-related product mix. No decision has been taken on the proposal.

[*Translation*]

New Scheme for Khadi Gramodyog

*214. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new scheme is being formulated for Khadi Gramodyog ;

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme ;

(c) the time by which it will be implemented ; and

(d) the additional expenditure likely to be incurred on the implementation of this new scheme ?

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

(a) to (d) - The Khadi Gramodyog implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a continuing programme. It includes development of Khadi and 26 village industries included in the Schedule to KVIC Act, 1956.

2. The allocation of funds to the KVIC for its activities has been substantially increased from Rs. 208 crores in the 5th Five Year Plan to Rs. 518.09 crores in the 6th Five Year Plan, both inclusive of rebate on sale of Khadi and subsidy in lieu of interest on Government loans. In the 7th Plan, an outlay of Rs. 540 crores has been provided to the Commission out of Government resources, exclusive of roughly Rs. 300 crores spent in the last year of 6th Plan on account of rebate on retail sales of Khadi and subsidy in lieu of interest on

Government loan transferred to non-plan side. For a proper comparison, it may be stated that the amount which corresponds to 7th Plan outlay of Rs. 540 crores is roughly Rs. 300 crores in the 6th Plan. In addition, the Commission is expected to raise considerable amount from financial institutions.

[English]

Manufacture of Power Generators

*215. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of areas in the country where there are problems of inadequate and irregular power supply ;

(b) the measure his Ministry proposes to take as an immediate relief for the people of these areas ;

(c) whether his Ministry proposes to allow manufacture of some small/big size generators to produce power for the people of these areas ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether any foreign collaboration is also being sought ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) During April to October, 1985, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi in the Northern Region, all States in the Western Region, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala in the Southern Region, and the North-Eastern Region were, by and large, able to meet their energy requirements. The other parts of the country had power shortages in varying degrees.

(b) As an immediate measure, assistance is arranged from the surplus to the deficit States. Gas based power generating capacity of 1500 MW, with a short gestation period, is being set up in the Northern and Western Regions, A programme to renovate and modernise thermal stations is also being implemented.

(c) to (f) There is adequate manufacturing capacity in the country to meet the requirements of power plant equipments of various types. However, import of technology and equipment is considered in some areas, on the merits, of each case, depending on the requirement.

Leasing Areas for Oil Exploration

*216. SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a third round of bidding for leasing of areas for oil exploration and production has been mooted;

(b) if so, the details of the terms and conditions ;

(c) the area where the exploration and production of oil is likely to be undertaken ;

(d) whether it is a fact that in earlier two rounds also bidding for leasing of areas for oil exploration and production was announced ; and

(e) if so, the result achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The terms and conditions for oil exploration and production by foreign companies in the country have not yet been finalised.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. After the first round bidding the Saurashtra offshore block-II was awarded to M/s. Chevron Oil Company, USA. In terms of the contract, they drilled three wells in the initial three years but failed to discover any hydrocarbons. Consequently Chevron exercised its option to withdraw as per the terms of the contract. The second round bidding did not result in the award of any contract.

Production of Delicensed Drugs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made it a condition that firms wanting to set up drug manufacturing units in the delicensed sector, will have to set up their units in the rural backward areas ;

(b) if so, the response of the industry to this offer since some drugs were delicensed ; and

(c) if the response is not good, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The scheme of delicensing announced by the Government stipulates that the industrial undertaking should not be located :

(i) Within the Standard Limits, as determined in the Census of India, 1981, of a city having a population of more than 10 lakhs ; or

(ii) Within the Municipal limits of a city with a population of more than 5 lakhs, as determined in the said Census.

(b) The response of the industry has been varied. However, 43 proposals have so far been registered upto 31st October, 1985 for the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals.

(c) Does not arise.

Violations of Provisions of Drugs Price Control Order

*220. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases that have come to the notice of his Ministry in respect of violations of provisions of the Drugs Price Control Order, 1979 and the nature of such violations ; and

(b) whether action has been initiated under provision 29 of the aforesaid order and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) : Several instances relating to marketing of formulations at prices higher than the Government approved prices wrong categorisation of products and marketing without price approval after crossing the limit of Rs. 50 lakhs in sales turnover by the small Scale Sector Units have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Over 200 notices have been issued to the manufacturers for taking action for violating the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 which has been issued under the Essential Commodities Act. Action on these notices is on in accordance with the due procedure of law.

Heavy Industry in Andhra Pradesh

*221. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly passed an unanimous resolution recently urging the Union Government to set up heavy industries in the State ;

(b) the names of such industries as specified in the resolution ;

(c) the position in regard to each such industry ; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating to set up some heavy industries in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) : According to information furnished by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly passed a Resolution on 13th September, 1985 urging the Central Government to establish heavy industries like Railway Coach Factory, an Ordnance Factory and an Atomic Power Station in the State.

(c) and (d) : The Ministry of Railways have taken a decision, after considering all aspects, to locate the Railway Coach Factory in Punjab. The Ministry of Industry do not have any proposal to establish any heavy industry in the Public Sector in Andhra Pradesh.

Permission to Utilise Loan Licences by Drug Companies

2153 SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many products are being sold under loan-licence arrangements by (i) Cadila, (ii) Alembic, (iii) Ranbaxy, (iv) Cipla and (v) Unichem (all drugs manufacturing companies in India) ;

(b) whether permission to utilise loan-licences for commercialisation was obtained from Government ; and

(c) if not, the action Government propose to take against the companies for violations of Rules and Regulations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Permission to produce drugs under loan licence arrangements is granted by the State Drug Controllers and as such this information is not available in this Department.

Marketing of Synthetic Detergent by M/s. Hindustan Lever under International Brand Name 'Surf'

2154. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 500 small scale companies are engaged in the production and sale of synthetic detergent ;

(b) whether Hindustan Lever Limited is the only company operating in the field of synthetic detergent with a foreign collaboration ;

(c) whether Hindustan Lever Limited has been allowed to market its products under the established International brand name 'SURF' ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for according this permission to Hindustan Lever Limited ?

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

(b) No foreign collaboration has been approved for the manufacture of Synthetic Detergents. Apart from M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, there are 17 units manufacturing Synthetic Detergents in the organised sector at present, besides one unit at Kandla free trade zone.

(c) and (d) M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited is registered with the Office of Registrar of Trade Marks as the Registered Proprietor of the trade mark "Surf".

Production of Coal in West Bengal

2155. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the factors that have affected the supply of steam of large chunks to ceramic industry this summer from coalfields of West Bengal ;

(b) how far stagnation in production from West Bengal coal fields is responsible for stagnation ; and

(c) the reasons why other major coal-producing States have substantially increased production and the West Bengal coal-fields have reportedly shown stagnation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Ceramic Industry consumes steam coal of size + 25 MM. Though the overall coal production in West Bengal declined from a level of 22.96 m.t. in 1977-78 to 19 m.t. in 1984-85, supplies of steam coal to ceramic industry from the collieries in West Bengal during April-July, 1985 has been 3174 wagons as compared to 2964 wagons during the same period in 1984.

(c) The coal production in West Bengal as compared to other major coal producing States, has been low for the following reasons : —

- (i) Inclement working environment in Eastern Region of the country.
- (ii) Limited availability of virgin areas for exploitation.
- (iii) Shrinkage of existing mines due to exhaustion of reserves.
- (iv) Immense problems faced by ECL in land acquisition resulting in sizeable delays in opening of new mines/projects.
- (v) Acute constraint of electrical power availability for coal mines in West Bengal.

Pension Scheme and Rate of Contribution Towards Provident Fund of the Employees of Central Public Enterprises

2156. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the action being taken to introduce pension scheme for the employees working in Central Public Enterprises ;

(b) the action being taken to create surplus pool for the Central public sector undertakings for accommodating surplus employees of one undertaking in other on the pattern of Home Ministry's surplus pool for Central Government employees ; and

(c) the action being taken to improve the rate of Corporation contribution towards provident fund of the employees with a view to compensate the public sector employees for liberalised pension rules for Central Government employees alongwith proposal to increase the rate of interest on provident fund and quantum of gratuity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNA CHALAM) : (a) There is no

proposal under consideration of the Government to introduce Pension Scheme for the employees working in Central Government Public Enterprises.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to create a surplus pool for public sector undertakings for accommodating surplus employees between one undertaking to another.

(c) The employer's contribution towards the CPF in the public enterprises is 8% or 8.33% of basic pay plus D.A. Periodical pay revisions have taken place in the public sector enterprises and hence the employer's contribution has also substantially increased over a period of time. The CPF scheme and the pension schemes are mutually exclusive. The benefits accruing to the Central Government employees under the Pension Scheme liberalised or otherwise are not comparable with the benefits accruing to public sector employees under the C.P.F. Scheme. The rate of interest payable to the employees on the CPF balances depend upon the type of investment made by the trustees of these funds. The public sector employees (other than the Workers) and the Central Government employees get gratuity on the same formula. The workers are governed by the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act.

Medical Check up of Coal Mine Workers

2157. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make arrangements for regular medical check up of coal mine workers ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) Arrangements already exist for periodical medical check up of workers engaged in coal mining. The position was reviewed in the last meeting of Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines held

on 23.9.85 and instructions were reiterated for periodical medical check up of coal workers. It was also emphasised that special camps for medical check up should be organised with the help of specialists and private practitioners wherever necessary to provide full and complete coverage to the workers within a reasonable time frame under a proper system of monitoring.

Reduction in Import Bill of BHEL

2158. DR. A. K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total import bill (landed cost in rupees) of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited in each of the last three years and its comparison in percentage with the total material cost incurred by BHEL and total physical export of BHEL in rupees in each of the last three years ;

(b) the names of the top 25 companies which BHEL imported the maximum during the above period and the imported value in each case ; and

(c) the steps taken in the last three years to reduce imports and with what results ?

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

(a) The total import bill (landed cost) of BHEL in each of the last three years and its percentage compared with the total material cost is as follows :—

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
(i) Import bill	Rs. 417	Rs. 399.5	Rs. 520
	crores	crores	crores
(ii) Compared with total material cost	63%	57%	61%

The total exports of BHEL (physical and deemed) in each of the last 3 years are given below :

(Rs. in crores)

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Physical Exports	Rs. 30.26	Rs. 27.35	Rs. 4.51
Deemed Exports	Rs. 52.78	Rs. 120.25	Rs. 212.97
Total :	Rs. 83.04	Rs. 147.60	Rs. 217.48

(b) The names of top 25 companies from which maximum imports were made by BHEL in the last 3 years and the import value in each case are given in statements I, II and III given below.

(c) BHEL has set up/augmented the following facilities with a view to reducing imports :—

- (i) Blade Shop at Hardwar for manufacture of Blades for steam turbines of 120 MW, 200/210 MW and 500 MW rating.
- (ii) 8000 MT Press at Tiruchi for manufacture of Pressure parts for Boilers of 500 MW rating.
- (iii) Safety valves for high pressure application.
- (iv) New plant at Ranipet for manufacture of boiler auxiliaries like Electrostatic Precipitators, Fans, Air-preheaters, etc.

BHEL has also encouraged other organisations to take up the manufacture of imported items like Control Valves, Cold Boiled Silicon Sheet Steel, Condenser Tubes and Special insulating materials, etc.

As a result of above efforts, the saving in foreign exchange during the last three years was as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
	53.79	55.42	96.05

Statement I

Name of top 25 companies from which maximum imports were made by BHEL in 1982-83,

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	SUPPLIERS	COUNTRY	CIF VALUE OF IMPORTS
1.	M/s. Sumitomo Corporation	Japan	2568
2.	„ SAIL Imports Division, Calcutta (Canalising agency)	India	1473
3.	„ Thyssen	W. Germany	1279
4.	„ Prommashexport	USSR	1229
5.	„ John Brown Engg. Co.	U.K.	1118
6.	„ Kraft Work Union, A.G.	W. Germany	825
7.	„ Nissho Iwai Corporation	Japan	634
8.	„ Novo Societe Italiana	Italy	590
9.	„ Mitsubishi Corporation	Japan	373
10.	„ Ferromat Corporation	CSSR	454
11.	„ Combustion Engg. Co.	USA	444
12.	„ Mitsui Corporation	Japan	391
13.	„ Weirs Pump	U. K.	373
14.	„ Meiwa Trading Corporation	Japan	353
15.	„ Mannesmann	W. Germany	352
16.	„ Skoda export	CSSR	304
17.	„ Sulzer Bros.	Switzerland	294
18.	„ Valloures Export	France	282
19.	„ Merubeni Corporation	Japan	252
20.	„ Stock Equipment Co.	USA	251
21.	„ Technoprom	USSR	238
22.	„ British Steel Corpn.	U. K.	233
23.	„ Siemens	W. Germany	199
24.	„ Imports and Exports	Romania	192
25.	„ Voith Turbo	W. Germany	189

Statement II

Name of top 25 companies from which maximum imports were made by BHEL in 1983-84

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Suppliers	Country	CIF Value of imports
1.	M/s. Sumitomo Corpn.	Japan	1661
2.	„ Kraftwork Union	W. Germany	1290
3.	„ SAIL Imports Divn. Calcutta*	India	903
4.	„ Combustion Engg.	USA	753
5.	„ Thyssen	W. Germany	634
6.	„ Nissho Iwai	Japan	500
7.	„ Prommashexports	USSR	489
8.	„ Cater Pillar	Hong Kong	396
9.	„ Siemens	W. Germany	356
10.	„ British Steel Corpn.	UK	304
11.	„ Merubeni	Japan	273
12.	„ Mitsui	Japan	262
13.	„ Doutsch Babcock	W. Germany	247
14.	„ Technoprome	USSR	243
15.	„ Metal Import & Export	Romania	229
16.	„ NGK	Japan	195
17.	„ Voith Turbo	W. Germany	190
18.	„ GHH Sterkaradek Tiengo	W. Germany	188
19.	„ EVT	W. Germany	183
20.	„ GEC	USA	159
21.	„ USS Oil Well	USA	159
22.	„ Mannesmann	W. Germany	154
23.	„ Toyo Menka Kaisha	Japan	148
24.	„ Ferromat Corporation	CSSR	147
25.	„ Branham Industries	USA	141

*Canalising Agency.

Statement*Additions to Generating Capacity in Uttar Pradesh during Sixth Plan—Programme and Achievement*

Name of the Project/ Unit No.	Programme (MW)	Achievement (MW)	Slippage (MW)	Date of commissioning
HYDRO (H)				
Garhwal-Rishikesh units 3 and 4	72	72	—	17.11.80 and 8.3.81
Yamuna (Khodri) St. II Units 1, 2, 3, 4	120	120	—	29.1.84 9.2.84 30.3.84 28.2.84
Maneri Bhali St. II Units 3, 2 and 1	90	90	—	31.10.84 19.11.84 14.12.84
	----- 282 -----	----- 282 -----	—	
THERMAL (T)				
Obra Units 12 and 13	400	400	—	28.3.81 and 21.7.82
Parichha Units 1 and 2	220	220		31.3.84 and 25.2.85
Tanda Units 1 to 4	440	—	440	
Anpara 'A' Units 1 to 3	630		630	
	----- 1690 -----	----- 620 -----	----- 1070 -----	
Total (H + T)	----- 1972 -----	----- 902 -----	----- 1070 -----	

[Translation]

Saving of Power

2162. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the shortage of power, Govt. propose to take steps for saving power and to increase its availability in major sectors ;

(b) whether Government are conducting any study to find out those areas/industries/offices where power can be saved ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) how much power is expected to be saved/made available thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) It is proposed to implement energy conservation measures in the industrial, agricultural, domestic and commercial areas to save power to the maximum extent possible. The measures envisaged include providing details by companies in regard to energy consumption in their annual audited accounts, use of energy efficient pumpsets, and laying down norms of consumption of electricity in various appliances and equipments. The other measures identified relate to improving the output of motor-drive furnaces and transformers and in illumination of factories and shopfloors etc.

[English]

Revised scheme of incentives for industries in backward areas

2163. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are formulating a new revised scheme of incentives for the industrialization of backward areas ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) whether while implementing this, special consideration will be given to the industrialization of backward areas of Eastern U. P., particularly Allahabad District ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted to review and revise the existing scheme of incentives for setting up industries in 'No-Industry Districts'/Backward Areas. The Committee would formulate the revised incentive scheme based on the concept of growth centres and distance criteria and with emphasis on the development of infrastructure, with special components of the scheme being designed for hill areas and the North East and other remote areas, keeping in view also the suitability of various types of industries for location in these areas from the environmental angle.

The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of this year.

Review of Policy regarding coking coal mining and washing

2164. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an urgent need to review the present policy regarding the coking coal mining and washing as the present system is producing inferior coking coal high ash content ;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the suggestions/recommendations made thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Due to depletion of reserves of better grade of coking coal, ash content of coking coal presently being mined has increased. Therefore, improved technology for washing of coal is required. The Department of Coal appointed a Technical Working Group to

examine the problems connected with beneficiation of coking coal in March, 1984. The report was examined in the Department of Coal and it was decided to prepare a time bound programme for modernisation and modification of existing washeries. Modernisation Schemes are under implementation in some of the existing washeries. Latest technology has been adopted in the Project Reports formulated for the new washeries.

Another Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. V. Altekar has been constituted to study and formulate a crash programme for achieving washed prime coking coal of low ash percentage within the shortest possible period.

Indo-Soviet Agreement on Development of New Coal Project

2165. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY :
DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the main provisions of the recently concluded long term Indo-Soviet agreement on development of new coal projects ; and

(b) whether the latest Soviet mining technology will be incorporated in these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) India and Soviet Union have signed a programme for cooperation in Coal Industry between the two countries over the period extending to 2000 AD. The programme envisages continuation of cooperation in the following areas :

- (1) design and construction of the projects already under collaboration.
- (2) development of Indian coal industry through the introduction of advanced equipment and technology as well as the latest achievements of mining science and practice.

- (3) expansion of geological exploration and prospecting for coal in some regions of India as well as in prospecting for coking coal in the southern part of Jharia deposits.
- (4) continuing collaboration with Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. including elaboration of coal production development schemes in Godavari Deposits.
- (5) expending cooperation in sinking vertical shafts of collieries being developed in India.
- (6) developing production capabilities and specialisation in manufacturing equipment for collieries, opencast mines and washeries.
- (7) cooperation in preparing project reports for third countries.

15 projects have already been identified for collaboration, and more may be taken up.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Opening and Upgradation of New Branch Post offices in Kerala

2166. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of branch and upper grade post-offices as on 31 October, 1985 in each of the Assembly constituencies comprised in the Ponnani Parliamentary constituency of Kerala ; and

(b) the specific proposals for opening new branch post offices and for upgradations during the period from November, 1985 to March, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) As on 31.10.85, the number of branch post offices and other post offices in Ponnani Parliamentary Constituency, assembly constituency-wise is as follows :—

	Branch Post Offices	Other Post Offices
Tirurangadi	16	8
Tanur	16	11
Tirur	18	14
Ponnani	15	15
Kuttippuram	8	13
Mankada	28	10
Perintalmanna	21	6

(b) In view of the current ban on creation of posts, no proposals have been finalised for opening of new branch post offices and for upgradation during the period from November, 1985 to March 1986.

Schemes for Power Generation

2167. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to implement schemes for a massive step-up in power generation, particularly in the rural areas to replace Kerosene used for domestic lighting and diesel consumed in engineering pump-sets ;

(b) if so, the strategy adopted for this purpose ; and

(c) the details of the programme of Government in this regard in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) It is proposed to add a new generating capacity of 22,245 MW in the Seventh Plan period. About 1.2 lakh more villages are proposed to be electrified. It is also proposed to energise about 24 lakh pumpsets.

Promotion guidelines to counter unemployment problem

2168. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have any plan to counter unemployment problem in the country by way of promoting industries in the States ;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for this purpose in Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(c) whether any requests for providing more facilities for development of industries in Karnataka have been received from the Government of Karnataka ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAN) :

(a) Generation of gainful and productive employment *inter alia* through promotion of industries particularly village and small industries is one of the major objectives of the Seventh Plan.

(b) No specific outlays are earmarked for tackling unemployment through promotion of industries.

(c) and (d) The proposals from the State Governments including that of Karnataka relating to large, medium, village and small industries are discussed in the Planning Commission every year. The following table indicates the provision of funds agreed to by the Planning Commission for the State of Karnataka for the Seventh Five Year Plan period as well as for Annual Plan 1985-86 in this regard :—

	(Rs. in crores)	
	Seventh Plan Outlay	Annual Plan Outlay
Large and Medium Industries	90.00	17.29
Village and Small Industries	152.00	30.35

Compensation Paid to Victims of Kerosene Tragedy in Kerala

2169. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether any compensation was paid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation to the victims of kerosene tragedy in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the amount paid ; and

(c) the number of persons who were paid compensation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) HPCL had contributed Rs. 17 lakhs to the Kerala Chief Minister's Distress Relief Fund for extending relief to the affected families.

(c) Compensation has been paid by the State Government in 24 death cases and 205 injury cases.

Energy Parks

2170. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first Energy Park is being set up in Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether similar parks are proposed to be set up in the rest of the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 18 Rural Renewable Energy System projects or Energy Parks have been completed, as under :

(1) Andhra Pradesh	—	2
(2) Delhi	—	2
(3) Gujarat	—	1
(4) Madhya Pradesh	—	1
(5) Orissa	—	4
(6) Tamil Nadu	—	1
(7) Uttar Pradesh	—	7

28 such projects are under implementation, as under :

(1) Andhra Pradesh	—	1
(2) Delhi	—	5
(3) Gujarat	—	5
(4) Madhya Pradesh	—	1
(5) Maharashtra	—	1
(6) Uttar Pradesh	—	15

Short Supply of Combiotic and Combiotic forte injections

*2171. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Combiotic and Combiotic Forte injections are in short supply in the market and TB patients are facing great hardship ;

(b) the reasons for non-availability of these injections and the steps taken by his Ministry in this direction ;

(c) what is the price fixed by his Ministry for each and the price at which these are being sold ;

(d) the production of these products during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1984-85; and

(e) the reasons for shortfall in production of these injections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAI CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) & (b) : There have been no specific reports on shortage/non-availability of these injections. Equivalent brands produced by other manufacturers are also adequately available.

(c) The notified leader prices fixed for such formulations are as under :

	Pack size	Price
I. Streptomycin	One dose vial	Rs. 2.63
0.5 gms. + Procaine Pen- cillin 3 lac units and Sodium Peni- cillin G 1 lac units.		
-do-	Five dose vial	Rs. 8.34

2. Streptomycin One dose vial Rs. 3.49
1.0 gms +
Procaine Penicillin 3 lac units
and Sodium
Penicillin G 1 lac
units.

(d) and (e) : Production of individual formulations is not monitored by this Ministry.

**Explosion in Post Office Building at
Buhari of Surat Distt.**

2172. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister
of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to
state :

(a) whether it is a fact that five persons including the post master were killed on the spot and another seriously injured in an explosion in the Post Office building at Buhari village in Valop Taluka of Surat District on 9 November, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the details of loss of life and property to Posts and Telegraphs Department in the said incident ; and

(c) the compensation paid to the next of kin of each victim ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) Sub Post-master Buhari Post Office was killed in the accident and one cement letter box of the Post Office was damaged in the explosion.

(c) The widow of the Sub - Postmaster has been paid Rs. 5000/- from the Departmental welfare fund.

**Allocation of Power to Punjab from
Central Projects**

2173. SHRI M.S. GILL : Will the
Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the agreed allocation of power to Punjab from Central projects like Baira Siul, Salal and Singrauli ;

(b) what quantum of power has actually been supplied to Punjab during each of the last three years,

(c) in case the actual supply was far less than the entitlement, whether the position in regard to other States in respect of their share of power from Central projects was similar ;

(d) if the answer to (c) above be in negative, the reasons for different treatment in the case of supply of power to Punjab ; and

(e) whether Government now propose to assure Punjab of its allocated share of power being supplied in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF
MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The share of
Punjab in Baira Siul, Singrauli and Salal
is as given below :

- (i) Baira Siul (3x60 MW) — 47% after meeting the full construction power requirements of NHPC projects under construction.
- (ii) Singrauli STPS
5x200 M.W. : 82 M.W. (8.2%)
- (iii) Salal hydel Project (under construction (3x115 MW) : 120 MW (35%)

(b) to (e) The supply of energy to different States vis-a-vis their actual shares from Baira Siul and Singrauli is indicated in statements I and II given below. Punjab has not been getting its full share from Baira Siul and Singrauli due to over drawal of power by Delhi and Utter Pradesh systems . Delhi and Uttar Pradesh are being persuaded to restrict their drawals to their entitlement,

Statement-I

Share vis-a-vis actual supply of energy from Baira Suil during 1983-84 1984-85, and 1985-86 (upto Oct. '85)

(All figures in MU)

	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86 (Upto Oct. '85)	
	Share	Actual	Share	Actual	Share	Actual
Punjab	338.4	194.5	260.7	127.9	197.5	37.8
Haryana	225.6	128.8	172.0	84.4	130.2	25.0
H.P.	79.5	45.5	61.2	30.5	49.6	12.3
Delhi	79.5	354.2	61.0	312.0	46.1	348.3
J & K	57.6	57.6	67.1	67.2	53.5	53.5

Statement-II

Share vis-a-vis actual supply of energy from Singrauli STPS during 1983-84 1984-85 and 1985-86 (Upto Oct. '85)

(All figures in MU)

	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86 (Upto Oct. '85)	
	Share	Actual	Share	Actual	Share	Actual
Chandigarh	—	2.0	—	3.0	—	5.1
Delhi	177.9	97.1	289.1	344.4	185.3	546.1
Haryana	235.3	93.0	388.2	143.4	244.7	218.1
H.P.	—	10.7	—	24.1	—	10.8
J & K	—	22.9	—	38.6	—	33.0
Punjab	235.3	61.4	388.2	93.0	244.7	27.0
Rajasthan	355.8	412.3	578.0	508.2	370.5	376.6
U.P.	1004.3	1791.3	1643.3	3305.2	1137.2	1881.2

Scheme for diversification, modernisation and technology upgradation in sick units in West Bengal

2174. SHRI PRIYA RAJAN DAS MUNSHI : Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have a proposal to implement schemes for modernisation, diversification and technology upgradation in sick industrial units in West Bengal during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the allocations provided for such schemes in West Bengal's annual plan for 1985-86 and to what extent this allocation in the annual plan has been utilised by the State Government during the first six months of 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) There is no specific proposal for modernisation, diversification and technology upgradation for sick industrial units in West Bengal in the Seventh Plan.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Capital Investment by Industries Run by Government

2176. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industries being run by Government ;

(b) the capital invested in each industry ;

(c) the details of profit and loss during the year 1983-84 and again in 1984-85 ; and

(d) the position thereof in the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) The details are available in the Public Enterprises Survey 1983-84 placed on the Table of the House on 15th march, 1985.

(c) The public enterprises as a whole made a net profit of Rs. 245.67 crores during 1983-84 and Rs. 956.12 crores during 1984-85. The figures for 1984-85 are provisional.

(d) The details are not available as the financial year has not ended.

[*English*]

Irregularities in Subsidies in Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

2177. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the serious disclosures in the subsidies scandal in Khadi and Village Industries Commission ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the corrective action taken ; and

(d) whether the biogas plant project which is far behind that of China has particularly received a setback due to diversion of funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

(c) The Commission after examining the survey report which it had commissioned have decided to take further action to collect the details of the subsidy paid and also to examine the suggestions made in the report. The Commission have also initiated action on the basis of the Internal Audit Report.

(d) Since there has been no diversion of funds, there is no question of biogas project receiving a set back due to alleged diversion.

Statement

Subsidies provided by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) cover : (i) Interest subsidy on loans provided by Banks to KVI Institutions ; (ii) subsidy by way of rebate on sales of Khadi to consumers ; and (iii) subsidy on construction of biogas plants. No case of diversion of interest subsidy on bank loans has come to notice. Regarding payment of rebate on sales of Khadi, there is well established audit system for its scrutiny and payment and nothing adverse

has come to notice. Regarding biogas programme, KVIC has been recognised as an implementing agency. Subsidy for this programme is disbursed to the beneficiaries on receipt of subsidy applications alongwith completion certificate. Subsidy is released only after completion of biogas plants. In case of Plants constructed with the bank finance, subsidy is released to the concerned banks.

In August, 1982, the Commission decided, on its own, to conduct survey of biogas plants constructed under the aegis of the Commission from 1974-75 to 1981-82 in 14 selected districts of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Bihar State. The overall position has been found to be satisfactory as will be clear from the table below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Plants covered by Survey	Working (%)	Non working (%)	Non Trace-able Plants during Survey (%)
1.	Tamil Nadu	1979	1374 (69.4%)	518 (26.2%)	87 (4.4%)
2.	Maharashtra	7299	6036 (82.7%)	1129 (15.5%)	134 (1.8%)
3.	Bihar	3938	2176 (55.3%)	1157 (29.3%)	605 (15.4%)

In Bihar, some beneficiaries have refunded subsidies due to family feuds, partition of property etc. Thus, the number of non-traceable plants would be considerably less, on exclusion of such plants. During internal audit of subsidy of biogas plants in Madhya Pradesh, some irregularities and administrative lapses have been noted.

Free Air and Water by Petroleum Agencies

2178. SHRI MULLAPPA LY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS, be pleased to state :

(a) whether an undertaking from petroleum agencies to supply free air and water to customers is an essential pre-condition for the allotment of petroleum agency ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider making such a pre-condition in allotment of Petroleum agency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The oil industry proposes to make the provision of these facilities mandatory on the part of retail outlets.

Foreign trade marks

2179. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the reason for placing a condition in all foreign collaborations that no foreign Trade Marks will be used ; and

(b) the reasons why in the Electronics fields, like T.V. Video and Computers, these have almost no foreign Trade Marks.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) For developing Indian brand names, use of foreign brand names is discouraged. As a general policy, foreign brand names are not allowed for use on products for internal sales, although there is no objection to their use on products to be exported. A condition to this effect is incorporated in all approvals for foreign collaboration.

Production and import of Soda Ash

2180. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production and import to soda ash in tonnes in the country ;

(b) whether soda ash is in short supply in comparison to demand in the country and is met by import ; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken to remove the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The production of Soda Ash in the country during 1984-85 was 8.17 lakh tonnes. Figures of actual imports, beyond March, 1983, are not available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government has permitted imports under Open General Licence (OGL) at reduced rate of duty.

Sanction of funds for telecommunication Cables Project at Jaunpur

2181. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh had taken up with his Ministry the question of sanctioning of funds for preliminary expenses to establish Telecommunication Cables Project of Hindustan Cables Limited in Jaunpur District of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter to release the necessary funds ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) and (d) An investment decision regarding the project is yet to be taken.

Poor Trunk Call Services in Guntur and Prakasam Districts of Andhra Pradesh

2182. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trunk call services in Guntur and Prakasam Districts of Andhra Pradesh have been poorly maintained and telephone users often complain about their malfunctioning ; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the operational standards of the telephone trunk call services in Guntur and Prakasam Districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The trunk services in both Guntur and Prakasam Districts are kept under constant observation and any defect if any noticed is attended to promptly. Additional trunk circuits are being provided wherever trunk traffic justifies the same.

Allotment of Flatted Factories

2183. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : DR. G. S. RAJHANS : SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Bungling in allotment of flatted factories" appearing in Hindustan Times of 26 October, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the procedure adopted in allotment of flats ;

(d) whether any enquiry is proposed to be conducted and grievances of Delhi entrepreneurs, mostly women, proposed to be looked into ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (EHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As reported by Delhi Administration, in the allotment policy a reservation of 10% of the flats was made for women entrepreneurs. Some women entrepreneurs wanted that in the first instance their quota of 10% should be drawn separately and the unsuccessful woman entrepreneurs should be clubbed with the general category and they should be allowed to be included in the second draw also.

(c) According to Delhi Administration, public draw of lots held for the purpose was conducted by independent judges including from the judiciary. Numbers of flats on plastic tokens were placed in a basket. Persons from the audience were invited to take out one token at a time, to specify the number of flat to be allotted. The matching number from the list of applicants was determined by the number machine which was also operated by the persons from the audience. The decision of the judges was taken as final. The draw was in accordance with the number of flats reserved for each category.

(d) and (e) Delhi Administration has further reported that the suggestions made by a group of women in the news report mentioned above had been considered by them, but it was felt that if dual opportunity was given to all reserved categories, then on a conservative estimate 60-65% of the flats

could have gone to the reserved categories alone. It has not been found necessary to conduct an inquiry.

Ceiling on Pithead stocks of collieries

2184. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are intending to impose a ceiling on pit-head stocks of collieries ;

(b) if so, the exact cause of accumulation of these pithead stocks ;

(c) how far these stocks are caused by the railway inability to clear coal from collieries in time ; and

(d) if so, whether any coordination with Railways is being sought ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government have issued following guidelines with a view to limiting coal stocks within certain limits with the coal companies under Coal India Limited.

(i) For a subsidiary company as a whole, the company's stock at pithead should be equal to one month's production ;

(ii) At each colliery, the pithead stock should not exceed three months production ; and

(iii) Collieries should always carry at their pitheads sufficient stocks to enable them to load timely the available number of wagons.

(b) & (c) Coal production has a pronounced peak during the latter half of the year. The rail transport infrastructure finds it difficult to cope with this increase in production. Road despatches also cannot fill the gap between production and rail despatches during the peak production period. This results in accumulation of stocks during this period.

(d) There is constant interaction between Department of Coal and Railways and the situation, is regularly monitored by the Co-ordination Cell in the Ministry of Programme Implementation.

indigenous Technology for Manufacture of Rifampicin

2185. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the news item in the Hindustan Times of 19 October, 1985 stating that India has developed indigenous technology for the manufacture of basic Rifampicin, the latest and most effective drug for the treatment of tuberculosis and Leprosy ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s Themis Chemicals have claimed that they have developed technology for manufacture of Rifampicin from the basic stage and are prepared to transfer the technology to others.

Diversion of Central Funds Given for Victims of Bhopal Gas Leakage

2186. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
SHRI ANAND SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central aid so far given for relief of the victims of Bhopal Gas leakage in December, 1984 ;

(b) the details of the Schemes wholly or partially financed therewith ;

(c) whether any diversion of Central funds for schemes other than relief schemes has come to Government's notice ; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) & (b) The Central Government has so far given Rs. 40 crores to the State Government comprising Rs. 20 crores as medium term loan and Rs. 20 crores as ways and means advance for the relief operations. State Government is spending the money for providing relief and rehabilitation for the victims. These include providing ex-gratia relief and distribution of foodgrains, medical facilities, vocational training as well as suitable means of employment or self-employment.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Bogus Transfer Vouchers of L.P.G.

2187. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cooking gas dealers in Delhi, particularly in East Delhi, have received a number of bogus transfer vouchers from Dehradun and other States during the period from 1982 to the current year ;

(b) if so, the number of such bogus vouchers received by each dealers during this period, year-wise ;

(c) whether Indian Oil Corporation has failed in taking any action so far ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether his Ministry has under consideration a proposal to get these vouchers verified through Vigilance Department of the Indian Oil Corporation to find out the factual position ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given below :

Year	Name of distributor	No. of cases
1982	Nil	Nil
1983	Shahid Subhash Gas Service Krishnanagar, Delhi	1
1984	(i) Amar Gas Service, Krishnanagar Delhi	2
	(ii) Nandi Gas Distributors, Shahdara Delhi	3
	(iii) Vijay Ratan Enterprises, Laxminagar, Delhi	1
	(iv) Vishal Gas Service, Shahdara, Delhi	1
1985	(i) Sagar Enterprises, Gole Market, Delhi	2
	(ii) Amar Gas Service, Krishnanagar, Delhi	3
	(iii) Manhar Gas Service, Jama Masjid, Delhi	1
	(iv) Vijay Ratan Enterprises, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi.	1

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Requirement of Cement

2188. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated requirement of cement in the country for the current financial year ;

(b) whether the cement industrial units will be able to meet the needs of the country or there will be shortfalls ; and

(c) if shortfalls are likely, how Government propose to meet the needs of the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Working Group on Cement Industry (1985—90) has projected a demand of 39.37 million tonnes of cement during the current financial year (1985-86).

(b) and (c) Indigenous production of cement during the current financial year is expected to be of the order of 33.5 million tonnes. State Trading Corporation have already imported 0.13 million tonnes during the current year out of 0.50 million tonnes cement import authorisation given during 1984-85, to minimise the shortage.

Settlement of rebate claim of Khadi and Village Industries, Emporium, Bombay

2189. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rebate claim of Bombay Khadi and Village Industries Association running Khadi and Village Industries Emporium amounting to Rs. 35,44,000/- due from 1980-81 is still not settled by Chairman, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission insists that the Emporium should sell polyester Khadi before the rebate claim is settled and that the Emporium does not agree to this condition on principle ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) The rebate claims of Bombay Khadi and Village Industries Association are being settled from time to time. Rebate claims are generally passed after due scrutiny. Against the pending rebate claims of about Rupees One Crore, KVIC has already released a sum of Rs. 78.06 lakhs to the Association on ad-hoc basis,

(c) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has suggested that the Emporium should undertake sale of Polyvastra but the management of emporium has certain reservations in accepting the suggestion. The matter is to be sorted out in a meeting being convened shortly.

Constitution of Nyaya Panchayats

2190. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Law Commission has made any suggestion for constituting nyaya panchayats to dispense with justice at village level speedily ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No, Sir. The Law Commission has, however, circulated a working paper on "Alternative Forum for Resolution of disputes at grass-roots level" inviting the views/opinions of interested persons and bodies. The last date for communicating the views/opinions has been fixed by the Commission for 1st December, 1985.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints Against Messrs Kelvinator of India Limited and Messrs Expo Machinery Limited

2191. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the MRTP Commission has recently received a complaint against M/s. Kelvinator of India Limited, New Delhi and M/s. Expo Machinery Limited, New Delhi for inserting false advertisements of mopeds and scooters ; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take against M/s. Kelvinator of India Limited and M/s. Expo Machinery Limited, New Delhi in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission ordered an enquiry on 19-12-1984 against M/s Kelvinator of India Limited and M/s. Expo Machinery Limited on receiving information that these companies had been issuing advertisements in Newspapers representing that 150 cc "Avanti Scooters and 50 cc Mopeds were being manufactured in technical collaboration with AGRATI-GARELLI of Italy. Enquiries, however, revealed that the foreign collaboration was only in respect of the manufacture of 50 cc Mopeds and M/s. Kelvinator of India Limited had merely received technical guidance from AGRATI-GARELLI of Italy for the manufacture of 'Avanti' 150 cc Scooters.

During the course of enquiry, the aforementioned two companies filed an application Under Section 36D(2) of the M.R.T.P. Act and gave an undertaking not to advertise or represent that the technical collaboration agreement with AGRATI-GARELLI of Italy covers 'Avanti' 150 cc Scooters. The Commission closed the enquiry on 3-6-1985 with a direction to the aforementioned two companies to abide by the undertaking.

Re-opening of M/s. Ashok Paper Mills and Rohtas Industries

2192. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to re-open M/s. Ashok Paper Mills and Rohtas Industries Limited in the near future ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) The Financial Institutions, in consultation with the Central Government of Assam and Bihar, are working out the modalities for early re-opening of Ashok Paper Mills.

As regards Rohtas Industries, the State Government of Bihar, in consultation with the Financial Institutions, is finalising the measures necessary for re-opening of the unit taking into account the financial requirements, various reliefs required to be extended, etc.

Rupees one Lakh Scheme for Telephone Connections on Priority Basis

2193. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Telephones are considering a rupees one lakh scheme for telephone connections on priority basis ;

(b) whether Government have taken note of the feelings and sentiments of other subscribers in considering this scheme ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to assuage the feelings of other applicants who have been in the waiting list for long periods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

National Communication Policy

2194. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering formulation of national communication policy ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to invite opinions from all sections of the society ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The issue of Telecommunication as an infrastructure for development has already been discussed in various forums in the "World Communication year, 1983. However, the media policy is at present under debate in various forums and the discussions will continue. This later aspect is being pursued by Ministry of information and Broadcasting.

Import of Industrial Alcohol

2195. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of industrial alcohol permitted to be imported during the current year ;

(b) the reasons for allowing imports ; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production of industrial alcohol in the country to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) About 500 lakh litres of duty free import of denatured spirit was permitted to industrial units (actual users) during last alcohol year 1984-85 (Dec. 1984—Nov. 1985).

(b) The availability of alcohol was short of its demand in the country.

(c) In order to improve the availability of alcohol as a feed stock for alcohol based industries, the State Governments have been requested (i) to ensure that all available molasses are gainfully used ; (ii) to encourage the use of Khandsari molasses for alcohol production ; and (iii) to ensure creation of adequate and proper storage facilities for molasses. The Government had also set up a Committee of technical experts to examine the efficiency of alcohol production, improvement in technology for fermentation, fuel conservation and promotion of alcohol based industry. The report of the Committee, submitted to Government in January, 1980, was commended to the State Government and distillery industry. In addition, three

Working Groups, namely, the Working Group on levies on molasses and alcohol, the Working Group on storage of molasses and working Group on capacity utilisation, which were set up by Government in February, 1983, have also made certain recommendations for improvement in alcohol and alcohol based industries. The recommendations also have been communicated to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for implementation.

Import of Special Cement required by Oil and Natural Gas Commission

2196. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had to Import special cement required by them for use in casing of oil wells ;

(b) if so, the total imports of this special cement during the last three years and foreign exchange involved therein ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to start indigenous manufacture of this special cement with a view to save the foreign exchange ;

(d) the total consumption of the special cement in the country ; and

(e) purposes for which it is used ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last three years, ONGC had imported a total of 98,200 tonnes of special cement (API Class 'G') involving a foreign exchange of 9.314 million US dollars for use in its onland and offshore drilling operations. (Supply of 4300 tonnes out of the above said total imports is yet to be executed).

(c) Two existing cement manufacturers have capacity to manufacture 2 lakh tonnes and 50,000 tonnes per annum of oil well cement respectively. In addition Government have also approved two schemes for manufacture of one lakh tonnes and 66,000 tonnes per annum of OWC and both these schemes are covered by foreign collaboration.

(d) Anticipated consumption of oil well (Class 'G') cement by ONGC during the VII Plan Period is as under :—

1985-86	72,150 tonnes
1986-87	108,100 tonnes
1987-88	147,700 tonnes
1988-89	158,400 tonnes
1989-90	152,300 tonnes

(e) This oil well (API Class ('G') Cement is used for cementation of different casings and remedial jobs in oil and gas wells of ONGC, to meet the specific requirement of bottom hole temperature and pressure of a particular well. This special cement is sulphate resistant and the cement slurry is tailored suiting to the sub-surface conditions.

Export of Molasses

2197. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether molasses is being exported in large quantity depriving indigenous industry of its use as a result of which Bihar has lost more than Rupees twenty crores in revenue ; and

(b) how this loss of revenue to Bihar is likely to be compensated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICAL (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) During the last alcohol year 1984-85 (December 1984—November, 1985), Bihar Government was asked to release a small quantity of 5000 tonnes of molasses for Nepal out of its anticipated surplus. Against

this, the actual supply upto 30th September, 1985, is reported to be only 80 tonnes which is unlikely to have affected the industry in Bihar.

Plans of Increasing Production of Bread and Biscuits

2198. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the industrial output per month (in tonnes) of ready to eat food i. e., bread, biscuits and other bakery products in the country.

(b) the total number of industrial units manufacturing bread ?

(c) whether any control price is fixed for bread and biscuits ; and

(d) whether there are any plans to increase the production of bread from 1.25 million tonnes and for biscuit from more than one million tonnes by 1990 ?

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

(a) The average monthly production of bread and biscuits during 1985 in the organised sector is estimated at 11,666 and 10,833 tonnes respectively. Such data for units in the small scale sector is not maintained.

(b) There are 20 units in the organised sector for manufacture of bread. In addition, it is estimated that 4,050 small scale units are register with various Directors of Industries in the State for manufacture of bread.

(c) While there is no control on prices of bread by the Central Government, the price of bread in Delhi and Calcutta are fixed by the Delhi Administration and the Government of West Bengal respectively,

(d) The further development of this industry is reserved exclusively for small scale sector and it is expected that the future demand for these items will be met by production from the small scale sector.

Expansion of Vijayawada Telephone Exchange

2199. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expansion of Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) Telephone Exchange twice, in spite of its original capacity remaining unutilised, has been adversely commented upon by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament ;

(b) whether Government have initiated any action to find out as to why this under-milisation was allowed ; and

(c) the steps taken to utilise the exchange to its full capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. However, expansion of Trunk Automatic Exchange at Vijayawada was adversely commented upon by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) More circuits have been added and the TAX utilisation has reached 72.9% as on 31-10-1985. Some more circuits are planned to be added increasing the utilization further.

New Kerosene Dealers in Greater Bombay

2200. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new kerosene dealerships given in greater Bombay during 1984 and 1985 ; and

(b) the number of the dealers appointed through Oil Selection Board and the number of dealers recommended by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The total number of SKO/LDO dealerships awarded in Greater Bombay during 1984 and 1985 is 22. All of them have been awarded

by the oil companies concerned on the basis of the recommendations of the Oil Selection Board. The prescribed procedure does not envisage any recommendation by Government.

Recession in Paper Industry

2201. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be please to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand recession being faced by the small and medium paper mills in the country ;

(b) whether despite the demand recession Government continue to import lakhs of tonnes of newsprint annually ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to stabilise the paper industry in the country ?

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

(a) to (c) The production of paper and paper board in the country at present more or less matches consumption. Since, however the production of newsprint is not adequate to meet the demand for this item, imports have to be resorted to.

(d) The following fiscal and other concessions have been extended to enable the paper Industry to increase production and capacity utilisation :—

- (1) New units commissioned between 1.4.79 and 31.3.1987 are exempted from excise duty upto 50% for 5 years.
- (2) Paper containing not less than 75% by weight of bagasse is exempted from whole of excise duty.
- (3) Small paper mills utilising unconventional raw materials are eligible for excise concession to the extent of 50%.
- (4) Import of wood pulp, chips and waste paper placed under OGL and customs duty thereon waived.

(5) Import of wood log placed on OGL and concessional customs duty charged.

(6) Flexibility allowed to the industry to manufacture any variety of paper/paper board within the over all licensed capacity

(7) The requirement of Industrial licence has been dispensed with in the case of manufacture of writing, printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residue, waste and bagasse and manufacture of cotton seed linter pulp.

Connection of Sirampet and Narsapur with Hyderabad via Gummadidalla Telephone Exchange

2202. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sirampet and Narsapur Towns located near Gummadidalla Telephone Exchange are being served through a much longer and circuitous in route by Sanga Reddy Telephone Exchange for communication with Hyderabad ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to remove this avoidable circuitous route and connect Sirampet and Narsapur towns with Hyderabad via Gummadidalla Exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to convert Narsapur Small Automatic exchange into a Manual Exchange. After the conversion the small automatic exchange at Shivampet (and not Sirampet) will be connected to Narsapur and the trunk calls from Shivampet to Hyderabad will be routed via Narsapur Trunk Centre instead of Sanga Reddy Trunk Exchange. Though sufficient justification does not exist for the provision of direct junction from Shivampet and Narsapur to Hyderabad, yet the case for the provision of direct trunk circuit from Narsapur to Hyderabad will be considered. Gummadidalla is serviced by a small automatic exchange and does not have a trunk exchange.

Tariff Rates of Power in Different States

2203. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which the cost of generation is many times more in some of the States and the action taken so far by the Union Government to reduce the same ;

(b) the cost of generating hydroelectricity and thermal power as well as their average tariff rates in different States as in the recent past ; and

(c) the comparative position of the cost of generating atomic power and its tariff rates in different States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The cost of production of power varies from State to State and from Station to Station on account of the following factors :—

- (i) Capital cost of the project ;
- (ii) Age of the plant ;

(iii) Capacity utilisation ;

(iv) Type of Station whether peaking or base load ;

(v) Operation and Maintenance expenses ; and

(vi) Establishment costs etc.

The Central Government have advised various State Electricity Boards to ensure timely implementation of projects to obviate cost overruns, optimise capacity utilisation and reduce the operating expenses. A centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation scheme has also been introduced to improve the performance of thermal stations.

(b) and (c) Cost of production from hydro-electric and thermal power stations and the average tariff rates in 1983-84 in respect of 15 State Electricity Boards, accounts of which are available, are given in the Statement given below. Present rate for sale of power from Atomic Power stations to the Electricity Boards is in the range of 35-40 paise per unit.

Statement

Cost of generation (Hydro and Thermal) and Average tariff during 1983-84.

(Figures in paise/units)

Sl. No.	State Electricity Boards	Cost of Generation		Average Tariff
		Thermal Power	Hydro Power	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.55	6.79	47.1
2.	Bihar	48.01	33.15	65.7
3.	Gujarat	38.85	6.56	67.9
4.	Haryana	77.59	8.22	44.6
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	11.68	36.4
6.	Karnataka*	—	6.32	39.1
7.	Kerala	—	8.15	30.0
8.	Madhya Pradesh	31.57	8.98	58.2

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Maharashtra	40.37	5.84	49.9
10.	Orissa	22.69	6.93	45.1
11.	Punjab	51.1	5.80	34.2
12.	Rajasthan	34.80	8.45	48.2
13.	Tamil Nadu	70.55	15.08	44.7
14.	Uttar Pradesh	56.24	17.40	51.5
15.	West Bengal*	30.37	30.29	61.4

* Based on 1982-83 accounts as the accounts for 1983-84 have not yet been audited.

Setting Up of Microwave Towers in Daman and Diu

2204. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plans for establishing better communication facilities for connecting Daman and Diu Districts with its main territory Goa ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to establish microwave towers in Daman and Diu so that the people of Daman and Diu are able to establish immediate connects with Panaji ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) (i) Daman is connected by openwire carrier system to national network at Vapi. There is no proposal for microwave system.

(ii) Diu is connected by openwire line to national network and carrier system is under installation. There is no proposal for microwave system.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The traffic consideration do not stify provision of microwave system at present.

Exploration of Oil by ONGC in Kerala

2205. PROE. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has any plan to start oil exploration work in the off-shore regions of Kerala during 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) ONGC have released two locations for exploratory drilling 1986-87.

Telephone System in Punjab

2206. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of malfunctioning of telephone exchanges in rural areas of Punjab ; and

(b) the steps taken by his Ministry to promote and expand telephone system in Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The working of telephone system in rural areas of Punjab is generally satisfactory except in case of frequent and prolonged electric power failures the functioning of these exchanges is affected.

(b) 24 new rural automatic exchanges have been planned during 1985-86 besides increasing the capacity of the existing telephone system in rural areas of Punjab by 610 additional telephones.

**Setting up of subsidiaries under coal
India Ltd.**

2208. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved the proposal to set up two more subsidiaries under the Coal India Limited ;

(b) if so, what would be the name of these two new subsidiaries ;

(c) the different coal bearing areas proposed to be covered under these two companies ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) The Government of India have approved the formation of two new companies as subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. by splitting the existing Central Coalfields Limited and Western Coalfields Limited from the date on which they are incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. One company will be called the Northern Coalfields Ltd., with headquarters at Singrauli (M.P.) and will cover the Singrauli Division of the existing Central Coalfields Limited as its area of operation. The other company will be called the South Eastern Coalfields Limited, with headquarters at Bilaspur (M.P.) and its areas of operation will cover the Bilaspur Division including Ib-valley of the existing Western Coalfields Limited and Orissa (Talcher) area under the existing Central Coalfields Limited.

**Absorption of Site Workers in Public Sector
Construction Companies**

2209. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision not to absorb site workers as permanent staff on completion of projects by the public sector construction companies ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :
(a) No, Sir.

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

Deployment of Rigs for Drilling in Tripura

2210. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rigs deployed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Tripura for drilling ; and

(b) how many points have been finalised for drilling in Tripura in the next five years and the names of such drilling points ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) At present, 3 rigs are deployed in Tripura for drilling.

(b) Twenty seven independent locations have been identified for drilling in Tripura in the following structures.

Rokhia
Tichna
Baramura
Gojalia
Tulamura
Atharmura
Harargaj
Batchia
Agartala Dome

**Manufacture of equipments for exploration
and production of oil by Instrumentation
Limited**

2211. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Instrumentation Limited proposes to build up the capacity to manufacture equipments for exploration and production of oil ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Instrumentation Ltd. proposes to manufacture Ball Valves, Shutdown Valves and Christmas tree Valves for Well-head assemblies for use in exploration and production of Oil during the Seventh Plan period.

Opening of New Branch Post Offices in the Leh and Kargil Districts of Ladakh

2212. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the post offices, sub-post offices and branch post offices presently functioning in Leh and Kargil districts of Ladakh regions ;

(b) the names of the places proposed for upgrading from branch post offices to sub-post offices in the region ; and

(c) the names of villages proposed for opening of branch post offices during the current financial year in the above region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The names of the Head, Sub and branch post offices at present functioning in Leh and Kargil district of Ladakh region are furnished in the Statement given below.

(b) At present there are no such proposals.

(c) In view of the current ban on creation of posts there are no definite proposals so far for opening of post offices.

Statement

Names of head sub and branch post offices at present functioning in Leh and Kargil Districts of Ladakh Region

HEAD POST OFFICES

1. Leh Head Office

SUB POST OFFICES

1. Baroo so
2. Chuglamsar so
3. Diskit so
4. Drass so
5. Kargil so
6. Khalsi so
7. Mulbekh so
8. Padam so
9. Sankoo so
10. Thiksey so

BRANCH POST OFFICES

1. Bazgoo
2. Chuckot Shama
3. Chuchul
4. Durbuk
5. Nimoo
6. Nyomamud
7. Mathoo
8. Phyong
9. Spituk
10. Stock
11. Choskor
12. Minji
13. Saliskot
14. Tambis
15. Trespone
16. Sabbo
17. Panamik
18. Hunder
19. Tiger Sumoor
20. Tjrchey
21. Bhimbat
22. Chokyal

23. Matayan
24. Mushkoo
25. Pandrass
26. Akchammal
27. Batalik
28. Chanagund
29. Garken
30. Hardas
31. Karkitchoo
32. Shimshakharboo
33. Silmoh
34. Tumail
35. Yubaltak
36. Thasgam
37. Alchi
38. Dumkhar
39. Hanno
40. Hemisshukapacham
41. Lamayouru
42. Likir
43. Nurla
44. Saspol
45. Skurbuchan
46. Takmachik
47. Temisgam
48. Tia
49. Wanla
50. Bodhkharboo
51. Chiktan
52. Karamba
53. Lochum
54. Pashukum
55. Safi
56. Shakar
57. Karsha
58. Zangla
59. Barsoo
60. Lankerchey
61. Namsaroo
62. Omba
63. Panikhar
64. Purtakchery
65. Sangra

66. Thasgam-Thavina
67. Yuljuk
68. Chemray
69. Chumathang
70. Gya-Miru
71. Hemis
- 72- I goo
73. Kharoo
74. Hemeya
75. Kairy
76. Kingum
77. Sakti
78. Shara
79. Shey

**Power Generation in Super Thermal Power
Station at Farakka, West Bengal**

2213. SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delay in starting power generation in the Super Thermal Power Station at Farakka, West Bengal ;

(b) when power generation will start in this station and when it is likely to reach its final stage, with phase-wise details of the time schedule and quantum of power to be generated in different phases ; and

(c) the criteria to be adopted for the distribution of power among different States alongwith the quantum of share of the States concerned in different phases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The delay in commissioning of the Farakka Super Thermal Power Project (STPP), Stage-I (3×200 MW) is mainly due to labour problems and difficulties in acquisition of land in Bihar and West Bengal.

(b) The first unit of Stage I is expected to be commissioned in January, 1986 with subsequent units following at successive intervals of six months. Commercial operation of the first unit is expected to start in the first quarter of 1986-87. The second

Stage (2 × 500 MW) of the Project is expected to be completed in the first two years of the Eighth Plan.

(c) Power from the Central Thermal Power Station is allocated to the States of that Region on the basis of a sharing formula, keeping 15% power unallocated at the disposal of the Centre to meet the urgent needs of the beneficiary States from time to time, allocating 10% power to the State in which the Power Project is located and distributing the remaining 75% power amongst the States of the Region (including the Home State) in accordance with the Central Plan Assistance to these States) and energy consumption by these States during five years. Allocations have been made, as follows, to the constituents of the Eastern Region from the Farakka STPP, Stage-I :-

West Bengal	205 MW
Bihar	135 MW
Orissa	75 MW
DVC	90 MW
Sikkim	5 MW
Unallocated	90 MW

Total :	600 MW

Proposal to Introduce Cordless Telephones in Bangalore City

2214. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the cities in the country where cordless telephones are functioning at present ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce the same in Bangalore city ;

(c) whether these cordless telephones are imported at present ; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to Manufacture such telephones within the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir. Use of cordless telephone is permitted throughout the country.

(c) Yes, Sir. These instruments are to be owned by subscribers themselves.

(d) Indigenous manufacture of cordless telephones of approved technical specification is permissible.

Setting up of Additional Power Projects in Kerala

2215. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :
SHRI K. MOHAN DAS :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala will face a serious power crisis due to shortage in the Seventh Five Year Plan if additional power projects are not sanctioned ;

(b) the total power requirement of the State during the Seventh Plan ;

(c) whether any foreign assistance is being sought for setting up power plants in Kerala ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Kerala is likely to have power shortage at the end of the Seventh Plan period.

(b) According to the 12th Power Survey Committee Report, the estimated energy requirement in Kerala will be 8647 MU and the peak demand will be 1659 MW at the end of the Seventh Plan period.

(c) and (d) Idukki Hydro-electric Project stage-II with 3 × 130 MW capacity is being constructed with Canadian assistance. In addition, Lower Periyar Hydro-electric Project (3 × 60 MW) is under execution with World Bank assistance. Both projects are expected to be commissioned in the Seventh Plan period.

[Translation]

Connection of Small Cities with Microwave System

2216. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal in the Seventh Five Year Plan to interconnect small cities of some districts through microwave system ;

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

(c) the names of cities proposed to be covered under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The small cities are planned to be interconnected by ultra High frequency digital radio systems (UHF).

(b) The proposal envisages implementation of integrated digital networks in the secondary areas of Barmer, Mathura, Nainital and Kohima at a cost of approximately Rs. 4.95 crores, 3 crores, 4.68 crores and 4.42 crores respectively. The projects are under detailed examination since these are not financially viable.

(c) The small cities are in the secondary areas of Barmer (Rajasthan), Kohima (North East), Mathura and Nainital (U.P).

TOWNS & VILLAGES

BARMER Chotan, Dhariman, Baytu, Sindhri, Samdhari, Siwana

MATHURA Vrindavan, Chata, Kosikalan Shergarh, Govardhan, Bisawar.

NAINITAL Kashipur, Ramnagar, Rudrapur Kichha, Haldwani

KOHIMA Mokokchung, Khipre, Paren, Chumukidima, Alichen, Akuloto Impur, Tuli, Changtongia, Chuchumlong.

[English]

Production and Import of Bulk Drugs

2218. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of bulk drugs produced in the country as well as those imported during the last three years under current Import Trade Control Policy ;

(b) the names of manufacturers and installed capacity of each drug of each manufacturer and the production of each during the last three years, year-wise along-with the percentage utilisation of capacity by each ;

(c) the imports of each of the above drugs during the last three years, year-wise ;

(d) whether it is a fact that imports of bulk drugs are going up every year and the indigenous production is coming down in spite of the fact that capabilities and unutilised capacities are available with indigenous producers ;

(e) the reasons therefor and whether any actual studies have been made by his Ministry in this regard ; and

(f) if so, when and what are the suggestions in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Presently about 500 bulk drugs are used in the country. About 225 of these are produced indigenously. The names of 347 bulk drugs are listed in the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

(b) Industrial approvals issued from time to time are published in the monthly Bulletin of India Investment Centre, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. This Ministry monitors the production of 87 bulk drugs. Details of production of these 87 bulk drugs in the organised sector, to the extent available, are published in the performance budget of this Ministry which is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Details of imports are published in the Monthly Statistics for Foreign Trade in India, Volume II, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(d) No, Sir, The indigenous production is, in fact, going up and the percentage of value of the imported bulk drugs to that of indigenously produced bulk drugs in actually declining.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Loss of Power During Transmission and Distribution of Electricity

2219. PROF. K. V. THOMAS :

DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is loss of power during transmission and distribution of electricity ;

(b) whether the loss of power varies from State to State ;

(c) the steps taken to minimise the loss of power ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to make the theft of electricity a cognizable offence and amend the existing law suitable to provide for deterrent punishment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Important measures suggested to the States to minimise the loss of power include (i) strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution systems ; (ii) installation of capacitors to improve power factors and (iii) closer supervision and frequent inspections to reduce and eliminate pilferage of energy.

(d) A proposal to make the law more effective for making theft of electricity a cognizable offence is under consideration.

Telephones Exchanges in Kerala

2220. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of telephone exchanges working in Kerala ;

(b) the number of those which are automatic exchanges ;

(c) the number of public telephones in Kerala and number of those which have STD facilities ;

(d) the number of villages in Kerala linked by telephone and telegraph facilities ;

(e) when these facilities will be extended to all villages ;

(f) the number of SAXs converted to MAX-II exchanges in 1985—86 ; and

(g) the number of telephone exchanges started in rural areas in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 570.

(b) 555.

(c) There are 2811 public telephones in Kerala, out of which 84 have STD facilities.

(d) Of the total 374 category villages, 1287 are provided with telephone facility and 1186 with telegraph facility.

(e) It is proposed to provide telephone/ telegraph facilities to the remaining villages during the 7th Plan period subject to availability of resources.

(f) The number of SAXs converted to MAX-II exchanges so far in 1985-86 is 8.

(g) The number of SAXs opened in rural areas so far in 1985-86 is 10.

Connection of District Headquarters in Madhya Pradesh with Bhopal by S.T.D.

2221. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of district headquarters in Madhya Pradesh connected with State capital, Bhopal by STD facilities ;

(b) the names of those districts ;

(c) the time by which other districts in Madhya Pradesh are expected to be connected with State capital by STD facilities ; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 10 District Headquarters in Madhya Pradesh are connected with Bhopal through STD facility.

(b) Name of District Headquarters referred at (a) above are :—

1. Bilaspur
2. Gwalior
3. Indore
4. Sehore
5. Khandwa
6. Raipur
7. Jabalpur
8. Ujjain
9. Sagar
10. Durg.

(c) and (d) Subject to availability of switching and transmission equipments, the remaining District Headquarters, in Madhya Pradesh have been planned to be connected with State Capital Bhopal by STD during the 7th Plan.

Survey undertaken for exploration of Oil in Himachal Pradesh

2222. **SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey was conducted and boring work undertaken at Ram Shahr and Jawalamukhi in Himachal Pradesh to find out oil and gas there ;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred by Government thereon ;

(c) the reasons for stopping the operation ;

(d) whether it is a fact that a large number of houses were constructed at the site before the actual execution of the job ;

(e) if so, how Government propose to utilise those houses now ; and

(f) the names of the new places in Himachal Pradesh where fresh surveys are proposed to be undertaken and when these surveys are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c) Based on the surveys ONGC had drilled one well at Ramshehar and 4 wells in Jawalamukhi. The total expenditure incurred till 31-3-85 was Rs. 7.03 crores. The Ramshehar well was abandoned due to technical complications. Drilling at Jawalamukhi was earlier discontinued as no commercial discovery was made.

(d) and (e) No houses were constructed at Ramshehar drill site. However, a residential colony was constructed at Sapri in Jawalamukhi which was disposed off after the drilling operations were discontinued.

(f) Seismic surveys are being carried out near Nalagarh and is proposed to be extended to Mandi-Palampur area. The surveys are expected to continue during the Seventh Plan period.

Karnataka Demand for Unallocated Power from Ramagundam Thermal Station

2223. **SHRI S.M. GURADDI :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a suggestion has been made by the Power Minister of Karnataka at the recent conference of Power Ministers to allocate 15 per cent unallocated power from Ramagundam Thermal Station entirely to Karnataka ;

(b) when this demand was made by the Government of Karnataka ; and

(c) the reasons why action has been delayed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Karnataka requested the Central Govt. in April, 1985 to allocate the entire 15 per cent unallocated power from the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station to Karnataka State.

(c) The unallocated share of power from the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station is meant for meet the urgent requirements of all the States in the Southern Region from time to time. The Government of Karnataka have been apprised of this position in May, 1985.

Norms for expeditious disposal of Telegrams

2224. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Telecommunications is having certain norms for expeditious disposal of telegrams (i) passing between two direct stations, (ii) passing through one transit, (iii) passing through two transits and (iv) passing through more than two transits ;

(b) if so, the time considered permissible in each case mentioned above ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to conduct a sample survey to check delay as compared to the norms prescribed ; and

Month	C.T.O. New Delhi			C.T.O. Calcutta		
	Direct	1 Trans	2 Trans	Direct	1 Trans	2 Trans
July '85	85%	83%	81%	92%	89%	90%
Aug. '85	83%	81%	79%	95%	88%	91%
Sep. '85	85%	83%	81%	94%	93.6%	95%

[Translation]

LPG Agencies in Tonk District, Rajasthan

2225. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of LPG agencies functioning in district Tonk, Rajasthan ;

(d) if so, the percentage of telegrams that were received in Central Telegraph Offices at New Delhi and Calcutta as compared to the norms in each category mentioned above, during July, August and September, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Norms exist for Private Personal and Priority classes of telegrams for expeditious disposal between two direct stations, passing through one transits and passing through two transits.

(b) The time considered permissible in each of the above cases is as follows :—

	Private Personal Class Telegrams	Priority Class Telegrams
(i) Direct Working	2 hours	1 hour
(ii) One Transit	4 "	2 hours
(iii) Two Transits	6 "	3 "

(c) Sample survey checks are already being conducted.

(d) The required information in respect of Central Telegraph Offices at New Delhi and Calcutta is as follows.

(b) whether Government propose to set up more LPG agencies to meet the demand of this area ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) At present one

LPG distributorship is functioning in district Tonk, Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) The oil industry has planned to develop an additional LPG distributorship at Niwai in District Tonk under SC category in its 1985-86 Marketing Plan.

[*English*]

Losses in State Electricity Boards

2226. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) which of the State Electricity Boards have been running in losses continuously for the last three years showing the amount of loss separately in each case, year-wise ; and

(b) which of the State Electricity Boards worked below 60 per cent of their capacity utilisation during the above period showing energy produced by each, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Statement—I showing the year-wise profits/losses of the various State Electricity Boards for the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 is given below.

(b) Statement—II showing the thermal capacity utilisation and thermal generation in respect of the State Electricity Boards which have thermal power stations during the above period is given below.

Statement I

Profits/losses of State Electricity Boards during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84.

		(Rs. in crores)		
Sl. No.	State electricity Board	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1.	Andhra Pradesh	*13.00	*10.30	*10.7
2.	Assam	-10.30	-23.40	-48.9
3.	Bihar	-8.50	+9.10	-12.70
4.	Gujarat	*7.80	-12.00	*14.80
5.	Haryana	-48.30	-55.20	-40.70
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-10.20	-7.30	-11.10
7.	Karnataka	*17.90	*28.50	*1.50
8.	Kerala	*0.10	-3.80	-11.70
9.	Madhya Pradesh	-32.70	*2.00	-1.40
10.	Maharashtra	-21.40	-20.60	-28.00
11.	Meghalaya	-2.40	-1.10	-4.30
12.	Orissa	-4.30	-4.50	*6.70
13.	Punjab	-7.90	-3.30	-16.40
14.	Rajasthan	-37.10	-31.50	-46.30
15.	Tamil Nadu	*0.90	*5.30	-10.30
16.	Uttar Pradesh	*59.40§	-48.50†	-75.60†
17.	West Bengal	-28.50	-34.50†	-37.70†
		Losses	-211.60	-245.70
		Surplus	*99.80	*55.20
		Net	(-)111.80	(-)190.50
				(-)311.40

§ Interest of Rs. 100.00 Crores waived by State Govt.

† Figures provisional

* Profits/-Losses.

Statement II

Thermal generation & Capacity utilisation (PLF—%) of State Electricity Boards during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 & 1983-84.

Sl. No.	State Electricity Board	Year	Thermal Generation (Gwh)	Capacity Utilisation PLF (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Haryana	1981-82	1323	37.3
		1982-83	1186	32.2
		1983-84	1132	31.1
2.	Rajasthan	1981-82	—	—
		1982-83	13	—
		1983-84	685	72.3
3.	Punjab	1981-82	1593	41.3
		1982-83	1967	51.0
		1983-84	2204	57.0
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1981-82	8728	40.6
		1982-83	8433	39.6
		1983-84	7661	35.1
5.	Gujarat	1981-82	9068	54.7
		1982-83	8550	57.9
		1983-84	9106	55.3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1981-82	6717	49.9
		1982-83	8002	58.5
		1983-84	8433	53.1
7.	Maharashtra	1981-82	12500	52.8
		1982-83	12238	50.2
		1983-84	13429	51.0
8.	Andhra Pradesh	1981-82	5093	46.8
		1982-83	5562	51.1
		1983-84	5909	54.6
9.	Tamil Nadu	1981-82	6570	48.1
		1982-83	4041	44.0
		1983-84	3985	39.4

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Bihar	1981-82	2376	35.5
		1982-83	2581	38.5
		1983-84	2243	32.8
11.	Orissa	1981-82	786	35.9
		1982-83	1024	35.2
		1983-84	1270	33.3
12.	West Bengal	1981-82	5443	40.5
		1982-83	3176	38.5
		1983-84	3332	35.9
13.	Assam	1981-82	709	34.8
		1982-83	888	36.9
		1983-84	970	34.2

Drilling of new coal mines in Orissa

2227. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government had taken steps
for drilling of some new coal mines in Orissa
in 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(b) if so, the names of the places where
these new coal mines are located ;

(c) the approximate deposits of coal in
those mines ; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to
increase the coal production in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI
VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.
Additional drilling for geological exploration
of potential areas for development of new
coal mines in Talcher coalfield (Dhenkanal
district) and Ib-Valley coalfield (Sambalpur
district) of Orissa has been undertaken.

(c) On the basis of exploration carried
out so far a total reserve of 12682 m. tonnes
of all grades of coal has been estimated by
Geological Survey of India, in the Talcher
and Ib-Valley coalfields.

(d) The coal production in Orissa is
expected to increase from the present level
of 5.44 m. t. (1984-85) to about 14.00 m. t.
by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan
(1989-90). For this purpose Bharatpur
Opencast and Jagannath expansion schemes
in Talcher coalfield and Belpahar and
Lajkura Opencast mining projects in Ib
Valley coalfields have been approved. More
projects are being planned to be taken up
during the course of the Seventh Five Year
Plan.

Manufacture of 6 APA with Foreign Collaboration

2228. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the
Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to
state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of 6 APA
drug intermediate for life-saving drug like
Ampicillin ;

(b) whether State Trading Corporation
is unable to procure this drug intermediate ;

(c) if so, whether many Indian companies
have applied for foreign collaboration to
manufacture this drug in India ;

(d) if so, the decision taken in the matter
and how many companies have been per-
mitted foreign collaboration ; and

(e) if no decision has been taken so far, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHAMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. State Trading Corporation had some problems in procuring 6 APA but these have since been resolved.

(c) 4 companies applied for foreign collaboration.

(d) and (e) Foreign collaboration proposals/agreements from 3 Indian companies have been approved/taken on record for the manufacture of 6 APA.

Taking over of School at Duliajan Assam

2229. **SHRI C. P. THAKUR :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil India Ltd. has partially taken over a school at Duliajan, Assam ;

(b) if so, the reason for not taking over the school completely ; and

(c) when the school is proposed to be taken over completely ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Losses in Cycle Corporation of India

2230. **SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI :**
DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cycle Corporation of India has been running in losses since nationalisation ;

(b) whether the workers' unions have submitted representations suggesting actions that would make the company viable ;

(c) if so, the details of the suggestions ; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The main suggestions made by the Trade unions related to induction of a strong management, better material management and inventory control, optimum utilisation of machinery, procurement of quality materials, avoidance of waste, proper utilization of Government financial assistance, introduction of proper purchase procedures, improvement of human relations with the workers, proper control over stores and spares, improvement of industrial and economic management, optimum utilization of ancillaries divisions at Kalyani and doing away with the system of forming out components, reorientation of marketing division etc. Government have taken note of all these points. Since the undertaking has to complete with better organised units in the private sectors with wage levels which are almost $2\frac{1}{2}$ times Lower the new Chairman and Managing Director of the Corporation is appraising various measures to improve the economic viability of this undertaking.

Supply of defective Bucket Wheel Excavators by M.A.N. West Germany to Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited

2231. **SHRI V. VENKATESH :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited had procured two Bucket Wheel Excavators from M. A. N. West Germany during the year 1984-85 ;

(b) whether these Excavators broke down due to defective design and killed a number of workers during the year ;

(c) if so, the facts thereof.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) The Neyveli Lignite Corporation order two Bucket Wheel Excavators of 1400 litres capacity each on M/s. M.A.N of West Germany who have a collaboration with an Indian firm. The first excavator was commissioned in 1983-84 and the second in 1984-85. The long term performance test of the second excavator was started on 5.7.84 and completed on 1.10.84. Since some cracks were observed in the superstructure, repairs were started on 6.10.84. When the original weldings in one of the thrust plates were being cut to take up welding afresh, the counter-weight boom collapsed causing fatal injuries to three persons serious injuries to one and minor injuries to three others.

In addition to an internal enquiry conducted by the NLC, the accident was enquired into by the Directorate General Mines Safety and by a West German Expert. The enquiry reports are under examination to determine, inter-alia, whether there have been any design deficiencies in the equipment.

[*Translation*]

Contract Given to USSR for Drilling of Gas and Oil

2232. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and conditions on which contract for drilling of gas and oil has been given to Soviet Union in Khambhat area ;

(b) the areas in the country where contracts for drilling are proposed to be given to foreign companies and the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for giving contracts to other companies when the necessary equipment and technicians for drilling are available with the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) As part of the general agreement entered into between

ONGC and techno-export USSR, for carrying out intensive and integrated exploration of hydrocarbons in two onshore basins of India (namely Cambay and Cauvery Basins), Techno-export USSR is to conduct drilling work in Cambay (Khambhat) basin. The main terms and conditions of the agreement inter-alia stipulate that

— the scope of work shall consist of complete operations on turn key basis.

— the prices for works shall be fixed by mutual negotiations of the contracts on the basis of world market prices

— Techno-export while working out feasibility report, shall make every endeavour to ensure that atleast 70% of the total cost of the project is covered by Soviet credit and shall train the personnel attached by Commission

— and the operation shall be terminated at the conclusions of the works by the end of 1995 unless specifically extended by mutual agreement.

(b) and (c) The terms and conditions for oil exploration and production by foreign oil companies in the country have not yet been finalised. The proposal to invite foreign companies to take up exploration in India is to supplement the efforts of ONGC and Oil India Limited.

[*English*]

Power Generation and Distribution to States

2233. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total power generation and distribution to States and Union Territories during the Sixth Plan, State-wise and year-wise figures ; and

(b) the steps taken for the same during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) statewise/yearwise net energy

Sixth Plan, taking into account own generation, utilisation of power from common/central stations and exchanges with neighbouring systems is given in the statement below.

(b) In order to increase power generation and power availability in the country, it is programmed to add new generating capacity of 22,245 MW during VII Plan period. Measures are also being taken to increase generation from the existing thermal capacity. These measures include :

(i) Assistance to SEBs/Power Stations for undertaking plant betterment programmes.

- (ii) Assistance to SEBs/Power stations for procurement of requisite quality and quantity of coal and also spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources.
- (iii) Visit of task forces and roving teams to identify weak areas requiring improvement and preparation of time bound programmes for rectification.
- (iv) Training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel.
- (v) Implementation of a Centrally sponsored Renovation and Modernisations scheme for thermal stations, with Central loan assistance.

Statement

Net Energy Availability in various States during VI Plan

State/System/Region	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-1984	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTHERN REGION					
Haryana	3526	3972	4293	4204	3963
H. P. incl. BSL	345	387	489	536	650
Jammu and Kashmir	981	1067	1217	1214	1270
Punjab incl. NFF	6186	6366	7204	7787	7741
Rajasthan	3997	4219	4388	5617	5903
Uttar Pradesh	10515	11781	14374	13674	14193
Delhi	2782	3182	3584	3817	4448
Chandigarh	231	249	270	278	303
Region	28663	31223	35819	37121	38471
WESTERN REGION					
Gujarat	9413	10132	10771	11846	12784
Madhya Pradesh	5871	6448	7413	8701	10232
Maharashtra incl. Goa	17507	18603	19320	20858	23102
Region	32791	35183	37504	41405	41118

1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTHERN REGION					
Andhra Pradesh	6707	8117	9537	10045	12036
Karnataka	7050	7873	8004	8299	9532
Kerala	3553	3899	3912	3704	4662
Tamil Nadu incl.	10942	11518	11002	10449	13580
Pondicherry					
Region	28252	31407	32455	32497	39810
EASTERN REGION					
Bihar	2235	2527	2856	2635	2678
West Bengal incl. Sikkim	5175	5582	6041	6109	6621
D.V.C.	3802	4666	4856	5134	5344
Orissa	3116	3513	3785	3948	4339
Region	14328	16288	17038	17826	18982
NORTH EASTERN REGION	898	1175	1409	1490	1623
ALL INDIA	104932	115276	124225	130339	145013

Opening of Zonal Departmental Telegraph offices in Bhubaneswar City (Orissa)

2234. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Zonal Departmental Telegraph Offices at Old Town, Baramunda, Forest Park and Mancheswar in Bhubaneswar city have become very important due to the rapid expansion of Bhubaneswar city ;

(b) if so, the reason why Departmental Telegraph Offices at these places are not being opened ; and

(c) whether telegrams meant for Sahidnagar DTO at Bhubaneswar instead of being sent by wire, are being sent by messengers with a view to closing down of this DTO ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. The Telegraph Traffic for these localities is negligible.

(b) Opening of Departmental Telegraph Offices are based on Traffic justification.

(c) No, Sir. Telegrams meant for Sahidnagar Departmental Telegraph Offices in Bhubaneswar are sometimes sent by messenger, with view to quicken the delivery of the messages and not for closing down of this Departmental Telegraph Office.

[*Translation*]

Conversion of Phaphamau-Allahabad Exchange into Cross Bar System

2235. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to convert the Telephone Exchange of Phaphamau-Allahabad into cross-bar system so as to ensure its proper functioning ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be ready and start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) No,
Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

[English]

**Setting up of Industries in backward
areas of Bihar**

2236. SHRIMATI PARBHAWATI
GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY
be pleased to state :

(a) the number of backward areas in
Bihar State ;

(b) whether the Union Government
have any proposal to set up industries in
these backward areas during the Seventh
Five Year Plan ;

(c) the names of areas in which indus-
tries are likely to be set up ; and

(d) the quantum of financial assistance
being allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVE-
LOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :
(a) 19 districts of Bihar have been identified
as industrially backward.

(b) to (d) Setting up of industries in
any particular district/area is the primary
concern of the State Government concerned.
Central Government, however, supplements
their efforts by providing various fiscal
concessions & subsidies available for setting
up industries in backward areas. There is
no question of selecting any particularly
area as the intention is to cover all States
and particularly the backward areas for
industrial dispersal and development.

Import of Machining lines by Maruti

2237. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased
to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the contract
for supplying equipment and setting up of
the two machining lines of Maruti Udyog
had been awarded to a Japanese firm ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that
Directorate General of Technical Develop-
ment had recommended for Indian Techno-
logy which is adequate for the field and
qualitatively equal with assurance of timely
supply ; and

(c) whether such deals by Maruti
Udyog will affect the growth and promotion
of indigenous technology in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVE-
LOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In view of the Commitment
to indigenise the Car to 95% within the
stipulated period, Maruti Udyog Ltd. could
not wait for indigenous development of the
machining lines and as such has resorted to
imports.

Sick units

2238. SHRIMATI BASAVA
RAJESWARI : Will the Minister of
INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of units which had
become sick by the end of Sixth Five Year
Plan ;

(b) the total amount involved in such
units ;

(c) the number of units already nego-
tiated and taken over by Government till
now ; and

(d) the names of such units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVE-
LOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :
(a) and (b) Data on sick industrial
units assisted by banks are collected by the
Reserve Bank of India as per the defini-
tion of sickness adopted by it. According
to the latest Data (Provisional) furnished
by the Reserve Bank of India, the number

of sick units as at the end of December 1984 was 93,282 (Small scale : 91,450 ; Medium scale : 1287 ; and Large scale : 545) and the total amount outsidings against these units was Rs. 3638.39 crores.

(c) and (d) At present, there are 28 industrial units whose management have been taken over under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. A list of these undertakings is shown in the Statement below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the undertaking
1.	M/s India Machinery Company Ltd.
2.	„ Krishna Silicate and Glass Works Ltd.
3.	„ Associated Industries (Assam) Ltd.
4.	„ India Belting and Cotton Mills Ltd.
5.	„ Gluconate Ltd.
6.	„ Engel India Machine and Tools Ltd.
7.	„ Plyboard Industries Ltd.
8.	„ Bengal Potteries Ltd.
9.	„ Cauvery Spg. and Wvg. Mills.
10.	„ Priya Laxmi Mills Ltd.
11.	„ Sri Subhalaxmi Mills Ltd.
12.	„ Indore Textiles Ltd.
13.	„ Somasundram Supper Spg. Mills.
14.	„ Sri Ram Sugars and Industries Ltd. (Bobilli unit)
15.	„ Alok Udyog Vanaspati and Plywood Limited.
16.	„ Swadeshi Cotton, Mills.
17.	„ Sri Durga Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd.
18.	Dr. Paul Lohmann (India) Ltd.
19.	M/s Sri Ram Sugars and Industries Ltd. (Sithanagaram unit)

20. „ Brentford Electric (I) Ltd.
21. „ Lily Barley Mills Pvt. Ltd.
22. „ Lily Biscuits Pvt. Ltd.
23. „ Mahadev Textiles Mills.
24. „ Appolo Zipper Company Pvt. Ltd.
25. „ Indian Health Institute and Laboratory Ltd.
26. „ Motipur Sugar Factory Ltd.
27. „ Mohini Mills Ltd.
28. „ Kanti Cotton Mills.

[Translation]

Parallel Postal Service in Bihar

2239. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some organised gangs have been running parallel postal service in Purnea, Farvisganj, Joghani, Katihar ; Kishanganj etc. areas of Bihar for the last several years ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Reports of only 2 such services operating at Muzzaffarpur and Kishanganj have been received.

(b) Whenever such cases come to notice, they are reported to police for prosecution under the provisions of Indian Post Office Act, so that these parties do not continue these activities.

[English]

Clearance of Lower Pampa Hydro-Electric Project in Kerala

2240. SHRI P.A. ANTHONY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation against giving clearance to the Lower Pampa Hydro-electric project in Kerala ; and

(b) the likelihood of giving clearance to the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir. Kerala State Authorities have intimated that the project is only in preliminary investigation stage and the project report has not been formulated as yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Change in existing prices of coal and power

2241. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing prices of coal and power are far below the costs of their production ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government to check the wastage of scarce fuels in the country ;

(d) whether Government propose to change the existing pricing policy for the energy sector ; and

(e) is so, the changes proposed to be made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) The existing prices of coal are below the cost of production which has gone up due to increase in the cost of inputs, impact of higher depreciation and interest charges, escalation in salaries and wages on account of revision of ceiling for ex-gratia, revision of rates of dearness allowance including arrears, higher variable dearness allowances due to rise in the consumer price index, increase in the underground allowance and other expenses like increments, railway fare etc.

All efforts are being made to increase production and productivity in the coal companies with a view to providing them with a sound financial base as well as to make them fully poised to meet the growing demands for coal in the years to come. Various measures being adopted to increase production and improve productivity in coal companies include investment in new mines, fuller utilisation of mining capacity already created, more efficient use and better maintenance of equipment, stricter control of inventory and economy in the use of stores, better use of man power by controlling absenteeism and enforcing discipline and identification of surplus workers and their re-deployment after suitable training, better availability of scarce inputs like explosives, timber etc., reduction of pit-head stocks by faster movement and more systematic distribution, expeditious and timely completion of new projects and improvement ; in the law and order situation and control over mafia activities in Bihar-Bengal coalfields.

In so far as price and cost of production of power is concerned, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e) The Planning Commission in the Seventh Plan Document have referred to the need for having an integrated energy pricing structure which should not only reflect true cost of energy to the economy but also help to ensure the financial viability of the energy industries. It has also been suggested that the energy pricing policy should be such as would induce economy in its use in all sectors and encourage desired forms of inter - fuel substitution, including renewable energy wherever viable.

Sick Small Scale Industries

2242. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small scale industries, State-wise in the country ;

(b) State-wise number of sick units (in number, as well as in percentage of total units of the States concerned) ;

(c) the factors responsible for sickness ;

(d) the estimated value of production loss as well as loss in wages due to sickness ; and

(e) the measures under consideration of Government to check sickness and encourage small units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) A Statement showing the State-wise total number of small scale industrial units, sick small scale industrial units and their percentage, based on the data of Reserve Bank of India, is given below.

(c) and (d) A number of causes, both internal and external operating in combination or singly are responsible for industrial sickness. Some of the principal causes of

industrial sickness are management deficiency, inefficiency in financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R and D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequacy of demand, shortage of raw materials, finance and other inputs and infrastructural constraints. The information regarding the estimated value of loss in production as well as in wages due to sickness is not available.

(e) Measures under consideration for checkings-sickness and encouraging the growth of small scale industrial units are larger emphasis on quality improvement, upgradation of technology, modernisation of small scale industries through extension of institutional network for providing necessary back-up support, consolidation and improvement of workshop facilities, setting up of process-cum-product development centres and field testing stations, regional testing centres, tool rooms etc.

Statement

Statement showing total number of SSI units, total number of sick SSI units and share of sick SSI units as percentage of total SSI units for the years ending December 1981, December 1982 and December, 1983.

State/Union Territory	December 1981			December 1982			December 1983		
	Total No. of SSI units	Total No. of sick SSI units	Share of sick SSI units as% of total SSI units	Total No. of SSI units	Total No. of sick, SSI units	Share of sick SSI units as % of total SSI units	Total No. of SSI units	Total No. of sick, SSI units	Share of sick SSI units as % of total SSI units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	80343	1050	1.3	89885	4592	5.1	105274	5412	5.1
Assam	18469	1595	10.3	17458	2566	14.7	19352	4029	20.8
Bihar	53549	987	1.8	52571	2564	4.8	59605	3540	5.9
Gujarat	56292	881	1.6	71449	2564	3.6	84329	2600	3.1
Haryana	26999	204	0.8	20560	1107	5.4	26533	1172	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Himachal Pradesh	12720	74	0.6	10508	193	1.8	13669	216	1.6
J & K	9877	60	0.6	12988	449	3.5	16985	501	3.1
Karnataka	74773	2449	3.3	79966	4094	5.1	85189	4565	5.4
Kerala	51509	692	1.3	50271	1238	2.5	58528	1243	2.1
Madhya Pradesh	53417	495	0.9	61392	1197	1.9	73270	2329	3.2
Maharashtra	65308	2646	4.1	67476	5910	8.8	93712	7065	7.5
Orissa	44092	838	1.9	47051	1438	3.1	55270	2135	3.0
Punjab	41501	699	1.7	45632	1085	2.4	51980	898	1.7
Rajasthan	48180	475	1.0	50882	689	1.4	71343	887	1.8
Sikkim	76	—	—	225	—	—	321	—	—
Tamil Nadu	113667	1686	1.5	124004	8111	6.5	138238	16947	12.8
Uttar Pradesh	109610	1301	1.2	124883	6771	5.4	146.31	7801	5.0
West Bengal	77071	7827	10.2	91684	11201	12.2	102285	14165	13.0
Goa/Daman & Diu	2900	69	3.5	2235	133	6.0	3069	221	7.0
Andaman & Nicobar	57	—	—	118	22	18.6	160	23	14.0
Arunachal Pradesh	100	—	—	172	—	—	274	2	9.0
Chandigarh	2021	30	1.5	2166	77	3.6	2567	117	4.0
Delhi	15817	826	5.2	18385	1326	7.2	26695	1620	6.0
Dadra & Nagar									
Haveli	87	3	3.5	156	2	1.3	175	—	—
Lakshadweep	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
Manipur	799	284	35.5	1188	385	32.4	1196	339	2.0
Meghalaya	1070	26	2.5	1253	176	14.0	1813	189	1.0
Mizoram	110	—	—	226	2	0.9	206	1	
Nagaland	934	4	0.4	1212	51	4.2	1375	—	—
Pondicherry	1381	34	2.5	1266	489	38.6	2000	114	—
Tripura	1816	107	5.9	2411	177	7.3	2498	219	—
Total	960648	25342	2.6	1049675	58551	5.6	1243753	78351	

SOURCE : Reserve Bank of India.

[Translation]

STD Facility in Madhubani District of Bihar

2243. SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Madhubani District of Bihar, STD line has been laid but the same has not been commissioned so far and the people of the area are facing great hardship ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it would be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) UHF transmission link has been provided to Madhubani, however the telephone exchange at Madhubani remains to be automatized.

(b) Madhubani District Headquarter of Bihar has been planned to be provided with STD facility during 7th plan period.

Pension Benefit to Employees of Gramodyog

2244. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he had announced in the presence of the employees of khadi Gramodyog Bhawn, New Delhi on the 3rd October 1983 and again in the function organised by the Karamchari Sangh (employees union) on 14th July 1983 that the employees of the Khadi Bhawan will be given the benefit of pension ; and

(b) if so, the time by which pension benefit is likely to be given to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Minister had announced in 1983 that the request of the employees of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawn, New Delhi for inclusion in Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) Pension Scheme will be considered.

(b) The employees of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawn belong to Trading Establishment and their service conditions and incentives differ from the service conditions of regular establishments of KVIC, to whom pension is payable. The matter is, however, under the consideration of the Government.

Opening of New Petrol/Diesel Pumps in Madhya Pradesh

2245 SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) The plans in Bhopal, Sihor Raisen and Dewas districts of Madhya Pradesh where new petrol and diesel pumps are proposed to be opened in the near future and the number of petrol and diesel pumps proposed to be opened there ; and

(b) if no new petrol and diesel pumps are being opened, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Under its annual Marketing Plans the oil industry proposes to develop retail outlet (petrol/diesel) dealerships in Bhopal, Sihor, Raisen and Dewas districts of Madhya Pradesh as under :—

Name of the District	Location	No. of R. Os.
1. BHOPAL	Khajuri	1
	Bhopal by-pass	2
2. SIHOR	Nil *	
3. RAISEN	Mandideep	2
	Sultanpur Crossing	1
	Chiklod	1
4. DEWAS	Goharganj	1
	Pipal-Ranwa	1
	Harangaon	1
	Dewas City	1
	Kshipra	1
	Neori Village (Tehsil Begli)	1

* In case of Sihor, IOC will have a survey conducted for identifying locations for development of dealerships/distributorships.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Rural Electrification Schemes in Satna

2246. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Rural Electrification Schemes have been sanctioned for the district of Satna, and Vijayrahugarh and Badwara assembly constituencies of Satna Parliamentary constituency ;

(b) if so, their targets and how much have been achieved by 31st October, 1985 ; and

(c) whether there is any other Rural Electrification scheme to be sanctioned in Satna Parliamentary constituency and whether any survey is being made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The REC schemes sanctioned upto 31.3.1985 in Satna district of Madhya Pradesh, and Vijayrahugarh and Badwara assembly constituencies have targets of 1222 villages and 6979 pumpsets, against which 214 villages and 1991 pumpsets have been electrified upto 31.12.1984.

(c) Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has submitted four new REC schemes for Satna District to the REC. One scheme is under appraisal and 3 schemes have been returned to State Electricity Board for revision.

Alternative employment to the employees of closed units

2247. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial units closed down during the period of twelve months preceding 31st October, 1985 ;

(b) the number of closed units which were employing 300 or more employees each ; and,

(c) the steps taken by Government to have the units restarted or to provide alternative opportunities of employment to the affected workers ?

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

(a) and (b) The information regarding the industrial units lying closed in the country and details pertaining to them are not centrally maintained in the Ministry. However, information which is centrally collected by the Ministry of Labour on factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, which are lying closed for long or short duration is given in standard tabulated forms published in the Indian Labour Journal, which is a monthly publication of the Labour Bureau, Government of India. Copies of the publication are available in the Parliament House Library.

(c) It is neither feasible nor desirable for Government to restart every industrial unit which is closed down merely to protect the employment of those affected by such closure. However, as for revival of potentially viable sick industries, Government has issued certain policy guidelines in October 1981. The salient features of these guidelines have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 204 on 23.1.1985.

Further, Government have introduced a Bill in Lok Sabha titled "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Bill, 1985", *inter-alia* for establishing a quasi-judicial body to be known as the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction with powers to consider and suggest suitable measures for rehabilitation of sick industrial units after considering various aspects of sickness in individual units and alternative possibilities for revival and rehabilitation of such units.

[*Translation*]

Adulteration in petroleum products in Sitapur and Barabanki District, U.P.

2248. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received by Government regarding adulteration in petroleum products like diesel, petrol, kerosene, etc. during 1985 from Sitapur and Barabanki districts in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether Government have inquired into these complaints ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) One complaint against an IOC dealer at Haidergarh in Barabanki district of U.P. has been received during this year so far.

(b) and (c) : A joint team of the oil companies inspected the concerned retail outlet. No discrepancy in stock was found and the result of the prescribed spot check for adulteration was negative.

[*English*]

S.T.D. Facility in Mandla District of Madhya Pradesh

2249. SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether S.T.D. facility exists between (i) Mandla and Dindori, (ii) Mandla and Lakhnadaun and (iii) Dindori and Pedra in the Mandla District of Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the time by which this facility is likely to be provided ; and

(d) whether any action had been taken in this regard earlier also, if so, the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Due to limitation of resources, priority is being given to connect District Headquarters to State Capital. There is no plan at present to provide STD between (i) Mandla and Dindori (ii) Mandla and Lakhnadaun and (iii) Dindori and Pedra.

Production of Public Sector Undertakings

2250. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the production of public sector undertakings during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the allocation of funds during the same period ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to boost the production at profitability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the details of production for three years ending 1983—84 available in the Public Enterprises Survey 1983-84 (Volume I) placed on the Table of Lok Sabha on 15th March, 1985 ;

(b) The details of allocation of funds during the same period are available in the Budget Documents including performance budgets tabled annually ;

(c) The steps which have been taken ; or are under consideration, to improve the production and profitability of public enterprises include *inter alia* regular monitoring of performance, provision of captive and stand-by generation of power, investment in balancing facilities, upgradation of technology, training and retraining of personnel.

[*Translation*,

[Linking of Cities with Faizabad by S.T.D.

2251. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cities which have been
linked with Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh) by
S.T.D. services ; and

(b) the names of cities that are likely
to be linked with Faizabad by STD during
1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a)
Faizabad has been parented to Kanpur TAX
since August, 1984. List of stations available
on STD to Faizabad telephone subscribers
is given in the statement given below.

(b) No new city is likely to be linked
with Faizabad by STD during 1985-86.

Statement

List of Stations Available from Faizabad on S. T. D.

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Sl. No.	Name of the Station
1.	Bareilly	2.	Moradabad
3.	Shahjahanpur	4.	Sitapur
5.	Pilibhit	6.	Rampur
7.	Jaipur	8.	Kotah
9.	Udaipur	10.	Bhartpur
11.	Alwar	12.	Ajmer
13.	Beawar	14.	Agra
15.	Allahabad	16.	Lucknow
17.	Gorakhpur	18.	Rae-barali
19.	Varanasi	20.	Mirzapur
21.	Kanpur	22.	Delhi
23.	Patna	24.	Arah
25.	Bhubneshwar	26.	Chapra
27.	Cuttack	28.	Darbhanga
29.	Dhanbad	30.	Jamshedpur
31.	Katihar	32.	Motihari
33.	Muzaffarpur	34.	Ranchi
35.	Raurkela	36.	Samastipur
37.	Sasaram	38.	Dalminagar
39.	Nainital	40.	Chandigarh
41.	Gangatok	42.	Jalandhar
43.	Kosikalan	44.	Shillong
45.	Ahmedabad	46.	Mehsana
47.	Baroda	48.	Belgaum
49.	Bhopal	50.	Bombay
51.	Gandhinagar	52.	Hubli
53.	Indore	54.	Kolhapur
55.	Nadiad	56.	Nagpur
57.	Nasik	58.	Panjim
59.	Pune	60.	Rajkot
61.	Surat	62.	Vashj
63.	Kalyan		

[English]

Teesta Canal Fall Hydel Extension project

2252. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from West Bengal State Electricity Board for $3 \times 3 \times 7.5$ MW teesta Canal Fall Hydel Extension Project ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the project has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority ;

(d) the present position in the matter ; and

(e) the reasons for delay in clearance of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (e) The project reports of Teesta Canal Falls No. I, II and III combined and No. IV Hydro-electric Project ($3 \times 3 \times 7.5$ MW) have been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and the Department of Environment. The scheme was sanctioned by the Planning Commission in September, 1985.

Broad Banding Scheme for Chemical Industry

2253. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to extend the broad banding scheme to the chemical industry as a whole for the purpose of licensing ;

(b) if so, whether any proposal from the Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association has also been received by Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association has made a proposal for broad banding of product groups of chemical/Plastics/Drug Industries into 26 different categories.

The Government is yet to take a view on the proposal.

Performance of Thermal and Hydel Power Stations

2254. DR. A. K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of those thermal and hydel power stations under State Government agencies and Central sector the power generation of which has declined in the last two years, with details thereof ;

(b) the names of those power stations, the capacity utilisation of which has been the best, stating their plant load factor ; and

(c) whether in the plants mentioned in (a), sub-standard equipments, ill-maintenance corruption in coal supply and theft are also responsible for the poor performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Names of thermal and hydel power stations under State Government Agencies and Central Sector, in which there is declining trend in power generation during 1983-84, and/or 1984-85 as composed to 1982-83 are given in statements I and II given below.

(b) Plant Load Factor (PLF) is not a parameter for judging the performance of hydel power stations. Names of thermal power stations having PLF of 70% and above during the last three years are given in statement III given below.

(c) Generation in some of the power stations mentioned in (a) above, has also been adversely affected due to deficiencies in equipment, deficiencies in operation and maintenance and poor quality of coal etc.

Statement 1

List of Thermal Power Station which generated less in 1983-84 or 1984-85 with reference to 1982-83 together with yearwise generation

1. State Electricity Boards.

Name of Station	Generation (Gwh)		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
I. P. Station	1312	1245	1527
Rajghat	76	57	75
Faridabad Extn.	447	441	440
Panipat	692	630	765
Obra	5581	4855	4038
Panki	1108	1024	1095
Harduaganj 'A'	195	162	252
Harduaganj B and C	1348	1424	1162
Dhuvaran	3523	3241	3098
Ukai	3270	2791	2910
Utran	372	345	319
Koradi	4010	3450	3403
Khaperkheda	198	223	147
Paras	430	357	249
Parli	1780	1657	1754
Korba II	1142	1136	777
Korba III	1294	755	1181
Kothagudem B	521	467	619
Ramagundem B	424	399	276
Vijayawada	2910	3106	2847
Ennore	1483	1103	1427
Basin Bridge	213	87	87
Patratu	2198	1866	1984
Santaldih	1284	1156	1039
Gouripur	43	29	30
Gas Turbine (W. B.)	190	58	65
Chandrapur	110	131	92

2. Central Sector

Badarpur	3063	3078	3014
Bokaro	1022	972	915

Statement II

List of Hydro Power Stations which generated less in 1983-84 or 1984-85 with reference to 1982-83 together with yearwise generation.

I. State Electricity Boards

Name of Station	Generation (Gwh)		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4
Giri Bata	272	272	190
Lower Jhelum	600	578	565
Chennai Upper Sindh others	307	316	207
Rihand	661	520	923
Yamuna St. II (Chibro)	944	987	775
Yamuna St. I and IV	642	592	523
Obra	242	198	332
Ganga Canal	225	190	208
Matatilla	129	37	—
Chilla	828	850	708
Koyna Dam	4247	4478	4073
Vaiterna	159	116	159
T.B. Dam	249	214	259
Nagarjuna Sagar	2240	2081	1958
Sharavathy	5043	4695	4851
Jog	610	554	511
Sivasamudram	154	131	138
Shimshapura	133	123	138
Linganamakki	262	249	216
Iddukki	2391	1435	1936
Sabirigiri	1072	849	1377
Kundah I—5	1450	858	1665

1	2	3	4
Kodayar	239	210	245
Sholayar	228	276	215
Pykara	360	219	393
Sarkarpathi	113	97	144
Moyar	146	91	170
Papanasam	104	85	125
Kyrdemkulai	180	181	155
II. Central Sector			
Baira Siul	823	846	656
Bhakira Ganguwal Kotla	6887	7007	5931
Pong	1454	1521	1190

Statement III

List of Thermal Power stations with achieved 70% or more P.L.F. during 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 (April—October).

Name of Station	Plant Load Factor (%)			
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (April-Oct.)
State Electricity Board				
Dhuvaran	75.2	69.1	66.2	52.6
Parli	75.3	69.9	74.2	86.6
Uran (G.T.)	56.9	75.6	61.6	30.2
Vijaywada	79.1	84.2	77.4	87.4
Ramagundem 'B'	77.4	72.7	50.4	90.3
Central Sector				

Legal Aid to Poor in Orissa

2255. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE
be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by Orissa Government in giving free legal aid and advice to the poor during the last two years ; and

(b) the amount sanctioned by Central Government to Orissa Government to extend this scheme during 1983, 1984 and 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, the progress made by the Orissa Legal Aid and advice Board during the last two years is as follows :—

Year.	No. of persons given Aid and Advice.	No. of Legal Aid Camps held.	No. of beneficiaries.
1983	4279	105	3708
1984	16588	115	2135

(b) The said Committee has not received any request from the Orissa Government for grants-in-aid in 1983 to 1985. However, the following grants-in-aid have been sanctioned in favour of the Orissa Legal Aid & Advice Board :—

Month.	Amount.	Purpose.
February, 1983	Rs. 50,000	Training of para-legals, publication of booklet in Orriya language on legal literacy etc.
March, 1984	Rs. 1,00,000	Implementation of various legal aid programmes in the State of Orissa.
1985	Nil	

Telephone Exchange Buildings on Hire

2256. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchange buildings taken on hire in the country as on 30.6.1985 ; and

(b) the number of buildings out of them of which hire agreement are over but are still under the occupation of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Rules and Guidelines for Grant of Licences of Petrol Pumps in States

2257. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the rules and guidelines evolved by Government for grant of licences of petrol pumps in each State ; and

(b) the number of such petrol pumps operating in each State and the details of Oil Corporations under which these petrol pumps are functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The Oil Industry develops retail outlets for petrol and diesel based on the demand potential in an area and economic viability, taking into account data relating to volumes and distances. Appointment of dealers for the reserved (70%) and the open (30%) categories is made by the oil companies on the basis of recommendations of the Oil Selection Boards.

(b) The requisite information is given in the statement below.

Statement

Name of the State/ Union Territory	IOC	IOC (AOD)	HPC	BPC	IBP
Andhra Pradesh	366		323	291	83
Assam	89	143	24		5
Bihar	283		189	202	86
Delhi	80		65	61	25
Gujarat	346		199	219	85
Haryana	166		99	77	85
Karnataka	299		237	241	28
Kerala	194		224	186	19
Madhya Pradesh	315		203	211	35
Maharashtra	397		447	458	63
Orissa	110		77	86	2
Punjab	340		161	182	175
Rajasthan	281		209	180	22
Tamil Nadu	420		404	379	29
Uttar Pradesh	648		332	387	247
West Bengal	307		260	248	89
Chandigarh	6		7	4	
Dadra/Nagar Haveli	1		1		
Goa/Daman/Diu	9		24	30	1
Himachal Pradesh	27		11	18	2
Jammu and Kashmir	55		15	29	1
Pondicherry	11		7	4	1
Meghalaya	13	15	4		
Manipur	5	8			
Mizoram	3	4			
Nagaland	7	10			
Sikkim	5			2	
Tripura	6	21			
Andaman/Nicobar	1				
Arunachal Pradesh	6	10			

Parenting of Talai Small Automatic Telephone Exchange to Ghumarwin

2258. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether parenting Talai Small Automatic Exchange to Ghumarwin has since been completed ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Complete stores have been received recently and the work of parenting Talai Small Automatic Exchange to Ghumarwin is likely to be completed by 31.3.1986.

Opening of Petrol/Diesel and LPG Agencies in Andhra Pradesh

2259. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, where petroleum/diesel outlets and gas agencies were allotted during 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 ;

(b) the names of the places where these outlets/agencies have since been opened ;

(c) the likely date by which outlets/agencies would be opened at the remaining places ;

(d) whether any cases for allotment are still pending with Government and the reasons for not allotting them so far ; and

(e) the likely date by which these are proposed to be allotted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The requisite information is given in the statement I given below.

(b) The requisite information is given in the statement II given below.

(c) and (e) Considering the various steps which precede the commissioning of R.O. dealerships and LPG distributorships, it does not seem feasible to indicate a date by which the remaining ones will be commissioned.

(d) In several cases, allotment/commissioning has not been possible so far owing to one or the other of the following reasons —

(i) the need to re-advertise for fresh applications,

(ii) the selection has not been completed

(iii) failure of the first empanelled candidate to commission the dealership and the need to call upon the second one to do so, etc.

Statement I

S. No.	Name of the Location	District
	L P G	
1.	Cuddapah	Cuddapah
2.	Vijayawada (8)	Krishna
3.	Masulipatnam	-do-
4.	Gudiwada	-do-
5.	Machilipatnam (2)	-do-
6.	Rajamundry (3)	E. Godavari
7.	Kakinada (3)	-do-
8.	Ramchandrapuram	-do-
9.	Dowleshwaram	-do-
10.	Visakhapatnam (7)	Visakhapatnam
11.	Hyderabad (14)	Hyderabad
12.	HYS/SEC'BAD-A(2)	-do-

S. No.	Name of the Location	District	S. No.	Name of the Location	District
13.	HYD/SEC'BAD-B(2)	-do-	53.	Zaharabad	-do-
14.	HYD/SEC'BAD-C	-do-	54.	Medak	-do-
15.	HYD/SEC'BAD(2)	-do-	55.	Bodhan	Nizamabad
16.	Nirmal	Adilabad	56.	Nizamabad (2)	-do-
17.	Hindupur	Anantapur	57.	Kamareddy	-do-
18.	Dharmavaram	-do-	58.	Gadwal	Mahboobnagar
19.	Tadpatri	-do-	59.	Mahboobnagar	-do-
20.	Gooty	-do-	60.	Wanarpathi	-do-
21.	Guntakal	-do-	61.	Narayanpet	-do-
22.	Kadiri	-do-	62.	Ramagundam	Karimnagar
23.	Nellore (2)	-do-	63.	Karimnagar (2)	-do-
24.	Srikakulam	Srikakulam	64.	Jagtyal	-do-
25.	Nandyal	Kurnool	65.	Tirupathi	Chittoor
26.	Adoni	-do-	66.	Punganur	-do-
27.	Srisailem	-do-	67.	Srikalahasti	-do-
28.	Yemmiganur	-do-	68.	Cheerala	Prakasam
29.	Kurnool	-do-	69.	Markapur	-do-
30.	Guntur (3)	Guntur	RETAIL OUTLET		
31.	Chilkaluripet	-do-	S. No.	Name of the Location	District
32.	Ponnur	-do-	1.	Kothagudem	Hammam
33.	Machirla	-do-	2.	Pollavaram	W. Godavari
34.	Narasaraopet	Guntur	3.	Bheemavaram	-do-
35.	Hyderabad (2)	Rangareddy	4.	Attili	-do-
36.	Warrangal (2)	Warrangal	5.	Lakkavaram	-do-
37.	Jangoan	-do-	6.	Yeldurthi	Kurnool
38.	Bheemavaram	W. Godavari	7.	Yemnignur	-do-
39.	Eluru (2)	-do-	8.	Chagealmarri	-do-
40.	Tadepalligudem	-do-	9.	Sirvel	-do-
41.	Narsapur	-do-	10.	Alur	-do-
42.	Khammam	Khammam	11.	Peapalli	-do-
43.	Miryalguda	Nalgonda	12.	Mulug	Warangal
44.	Nalgonda	-do-	13.	Chityal	-do-
45.	Suryapet	-do-	14.	Nellikudur	-do-
46.	Visakhapatnam (2)	Vizag	15.	Vardhannapet	-do-
47.	Anakapalle	-do-	16.	Kazipet	-do-
48.	Vizianagaram (2)	Vizianagaram	17.	Jungalapalli	-do-
49.	Srungavara Piokota	-do-	18.	Yayupuri Cross Road	Secunderabad
50.	Sripur Kagaznagar	Adilabad	19.	Gooty	Anantapur
51.	Bellampalli	-do-			
52.	Sadasivpet	Medak			

S. No. Name of the Location District

20.	Kanekal	-do-
21.	Gooty I	-do-
22.	Kalluru	-do-
23.	Yadiki	-do-
24.	Chellamathur	-do-
25.	Nagasamodaram	-do-
26.	Mudigubba	-do-
27.	Gooty II	-do-
28.	Puttapparthi	-do-
29.	Chapra	Srikakulam
30.	Lakikireddipalli	Cuddapah
31.	Maddanur	-do-
32.	Maidakur	-do-
33.	Bhangaragudam	Khamam
34.	Bonakal	-do-
35.	Burgampedu	-do-
36.	Chatti	-do-
37.	Khamman Cross Road	-do-
38.	Mothkur	Nalgonda
39.	Wadepalli	-do-
40.	Tungaturthi	-do-
41.	Nidamanur	-do-
42.	Balacheruvu	Vizag
43.	Malkapuram	-do-
44.	Nagulappulapadu	Prakasam
45.	Uppuguntur	-do-
46.	Gajapathinagaram	Vasianagaram
47.	Vishakapatnam 'B'	Vishakapatnam
48.	Vishakapatnam 'A'	-do-
49.	Paderu	-do-
50.	Bheamgal	Nizamabad
51.	Nizamabad	-do-
52.	Gopalpet	-do-
53.	Manik Bhandar	-do-
54.	Rudrur	-do-
55.	Vijayawada	Krishna
56.	Visannapeta	-do-
57.	Gilakaladindi	-do-
58.	Gollapudi	-do-
59.	Atmakur	Nellore
60.	Kota	-do-

S. No. Name of the Location District

61.	Venkatagiri	-do-
62.	Rapur	-do-
63.	Myapadu	-do-
64.	Rebbana	Adilabad
65.	Neredigonda	-do-
66.	Nathavalso	Vizianagaram
67.	Ranasthalam	-do-
68.	Kothavalsa	-do-
69.	Vizag	-do-
70.	Madchal (2)	Rangareddy
71.	Uppal/Tarnaka	-do-
72.	Pargi	-do-
73.	Palmakul	-do-
74.	Shanirpet	-do-
75.	Kakinada	E. Godavari
76.	Angara	-do-
77.	Prattipadu	E. Godavari
78.	Ambajipet	-do-
79.	Ramaniahpet	-do-
80.	Mummidibaran	-do-
81.	Annavaram	-do-
82.	Chittoor	Chittoor
83.	Rangampet	-do-
84.	Gangadhara Neelore	-do-
85.	Mettuguda	Hyderabad
86.	Puranapul	-do-
87.	Sarkatpura	-do-
88.	Madhipatnam	-do-
89.	Narsapur Road	-do-
90.	Visakh Steel Plant	Visakh
91.	Visakh Steel City	-do-
92.	Anakapalli	-do-
93.	Anandepuram	-do-
94.	Sriharupuram	-do-
95.	Yellamanchalli	-do-
96.	Talapalem	-do-
97.	Nakapalli	-do-
98.	Atmakur	Mehboobnagar
99.	Ieej	-do-
100.	Makhtal	-do-
101.	Kolapur	-do-

S. No.	Name of the Location	District	S. No.	Name of the Location	District
102.	Bijanapalle	-do-	109.	Nakari Kallu	-do-
103.	Devarkadra	-do-	110.	Karampudi	-do-
104.	Amangal	-do-	111.	Ramagundam	Karimnagar
105.	Guntur by Pass	Guntur	112.	Kataram	Karimnagar
106.	Bhattiprolu	-do-	113.	Godavarikhani	-do-
107.	Percherla	-do-	114.	Paddapalli	-do-
108.	Ankireddipalem	-do-	115.	Dharmaram	-do-

Statement II

L. P. G.

S. No.	Name of the Location	S. No.	Name of the Location
1.	Cuddapah	29.	Tadpatri
2.	Vijayawada (3)	30.	Tirupathi
3.	Rajamundry (3)	31.	Kakinada (2)
4.	Masulipatnam	32.	HYD/SEC'BAD
5.	Visakhapatnam (7)	33.	Jagtyal
6.	Hyderabad (13)	34.	Karimnagar (2)
7.	Hindupur	35.	Gudiwada
8.	Nellore (2)	36.	Machilipatnam
9.	Srikakulam	37.	Adoni
10.	Nandyal	38.	Miryalguda
11.	HYD/SEC'BAD-A (2)	39.	Niryabad (2)
12.	HYD/SEC'BAD-B (2)	40.	Cheerala
13.	HYD/SEC'BAD-C	41.	Markapur
14.	Guntur (3)	42.	Warrangal (2)
15.	Chilikaluripet	43.	Bheemavarm
16.	Vizianagaram (2)	44.	Gurtakal
17.	Dharmavaram	45.	Mehboobnagar
18.	Srisailem	46.	Nalgonda
19.	Yemmiganur	47.	Eluru
20.	Sripur Kagaznagar	48.	Narsapur
21.	Sadasivpet	49.	Srikalabasti
22.	Bodhan	50.	Jangoan
23.	Ramchandrapuram	51.	Ponnur
24.	Nirmal	52.	Bellampalli
25.	Gadwal	53.	Kadiri
26.	Dowelshwaram	54.	Zaharabad
27.	Kurnool	55.	Wanarpathi
28.	Ramagundam	56.	Anakapalle

RETAIL OUTLET

S. No.	Name of the Location	S. No.	Name of the Location
1.	Mulug	34.	Gangadhara Nellore
2.	Yayupuri Cross Road	35.	Angara
3.	Gooty	36.	Ambajipet
4.	Kalluru	37.	Ankireddipalem
5.	Chellamathur	38.	Bhangaragudam
6.	Chittoor	39.	Bonakal
7.	Rangampet	40.	Burgampadu
8.	Mettuguda	41.	Visannapeta
9.	Visakh Steel Plant	42.	Mothkur
10.	Anakapalli	43.	Venkatagiri
11.	Annandapuram	44.	Nellikudur
12.	Sriharupuram	45.	Kazipet
13.	Atmakur (2)	46.	Paddapalli
14.	Ieej	47.	Tungaturthi
15.	Guntur by Pass	48.	Gajapathinagaram
16.	Ramagundam	49.	Jungalapalli
17.	Kataram	50.	Maidakur
18.	Bheemgal	51.	Nidamanur
19.	Puranapul	52.	Makhta
20.	Barkatpura	53.	Uppal/Tarnaka
21.	Yellamanchalli	54.	Pargi
22.	Talapalem	55.	Palmakul
23.	Vijayawada	56.	Uppuguntur
24.	Peapalli	57.	Neredigonda
25.	Rebbana	58.	Nakari Kallu
26.	Nizamabad	59.	Shamirpet
27.	Kota	60.	Karampud
28.	Mudigubba	61.	Kothavalsa
29.	Visakh Steel City	62.	Attili
30.	Nakapalli	63.	Myapadu
31.	Bheemavaram	64.	Manik Bhandar
32.	Medchal (2)	65.	Vardhannapet
33.	Bhattiprolu	66.	Bijanapalle

Multi-Purpose Gas from Coal

2260. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new energy-efficient technology which provides for production of multi-purpose gas from any quality of coal has been offered in India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to develop it ; and

(d) how far it will be helpful in solving the problem of shortage of fuel oil and fuel gas ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) The material is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House,

Increase in Prices of Molasses

2261. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of molasses has been increased recently ;

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

(c) the names of the industries which affected by this price rise ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check the rising trend of prices of molasses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) The prices of molasses are controlled under Molasses Control Order, 1961. The Government has not revised the prices of molasses after October, 1975.

Manufacture of INH Drug

2262. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the priority list of medicines that are imported ;

(b) whether INH required for T. B. patients, is imported while India has sufficient capacity to manufacture the same ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to manufacture INH-drug in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No such priority list has been drawn up by Government.

(b) In 1984-85, some quantities were imported because of production problems. The current requirements can be met by indigenous production.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of Departmental Buildings for head Post Offices and sub Post Offices

2263. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the North West Postal Circle has chalked out any programme for the construction of departmental buildings for head post offices and departmental sub post offices during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the names of the institutions, District-wise for each constituent State of the Circle, where the buildings would be taken up for construction during this year ;

(c) if not, the likely date by which its programme would be finalised ; and

(d) the names of the institutions, District-wise, proposed for this propose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details one indicated in the Statement given below. This is subject to availability of funds.

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

Statement

List of Building Works to be taken up in North-Western Postal Circle, State-wise during 1985-86

HARYANA STATE	District
1. Ambala General Post Office	Ambala
2. Sadar Bazar Sub Post Office	Ambala
3. Bahadurgarh Head Post Office	Rohtak
4. NIT Faridabad Head Post Office (vertical extension)	Faridabad
5. Nangal Chaudhary Sub Post Office	Mohindergarh

PUNJAB STATE

1. Khanna Head Post Office	Ludhiana
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U. T. CHANDIGARH

1. Chandigarh Sector 9 Sub Post Office	Chandigarh
2. Chandigarh Sector 29 Sub Post Office	Chandigarh
3. Chandigarh Sector 30 Sub Post Office	Chandigarh

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Hamirpur Head Post Office (Extension)	Hamirpur
2. Mandi Sub Post Office	Kulu
3. Rampur Bushahar Head Post Office	Rampur
4. Palampur Head Post Office	Kangra
5. Pooh Sub Post Office	Kinnaur

Downgradation and upgradation of extra departmental sub offices and extra departmental branch offices

2264. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Postal authorities have downgraded any extra departmental sub-offices to the status of extra departmental branch post offices and upgraded a number of extra departmental branch offices to the status of extra departmental sub post offices during the past three years, including current financial year ; and

(b) if so, the details of downgradations and upgradations for each Postal Circle (State-wise) for each constituent State and the reasons therefor in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Opening of a branch of Small industries service Institute

2265. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved the opening of a branch of small Industries Service Institute at Hamirpur and an extension centre at Mehatpur in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the Branch and the centre would be opened ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard and the reasons for delay ?

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

(a) to (c) : Requests have been received for opening of a Branch Small Industries Service Institute at Hamirpur and Extension Centre at Mehatpur in Himachal Pradesh which are under examination.

Employment to dependants of deceased Employees in Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

2266. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of giving employment to the dependants of the deceased employees pending with the Bharat Coking Coal Limited as on 1 October, 1985 under National Coal Wage Agreement—III, the details thereof indicating the period in each case for which these are pending ;

(b) whether there is some maximum time limit within which such cases are to be cleared, if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the cases of dependants of regular employees only are considered while no such mention is there in National Coal Wage Agreement—III ; and

(d) if so, the justification for excluding casual employees ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Contract for Offshore Drilling Project in Eastern Region

2267. **SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission had decided to give the entire contract for its first offshore drilling project in the Eastern region to an American oil exploring company ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the conditions and other terms on which the agreement has been arrived ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Renovation of Kolaghat Telephone Exchange

2268. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Telephone Department to renovate the Kolaghat Telephone Exchange in the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present 100 line manual exchange will be replaced by a new board.

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

Construction of Thermal Power Plants

2269. **SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction of Thermal Power Plants is likely to be taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan in Orissa ;

(b) if so, what would be the estimated cost, capacity and location of each of these plants ;

(c) whether such plants will be located in others States also during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(d) if so, what would be the location of these plants in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat ;

(e) whether there will be any foreign collaboration in the plants ; and

(f) if so, what will be the amount of foreign exchange involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are given below :—

Name of the scheme	Capacity (MW)	Appx. Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)
Ib T.P.S. Talcher STPS	4 × 210	888
(Central sector)	2 × 500	955

(c) and (d) The locations where thermal plants are under construction in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat include :—

MAHARASHTRA	KARNATAKA
1. Chandrapur Extn.	1. Raichur TPS St. I
2. Uran G.T. Extn.	2. Raichur TPS St. II
3. Khaperkheda Extn.	
	GUJARAT
4. Parli Extn.	1. Wanakbori Extn.
5. Trombay Unit-6	2. Sikka Replacement
	3. Gandhi Nagar Extn.
ANDHRA PRADESH	4. Kutch Lignite.
1. Vijayawada Exten.	
2. Ramagundam STPS (Central Sector)	

The CEA have accorded techno-economic clearance to certain new thermal power schemes in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Gujarat.

(e) and (f) Thermal Projects are being tied up for World Bank Group and other external assistance from time to time. The exact quantum of foreign assistance becomes known after the finalisation of arrangements.

Cost and time overruns of Power Projects

2270. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has asked power engineers to reduce the high cost and time overruns of power projects by efficient project management technique including computerised monitoring system ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) During the recent Conference of the Power Ministers of States, the need for effective monitoring of ongoing projects to reduce high cost and time overruns was emphasised. States were asked to ensure timely completion of projects utilising modern techniques of project implementation. The monitoring methodology should be oriented towards identification and solution of problems which militated against time schedule being strictly adhered to.

Encouragement to use of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

2271. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to take to encourage the use of new and renewable sources of energy ;

(b) what are the fiscal incentives presently available ;

(c) whether any independent survey has been conducted in this regard ;

(d) if so, the number of bio-gas plants which are not functioning at present ; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the costs of solar thermal systems and make these more attractive ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Steps taken to encourage the use of new and renewable sources of energy include, technical advice and support, subsidies and other fiscal incentives for construction/installation of renewable energy systems and devices, arranging demonstration programmes, training programmes for villagers, spread of awareness through seminars, symposia, Radio and T. V ; setting up and utilisation of State Nodal agencies and Regional Offices. Efforts are being continued to extend the coverage of the existing programmes to more areas and to further reduce costs and improve efficiency of these devices through R & D.

(b) Fiscal incentives presently available are subsidies for some systems/devices, enhanced depreciation rate for Industries for Income-Tax and inclusion of some of these systems for priority bank lending. A number of these systems are exempt from excise duties. Custom duty is not levied on Aero Generators, permanent magnet field DC motors for electrically operated two wheelers or three wheelers etc. A majority of State Governments have also exempted these items from Sales Tax.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Evaluation survey of biogas plants conducted in 1984-85 by three independent agencies indicate that for the statistically sampled plants surveyed in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and Tamilnadu, only 12.9% were found not functioning and of this also many had only minor operational problems.

(e) Research and development efforts are being continued to reduce costs of solar thermal systems, improve their efficiency and make them more popular. A number of manufacturers have undertaken production and installation of solar thermal systems so as to create better competition and reduction of costs. Stimulation of the market for these systems would also increase volume production necessary for cost reduction. Technical guidelines have been issued by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources with a view to facilitate production of standard and durable products.

Production and Consumption of Drugs

2272. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the bulk drugs on which wholesale price index is based ;

(b) the production and price per kg. of each drug during the base year and the production and price during 1984-85 ; and

(c) the total consumption of each drug in the country during base year and the consumption of each during 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Information to the extent available is indicated in the Statement given below. Details of production of the drugs referred to, their consumption and prices during the base year are not available.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Bulk Drug	Production during the year 1984-85 (tonnes)	Price fixed under DPCO 1979 during 1984-85 (Rs./Kg.)
1.	Amodiaquine	24.41	525.00
2.	Chloramphenicol Powder	136.65	756.00
3.	INH	192.56	174.00
4.	Benzyl Procaine Penicillin	Not available	856.71 (per BU)
5.	PAS and Salts	119.07	99.92 (PAS Sodium) 105.34 (PAS Acid) 127.20 (Calcium PAS) 100.40 (Calcium B PAS)
6.	Quinine Salts	Not available	1632.53
7.	Streptomycin	235.06	847.42 (Pooled)
8.	Sodium Salicylate	Not available	Nil
9.	Tetracycline Hcl	227.04 (including salts)	801.49
10.	Vitamin 'A'	60.58 (MMU)	730.00/1000MIU (Vitamins A Acetate Dry Powder 0.5 MIU Per gram) 716.00/1000 MIU (Vitamin A Oily form)
11.	Vitamin B-12	136.16 (Kgs.)	124.87/gram (Cyanacobalamin) 184.94/gram. (Hydroxycobalamin)
12.	Vitamin 'C'	716.23	Vitamin C Plain 154.69/ 219.50 (Sarabhai) 200.37 (Jayant Vitamins Ltd.) Vitamin C Coated 160.69/ 230.50 (Sarabhai) 206.37 (Jayant Vitamins Ltd.)

Utilisation of Gas for Fertilizer Production and Power Generation

2273. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two day workshop on energy held at Jaipur, under the aegis of the Tata Institute of Energy Research, New Delhi which was attended by senior Government officials and specialists from the world Bank and the Asian Development Bank, favoured investment based only on established and proven resources of gas for purposes of utilisation of gas for fertilizer production and power generation etc. and suggested fixation of a time-limit of not more than 10 to 15 years for planning and utilisation of natural gas ;

(b) if so, the precise suggestions and observations made thereat ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The two-day annual workshop organized in Jaipur by Tata Energy Research Institute in October, 1985 discussed Energy Policy Issues, with special reference to Natural Gas Development in India. The general observation was on the role natural gas would be playing in the energy scenario in India and the world. It was observed that in the years to come, based on its projected availability natural gas would replace other hydrocarbons to a greater extent than now.

(c) The Government are taking steps to increase production of natural gas in the coming years and put it to optimal use in various sectors such as fertilizers, petrochemicals, etc.

Legislation to confer equal share in coparcenary property to women

2274. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering proposals to introduce any legislation to confer equal share in coparcenary property to women ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Steps to popularise khadi and village industries in Gujarat

2275. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether khadi and village industries in Gujarat State are not popular ;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor ;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to popularise this industry in the country and particularly in the backward and adivasi areas for the uplift of the poor people ; and

(d) the special arrangements made by Government for training of weavers for gaining experience and learning new techniques ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Khadi and Village Industries (KVIs) in Gujarat State are quite popular. During 1983-84, the value of production of Khadi was of the order of about Rs. 966 lakhs and that of Village Industries of about Rs. 3393 lakhs.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) KVIC is providing all necessary assistance to popularise the Khadi and Village Industries in the country. Special liberalised patterns of assistance have been formulated by the Commission for backward and adivasi areas. The Commission has also opened Regional offices in these areas, to take up KVI Programmes departmentally

and have conducted studies on industrial potential of these areas in North-Eastern Regions.

(b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is providing funds for training of traditional weavers and for introduction of improved looms to the institutions. For training new weavers, one year training is provided in four training centres and stipend of Rs. 200 per month is paid to increase the earnings of the weavers.

Complaints regarding quality of coal supplied to Small Industrial units

2276. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Coal India has received a large number of complaints about quality of coal supplied to small industrial units ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the poor quality of coal supplied is not suitable for the boiler, the glass and ceramic industries ; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) There have been some complaints from the coal consumers including Glass and Ceramic units about the quality of coal and presence of extraneous material in the coal. Government have been giving utmost importance to the supply of proper quality of coal to consumers. The quality complaints are regularly monitored for follow up action and strict action is taken against the defaulting officials. As a result of constant supervision the number of complaints have come down considerably.

All the industrial units are linked for coal according to the qualitative parameters fixed for them by the competent authorities and as per as possible supplies are made accordingly. The glass and ceramic units require high grade coal mostly from Raniganj and South Karanpura coalfields. Due to less availability of steam coal from

these colfields, the requirements are also met with better grade coal from other fields. To ensure proper sizing and removal of extraneous material a crash programme for constructing coal handling plants has been undertaken. In the meanwhile, the coal companies have been directed to ensure manual breaking of bigger pieces and picking of extraneous material. Further to ensure loading of proper quality and size of coal, bulk non-core sector industrial consumers are being brought under the purview of joint sampling. Facility for inspection during loading of wagons has been extended to those consumers who can take advantage of the same. Quality Control Cells have been established in each coal company and in cases of dispute Coal Controller has been declared statutory authority to adjudicate.

Production of coal in West Bengal

2277. DR. PHULRENU GUHA :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the output of coal in the mines in West Bengal has declined during the period between 1977-78 to 1984-85 ;

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

(c) the comparative performance of other coal-producing States during the period mentioned above ; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to improve coal production in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The coal production in the mines in West Bengal has declined from 22.96 m. t. in 1977-78 to 19.00 m.t. in 1984-85. The yearwise production from these coal mines has been as under :

Year	(in million tonnes) Production
1977-78	22.96
1978-79	19.83
1979-80	18.29
1980-81	19.74
1981-82	19.01
1982-83	19.07
1983-84	19.27
1984-85	19.00

Majority of the mines in West Bengal come under the administrative jurisdiction of ECL. The reasons for decline in production in these mines are as under :

- (i) Inclement working environment prevailing in the Eastern Region.
- (ii) Shrinkage of existing mines due to exhaustion of reserves.
- (iii) Limited availability of virgin areas for exploitation,

(iv) Immense problems faced by ECL in the matter of land acquisition resulting in sizeable delays in opening of new mines/projects.

(v) Acute constraint of electrical power availability for coal mines in West Bengal.

(c) The production of coal in the other coal producing States where CIL Mines operate, is given below :

(Figures in million tonnes)

State	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85
Bihar	39.05	39.46	39.76	43.82	48.23	50.53	49.44	50.82
Orissa	2.06	2.60	2.57	3.24	3.33	3.46	4.19	5.44
Madhya Pradesh	20.46	22.00	25.93	27.84	30.74	36.34	36.35	41.75
Maharashtra	3.56	4.32	4.75	5.77	6.89	7.80	8.82	10.30
U.P	0.15	0.60	1.20	1.75	2.04	2.37	2.55	2.70
Assam	0.62	0.62	0.56	0.61	0.70	0.71	0.80	0.81

(d) Some of the main steps taken to improve coal production in West Bengal, are as under ;

(1) In order to improve the law and order situation and to prevent obstruction in the opening of the new projects by the local youth, cooperation of the State Govt. has been sought from time to time. As a result of mutual discussion and the understanding reached, the law and order problem has considerably eased.

(2) The total number of projects, each costing Rs. 2 crores and above, sanctioned upto 31.3.1985 is 33 with the total sanctioned capacity of 25.93 m.t. Three projects which were earmarked for opening as early as 1980 but could not be opened due to obstructions by local youth with a capacity of 4.92 m. t. at a cost of Rs. 48.08 crores have recently been started. The actual production from these projects in 1984-85 was 2.61 m.t. only.

(3) Mining districts in existing underground projects have been reorganised to get optimum production.

(4) The availability and utilisation of heavy earth moving machinery in opencast projects has been improved.

(5) Training programmes have been drawn up and implemented.

(6) A project implementation and monitoring system has been created for the implementation of new projects and to avoid slippages.

(7) Some difficult new projects have been taken up with Russian and British technical assistance for the introduction of latest technology in underground mining.

Investment in various Public Sector undertakings in Different States

2278. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Central investments to be made in various public sector undertaking etc. in different States by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) what would be the ratio of investment on the basis of the population ; and

(c) the extent to which further funds are proposed to be spent in these States during the plan period on various projects, industries, etc. ?

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

(a) to (c) At this stage it is not possible to indicate precisely what the investments would be by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan and the distribution thereof State-wise and Industry-wise during the Seventh Plan.

Project for Salvaging Coking Coal from Damodar River Bed

2279. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared any project for salvaging the huge reserves of medium coking coal from the bed of the Damodar river ;

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

(c) the quantity and value of such coking coal now lying in the river bed ;

(d) the hurdles in the implementation of the project ; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed for implementation of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (e) A detailed project report for diversion of the Damodar river for releasing about 60 m. tonnes of medium coking coal presently lying locked up beneath the present channel of the river is under consideration of the Government. The length of the channel to be diverted is 6.5 Km. and the new alignment is around 3.37 Km. long. The total estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 175 crores and the expected time of completion is about 6 years. The reserve of coal available after diversion of the Damodar river would be extracted by extending the workings of the existing Bokaro and Kargali opencast mines. The total value of coal thus available for extraction works out to about Rs. 1500 crores at the present selling price of coal.

An advance action plan of Rs. 2.0 crores has already been sanctioned to undertake preliminary works namely, land acquisition,

approach roads and culverts, purchase of vehicles and preliminary building construction etc. The main project is awaiting approval of the Government. In the meanwhile, the coal company has been advised to work out the modalities of execution of the river diversion project.

[*Translation*]

Lignite Reserves in Rajasthan

2280. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in the country where lignite is found in abundance ;

(b) the progress as on date in regard to survey and exploration of lignite in Rajasthan ;

(c) the quality and quantity of lignite found in Rajasthan indicating the names of the places where it has been found ; and

(d) how this lignite is proposed to be utilised and by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Lignite is found in abundance at Neyveli in the South Arcot District of Tamil Nadu. Lignite occurrences are also reported from the following States :—

(i) Gujarat—mostly in Kutch District.

(ii) Rajasthan—Palana and Gurdha in Bikaner District. Kapurdi in Barmer District and Merta Road in Nagaur District.

(iii) Jammu and Kashmir—Nichahom in Baramulla District.

(b) Several agencies like, Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd., Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd., Geological Survey of India, National Geophysical Research Institute, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd., etc. are assisting the State Government of Rajasthan in survey and exploration of lignite in Rajasthan. This is being done

with the purpose of delineating mineable reserves for exploration of lignite. So far, about 78,226 metres have been drilled involving 563 boreholes.

(c) The quantity and quality of lignite found in Rajasthan are estimated as below :

Place	Quantity (Million Tonnes)	Quality Calorific Value in K. Cals/KG
Palana	13.65 (Mineable Reserves)	2600
Gurdha	15.00 (1:15 Lignite : overburden Ratio)	2650
Metra Road	23.90 1:15 Lignite : Overburden Ratio)	2690
Kapurdi	56.84 (To be firmed up)	2700

(d) Lignite at Palana is proposed for use in a power station (2 × 60 MW) in the State Sector. There are several technical and economic issues still to be resolved in respect of feasibility of mining and utilisation of lignite of other areas.

[English]

Reassessment of Limit of Assets Under MRTP Act

2281, SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is need for realistic assessment of the difficulties being faced by the big industrial houses, which the present limit of assets under MRTP Act prevents ;

(b) whether Government propose to make any reassessment of the situation ; and

(c) if so, when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Government have already raised, on an assessment in this behalf, the threshold limit of assets of M.R.T.P. undertakings from Rs.20 Crores to Rs.100 Crores by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Act, 1985.

(c) Does not arise.

Khadi and Village Industries in Orissa

2282. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 19 village industries started in Orissa with the finance and technical assistance of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), did not yield good results ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to encourage Khadi and village industries in the country, particularly in Orissa, which is the most backward State in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The production and employment in the village industries in Orissa State during the last three years has been as follows :—

(Production : Re. Crores)
(Employment : Lakh persons)

	Production	Employment
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1981-82	9.89	1.18
1982-83	9.51	0.83
1983-84	11.40	1.00

It will be seen that fluctuations are not very significant.

(b) The village industry programme has not picked up in the State to the desired extent due to lack of technical personnel, weakness of institutional infrastructure and difficult conditions existing in backward areas.

(c) The State Government has been requested to accelerate the village industries programme in the State. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission also reviews these activities from time to time.

Setting up of Biogas Plants with French Aid

2283. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a French team of experts visited India with a project report for a massive bio-gas plant which will be most modern in terms of sewage handling facilities;

(b) if so, whether India has accepted the project report of the experts ;

(c) if so, the time by which final decision in regard to setting up of the bio-gas plant with French aid is likely to be set up ; and

(d) how many such plants are proposed to be set up and the total expenditure involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. This related to Varanasi only.

(b) and (c) The project report is under examination.

(d) It is proposed to set up biogas plants linked with sewage treatment in cities included under the Ganga Action Plan. The size and design of biogas plant will differ from city to city and depend on local conditions.

[*Translation*]

Reduction in Cement Prices

2284. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision had been taken to reduce cement prices in Delhi from October ;

(b) if so, the amount by which the price per bag had been reduced ;

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the prices of cement in other parts of the country also ;

(d) if so, by what time and by what amount ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.

ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (e) There are two categories of cement viz. , levy cement and non-levy cement, available to the consumers. The non-levy cement is free from price and distribution control. There is no proposal to reduce the price of levy cement in the country.

The retail price of levy cement is revised at the beginning of each quarter by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on account of revision of rate of packing charges for packing cement. The packing charges for the quarter October-December 1985 were fixed at Rs. 128.12 per MT against the packing charges of Rs. 143.29 per MT during the quarter July-September 1985.

Delhi Administration has reported that the price of cement has been reduced by Rs. 0.79 per bag with effect from 1st Oct. , 1985 in view of the reduction in charges for packing of cement for the period from 1.10.1985 to 31.12.1985.

Functioning of Telephones in District Ballia U. P.

2285. SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that telephones in Sikandarpur, Napanagar, Raniganj Bazar and Ballia city in district Ballia, Uttar Pradesh generally remain dead ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government to remove this defect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

(a) and (b) No, Sir. The telephone exchanges in District Ballia are generally working satisfactory. However, every efforts are being made to improve further the functioning of telephone exchanges in district Ballia by monitoring at various levels and taking necessary actions in the matter.

[English]

Interest Holiday Loan Concession to Heavy Industry Units

2286. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in respect of the different units of Heavy Industry, any interest holiday for loans owed to Government, has been allowed ;

(b) if so, the amount of interest foregone by Government in respect of each such units, year-wise from 1980 to 1985 ;

(c) whether Government have converted some loans owed by such units into equity ; and

(d) if so, the figures of such conversion and the interest which would have otherwise accrued to Government between 1980 to 1985 year-wise ?

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

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortfall in Achieving Targets in Public Sector Enterprises

2287. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any year-wise targets were formulated for the public sector enterprises ;

(b) if so, the details of the targets and the achievements since the year of formulation till date ; and

(c) in cases where there have been shortfalls in achieving the targets, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.

ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) The year-wise targets for the public sector enterprises are formulated by the public enterprises themselves in consultation with their respective administrative Ministries/Departments. These targets are generally indicated both in financial as well as in physical terms on yearly basis at the beginning of every year. The performance of the public enterprises is being reviewed thereafter periodically in terms of the assigned targets by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments. Quarterly Performance Review Meetings are also being held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of the concerned Ministry/Department to review the performance. Remedial steps that are considered necessary to improve the performance and reduce the losses are also taken on the basis of the outcome of such review meetings.

The Deptt. of Public Enterprises brings out "Public Enterprises Survey" every year wherein performance details of each public sector enterprise are analysed and furnished. This public Enterprises Survey is tabled in both the Houses of Parliament annually since 1960-61.

(c) There are various reasons which contribute to the shortfall in achieving the targets. The major reasons are : (a) power shortage (b) recessionary conditions in some industries (c) uneconomic prices especially in the case of commodities under administered prices such as coal, fertilizer etc., and (d) labour unrest.

Deterioration of Telephone Service in West Bengal

2288. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone service has deteriorated in West Bengal and Government have received a large number of complaints from the consumers ;

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

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No Sir ; the telephone service in West Bengal are generally satisfactory. The number of written complaints received during the last 7 months is about 0.5 per 100 telephones per month.

(b) The nature of complaints are no tuene, telephone dead, telephone is not working, trunk calls delayed etc.

(c) Immediate action is taken to attend all the complaints as and when received.

Targets of Loans to educated Unemployed in West Bengal

2289. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether targets were fixed for the sanction of loans to the educated unemployed youths of West Bengal under the scheme for providing self-employment ;

(b) if so, the details of the targets fixed for 1983, 1984 and 1985 (upto june 1985) ;

(c) the number of applications recommended by the District Industries Centres during the period mentioned above ;

(d) the number of applications sanctioned by the banks ;

(e) the amount sanctioned as loan by the banks ; and

(f) the district-wise break-up of (b), (c) (d) and (e) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) A State-wise target under the Self-employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth is fixed by Central Government in terms of number of beneficiaries. Thereafter the State Government distributes it among the various districts of the States. Banks sanction loans not exceeding Rs. 25,000/- to the beneficiaries on the recommendation of DIC task forces.

(b) to (f) A statement showing district-wise details is given below. The position about 1985-86 regarding achievements will be known after the close of financial year 1985-86.

1985-86

1984-85

1983-84

Sl. No.	Names of DICs in West Bengal	Targets	Appls. recommended to Banks (Nos.)	Appls. sanctioned by banks (Nos.)	Amount sanctioned by banks (Rs. lakhs)	Targets	Appls. recmd. to banks (nos.)	Appls. sanctioned by banks	Loan amt. sanctioned (Rs. lakhs)	Targets
1.	Howrah	2419	6290	2350	500.00	2450	5252	2536	507.20	2500
2.	Hooghly	2314	3822	2603	567.00	2600	3342	2358	391.70	2600
3.	24 Parganas	5416	7687	3986	668.65	4050	6015	3487	725.00	4000
4.	Midnapore	2678	3308	2684	506.40	2650	4037	3145	655.52	3000
5.	Purulia	738	996	744	124.65	750	1136	887	215.65	1000
6.	Bankura	947	2980	1063	182.68	1050	1617	745	128.40	1000
7.	Burdwan	2936	4071	2572	514.40	2630	3721	2286	408.95	2500
8.	Birbhum	834	2830	1213	210.82	1250	2493	1178	252.51	1200
9.	Maldah	812	1023	754	139.09	750	1677	843	151.74	900
10.	Murshidabad	1475	2060	1258	239.16	1300	1958	1215	260.55	1100
11.	Nadia	1987	1985	1607	222.77	1650	2663	1581	260.50	1600
12.	Coochbehar	706	828	678	130.20	700	850	680	142.18	700
13.	Jalpaiguri	879	1117	842	149.89	870	1216	803	157.16	800
14.	West Dinajpur	957	1132	792	131.85	800	1462	715	134.97	800
15.	Darjeeling	402	838	534	107.69	600	917	641	141.18	600
Total		25500	40967	23680	4394.75	24100	38256	23101	4533.21	24300

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Narmada Thermal Power Station at Shinor

2290. SHRI C.B. GAMIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have asked for the approval of Union Government for the setting up of a 500—Megawatt Narmada Thermal Power Station at Shinor to meet the demand of electricity ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the time by which this Thermal Power Station would be sanctioned and the steps being taken by the Union Government in this regard ; and

(d) the amount proposed to be spent on the construction of this Thermal Power Station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) The Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB) submitted a Project Report to the Central Electricity Authority in May, 1982, envisaging setting up of Narmada Thermal Power Project (4×500 MW) in the Shinor Taluka of Baroda District at an estimated cost of Rs. 1200 crores. Keeping in view the difficulties in movement of coal by rail, the GEB have been advised to consider movement of coal by sea route, location of the project nearer the coast and use of multifuel boilers.

Hindi Teleprinter Services in District Headquarters of Barmer

2291. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the district headquarters in Rajasthan where Hindi teleprinter service has been provided ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this service has not been provided so far in district headquarters of Barmer ; and

(c) the time by which this service will be provided there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Hindi teleprinter services have been provided at Ten District HQs. in Rajasthan namely, Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kota, Sri Ganganagar, Udaipur and Jaipur.

(b) Yes, Sir. This service has not been provided so far in the District Headquarters of Barmer, as the present daily average traffic doesn't justify provision of such service.

(c) Teleprinter service will be provided as and when the traffic justifies.

[*English*]

Industrial Growth and Foreign Collaboration

2292. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the industrial growth in the country has picked up and was recorded at 6.1 percent during the first four months of 1985—86 with the number of foreign collaborations going up substantially ;

(b) whether during the first half of 1985, the number of foreign collaborations approved went up by 31 percent ;

(c) if so, the total number of foreign collaborations approved ; and

(d) the efforts made to increase the industrial growth during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) According to the latest available data, the overall rate of industrial growth during April—August 1985 has been recorded at 6.2 percent over the corresponding period last year.

(b) and (c) During January—June, 1985, the number of foreign collaboration approvals was 440 compared to 336 during the corresponding period of 1984, thus recording an increase of 31 percent.

(d) The Government have been taking several measures to stimulate industrial production through appropriate changes in industrial licensing and import policies, as well as through monetary and fiscal measures and improvement in infrastructure.

Setting up of Energy Development Council

2293. SHRI B. V. DESAI :

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

(a) whether Govt. have decided to set up an Energy Development Council to advise the administration about generation and distribution of power ;

(b) if so, the main functions of the Council ;

(c) the names of its members and whether any representation has been given to the State Governments in this council ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the extent to which formation of the council would help in better administration between the States and the Centre in regard to power distribution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (e) The composition and functions etc. of the proposed Energy Development Council are under consideration.

Production Distribution of Soda Ash

2294. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a group of soda ash manufacturers and consumers of soda ash met on 31 August, 1985 to look into the demand of the commodity, its distribution as well as

projected production and allocation based on the guidelines drawn up by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for soda ash ;

(b) whether the group has submitted its report to the Government ;

(c) if so, the details of the same ; and

(d) the extent to which the Ministry has accepted the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) A meeting of the Sub-Committee on Monitoring of supplies of Soda Ash was held on 30-8-1985 to review the implementation of the guidelines on distribution of Soda Ash by the manufacturers to various consumers. These guidelines were issued by Government on 18-7-85. This Sub-Committee includes representatives of both manufacturers' and consumers' besides Government Officials and meets from time to time to review the distribution of Soda Ash.

German Delegation Meeting with Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Indian Engineering Industry

2295. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation representing Federation of German Industries visited India recently to hold discussions with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Association of Indian Engineering Industry ;

(b) if so, the outcome of these discussions ;

(c) the agreements that have been reached between our Government and West German delegation for increasing exports of manufactured goods with a view to bringing down the gap between imports and exports ; and

(d) the equity participation allowed by Government to the small and medium sector industries in view of India's liberalised economic policy ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the meeting of the delegation with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Members of both the sides discussed possible areas of Co-operation in trade, industrial and technological collaboration. At the meeting with the Association of Indian Engineering Industry, several specific industrial sectors were identified for cooperation. The meeting also focussed on scope for co-operation in third country projects.

(c) During the course of the meeting of the delegation in the Ministry of Commerce, it was *inter alia* stressed that there was need to expand India's export trade with the Federal Republic of Germany with a view to bringing down the gap between imports and exports.

(d) The normal ceiling for foreign investment is 40% of total equity capital but higher percentage of equity is considered in priority industries if the technology is sophisticated and is not available locally or if the venture is substantially export oriented. Decision regarding equity participation and percentage thereof depends on merits of the proposals.

[*Translation*]

**Lock Training and Development Centre
at Aligarh**

2296. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up Lock Training and Development Centre in Aligarh District of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up ;

(c) the amount likely to be involved therein ; and

(d) if not, the manner in which the lock industry is proposed to be developed ?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Common Facilities Centre for Lock Industry at Aligarh is being set up by National Small Industry Corporation to provide essential services for product and prototype development tooling, training of artisans to upgrade their skills, marketing etc. Preliminary work has already been initiated to acquire land and building, equipment, posting of staff etc. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has already been sanctioned to the NSIC for pre-operational expenses. Further funds will be released after obtaining the final estimates from NSIC.

(d) Does not arise.

Shortage of Telephone Cables

2297. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that new telephone connections are not being given due to shortage of cables ;

(b) if so, the number of consumers who have been waiting for telephone connections on this account ; and

(c) the time by which new connections are likely to be given to such subscribers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some new telephone connections are not being given due to shortage of cables.

(b) The information is being collected and the same shall be placed on the table of the House shortly.

(c) Such connections shall be provided by laying the cables on priority.

Full Utilisation of power Stations

2298. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present power stations in the country are not being utilised fully ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to ensure full utilisation of their capacity ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) It is not possible to make 100% utilisation of the installed capacity. In case of Hydro stations, the output is subject to water availability and in case of Thermal Stations it is necessary to subject the generating units to obligatory boiler overhaul and capital maintenance of turbines depending on the conditions of the units and manufacturers' instructions. There is also non-utilisation of capacity due to system load variation. The Plant Load Factor of Thermal Stations during April-October 1985 is 50.4%. In case of hydro stations, Plant Load Factor is not a relevant parameter for judging their performance.

(b) and (c) In order to further improve plant load factor of thermal power stations, a number of measures have been taken. These measures include :—

- (1) Assistance to SEBs/Power Stations for undertaking plant betterment programmes.
- (2) Assistance to SEBs/Power Stations for procurement of requisite quality and quantity of coal and also spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources.
- (3) Visit of task forces and roving teams to identify weak areas requiring improvement and preparation of time bound programmes for rectification.
- (4) Training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel.
- (5) Implementation of a Centrally sponsored Renovation and Modernisation Scheme for thermal stations, with central loan assistance ; and
- (6) Proper planning and timely execution of works pertaining to annual overhauls/capital maintenance jobs.

[English]

Production of Additional Power

2299. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

- (a) the amount allocated for the Production of additional power during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;
- (b) the approximate magawatt of power likely to be generated ;
- (c) the State-wise allocation made ;
- (d) the names of such States which are deficit in power production ; and
- (e) what special attention is being given to those States in regard to power generation to meet their demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) An outlay of about Rs. 34,273 crores has been provided for the power Sector in the Seventh Plan.

(b) Capacity addition of 22,245 MW is envisaged during the Seventh Plan period.

(c) State-wise outlays are shown in the Statement given below.

(d) During the period April-October, 1985, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi in the Northern Region, the States in the Western Region, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala in the southern Region, and N.E. Region were able to meet their energy requirements, by and large. Other systems, however, faced shortages of power in varying degrees.

(e) In order to further improve power generation and power availability, a number of measures are being taken. These includes :—

- (1) Expeditious commissioning of on-going projects.
- (2) Measures to improve plant load factor of thermal power stations, such as —
 - (a) Extensive renovation and modernisation programme under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for thermal power stations.

- (b) Training of operation and maintenance staff for upgrading their skills and knowledge.
- (c) Introduction of modern methods and techniques in the areas of operation maintenance, inventory control and overall management of power stations.
- (d) Proper planning and timely execution of works pertaining to annual overhaul/capital maintenance jobs ; and
- (e) Improvement in coal quality.
- (3) Reducing Transmission and Distribution Losses.

Statement*Seventh Plan Outlay—Power sector*

(Rs. Crores)

States	Outlays
1. Andhra Pradesh	1104.90
2. Assam	485.00
3. Bihar	1065.00
4. Gujarat	1437.00
5. Haryana	1010.25
6. Himachal Pradesh	260.11
7. Jammu & Kashmir	278.22
8. Karnataka	800.00
9. Kerala	396.80
10. Madhya Pradesh	2646.00
11. Maharashtra	3048.87
12. Manipur	35.97
13. Meghalaya	70.00
14. Nagaland	33.50
15. Orissa	780.00
16. Punjab	1638.00
17. Rajasthan	874.20
18. Sikkim	33.94
19. Tamil Nadu	2000.00
20. Tripura	46.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	3395.00
22. West Bengal	1248.00

Demand Production and Import of Crude Oil

2300. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of crude oil in the country during the last three years, year-wise and production during the first six months of the current year ;

(b) whether the production of crude oil is being increased year after year, if so, the annual increase ;

(c) the total annual requirement of crude oil ;

(d) the steps being taken to produce more crude oil in the country to meet the demand ;

(e) the quantity of crude oil imported annually to meet the demand and the amount spent during the last three years ; and

(f) the quantity of crude oil likely to be imported during the current year and expenditure involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The information is as under :—

Year	Production of crude oil (in million tonnes)	Increase over previous year
1982-83	21.06	30.1
1983-84	26.02	23.6
1984-85	28.99	11.4
1985-86	14.30	—

(Apr.-Sept. '85) (Provisional)

(c) The requirement of crude oil in terms of refinery through put during the current year (1985-86) is estimated at about 42 MMT.

(d) Some of the steps to produce more crude oil are :—

- i) Use of enhanced oil recovery techniques ;
- ii) Intensification of work over operations ;
- iii) Intensification of exploration which may eventually lead to enhanced production ; and
- iv) Induction of advanced technology.

(e) The net import of crude oil and its value during the last three years was as under :—

Year	Quantity (in million tonnes)	Value/Rs. Crores
1982-83	12.40	2981
1983-84	10.45	2310
1984-85	7.16	1867

(f) The quantity of crude oil (net) likely to be imported during 1985-86 is estimated to be of the order of 12.5 MMT valued at about Rs. 3200 crores.

Demand for New Telephone Connections in Baroda

2301. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total anticipated demand for new telephone connections for Baroda telephones by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) the expansion of new telephone exchanges planned with capacity to meet the total anticipated demand for new telephone connections ;

(c) the progress so far made in respect of expansion/new telephone exchanges to be commissioned, separately ; and

(d) the projected demand for Baroda telephones of the end of the century ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The total anticipated demand for new telephone connections for Baroda telephones by the end of 7th Five Year Plan period is 52,700.

(b) Expansions and new telephones exchanges are as follows :—

City	10K to 12 K lines]
1. Fatehganj	2400-lines
2. Makarpara	6000-lines
3. Alkapuri-I	10000-lines
4. Koyali	2000-lines
5. Alkapuri-II	5000-lines

(c) Progress made so far in respect of expansions to be commissioned is as follows :—

(i) City 10K-12K expansion commissioned on 25.5.85.

(ii) Installation is in progress at Alkapuri 7000-lines and Fatehganj 1200-lines. These are expected to be commissioned by March, 1985.

(iii) Building drawings are being finalised for telephone exchange buildings at Makarpara and Koyalie

(d) The projected demand for Baroda Telephones at the end of the century is for 1,72,000 telephones.

Proposal to Commission Digital Tax at Baroda

2302. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a digital Tax to improve STD services at Baroda is planned to be commissioned during the Seventh Five Year ;

(b) the number and names of stations that will be connected to/from Baroda after commissioning of Tax ; and

(c) the number and names of stations that are connected to/from Baroda and having STD facilities at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Tax installation programme for the 7th Plan period is under finalization. Baroda is one of the TAXs under consideration. The number and names of stations to be

connected to Baroda Tax will be decided after the Tax programme is finalized.

(c) The number and names of stations that are connected to from Baroda and having STD facilities at present are shown in the statement given below.

Statement

Names of Stations Accessible to and from Baroda :

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Abohar | 2. Adilabad | 3. Adoni |
| 4. Adoor | 5. Agra | 6. Akola |
| 7. Allahabad | 8. Alleppey | 9. Alwaye |
| 10. Ambala | 11. Amravati | 12. Amritasar |
| 13. Ankapalle | 14. Anantpur | 15. Angamalle |
| 16. Arrah | 17. Asansol | 18. Attur |
| 19. Atingal | 20. Aurangabad | 21. Alayappanagar |
| 22. Ajmer | 23. Alwar | 24. Bangalore |
| 25. Bareilly | 26. Baroda | 27. Belgaum |
| 28. Bellary | 29. Bhadrawati | 30. Bhatinda |
| 31. Bhavani | 32. Bhavnagar | 33. Bhimavaiaim |
| 34. Bhopal | 35. Bhubaneshwar | 36. Bilaspur (MP) |
| 37. Bombay | 38. Balsar | 39. Burdwan |
| 40. Bagalkot | 41. Burhanpur | 42. Bahula |
| 43. Baliapatnam | 44. Bharatpur | 45. Bagdogra |
| 46. Barakar | 47. Buranpur | 48. Bolepur |
| 49. Calcutta | 50. Cannanore | 51. Chalakudi |
| 52. Chandigarh | 53. Chhapra | 54. Chenganur |
| 55. Chidambaram | 56. Chinglepet | 57. Chitradurga |
| 58. Chaughat | 59. Coimbatore | 60. Coochbehar |
| 61. Coonoor | 62. Cuttack | 63. Chilakaluripet |
| 64. Chingavanam | 65. Cherpur | 66. Chikalthana |
| 67. Chowdwar | 68. Chinsurah | 69. Darbhanga |
| 70. Darjiling | 71. Devangere | 72. Dhanbad |
| 73. Dindigul | 74. Dharampuri | 75. Dimapur |
| 76. Durgapur | 77. Dalmianagar | 78. Dharwar |

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 79. Ernakulam | 80. Erode | 81. Elura |
| 82. Ferozpur | 83. Forbesganj | 84. Faizabad |
| 85. Godag | 86. Gandhinagar | 87. Gangatok |
| 88. Gauhati | 89. Gudivada | 90. Guntakal |
| 91. Gorakhpur | 92. Guruvayur | 93. Guntur |
| 94. Gudur | 95. Gurgaon | 96. Gwalior |
| 97. Haldia | 98. Hassan | 99. Hubli |
| 100. Hyderabad | 101. Honor | 102. Haribar |
| 103. Indore | 104. Irinjalakuda | 105. Jabalpur |
| 106. Jamnagar | 107. Jamshedpur | 108. Jalandhar |
| 109. Jaipur | 110. Jamuria | 111. Kakinada |
| 112. Kalipong | 113. Kalyan | 114. Kancheepuram |
| 115. Kanpur | 116. Karnal | 117. Katihar |
| 118. Khammam | 119. Kharagpur | 120. Kodaikanal |
| 121. Kohima | 122. Kolhapur | 123. Kota |
| 124. Kotagakara | 125. Kottayam | 126. Kovilpatti |
| 127. Kozhikode | 128. Krishananagar | 129. Kundara |
| 130. Kunnamkulam | 131. Kuzhithurai | 132. Khandwa |
| 133. Karaidudj | 34. Karwar | 135. Karimnagar |
| 136. Kurnool | 137. Kalpata | 138. Lucknow |
| 139. Ludhiana | 140. Madras | 141. Madurai |
| 142. Mehboobnagar | 143. Malapuram | 144. Mangalore |
| 145. Manargudi | 146. Manjeri | 147. Malda |
| 148. Machhilipatnam | 149. Mayuram | 150. Morkara |
| 151. Matupalayam | 152. Mehsana | 153. Mirzapur |
| 154. Motihari | 155. Muzaffarpur | 156. Mysore |
| 157. Mavelikkara | 158. Meerut | 159. Moradabad |
| 160. Muzaffarnagar | 161. Midnapur | 162. Mudgaon |
| 163. Nadiad | 164. Nagapatnam | 165. Nagarcoil |
| 166. Nagpur | 167. Nalgonda | 168. Nandyal |
| 169. Narrakal | 170. Nasik | 171. Nellore |
| 172. Nayatinakara | 173. New Delhi | 174. Namakkal |
| 175. Neiveli | 176. Nandigama | 177. Nizamabad |
| 178. Neamatpur | 179. Naini | 180. Nainital |

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 181. Ongole | 182. Ooty | 183. Ollur |
| 184. Palai | 185. Palakole | 186. Palghat |
| 187. Panjim | 188. Parmakudi | 189. Patiala |
| 190. Patna | 191. Poona | 192. Puttur |
| 193. Pudukotlai | 194. Pondicherry | 195. Patoncheru |
| 196. Pollachi | 197. Panipat | 198. Panambur |
| 199. Pilibhit | 200. Quilon | 201. Rae-Bareilly |
| 202. Rajahmundri | 203. Rajapalayam | 204. Rajkot |
| 205. Ranchi | 206. Raniganj | 207. Rourkela |
| 208. Rajpura | 209. Ranipet | 210. Ranebennur |
| 211. Renigunta | 212. Rogtak | 213. Rampur |
| 214. Rupanarayanpur | 215. Salem | 216. Samastipur |
| 217. Sangarur | 218. Sangaredi | 219. Sasaram |
| 220. Sagar | 221. Satur | 222. Shillong |
| 223. Shimoga | 224. Simla | 225. Sirsa |
| 226. Srikakulam | 227. Surat | 228. Sangli |
| 229. Sivakasi | 230. Sholapur | 231. Sullur |
| 232. Shertalai | 233. Shahjahanpur | 234. Sitapur |
| 235. Siliguri | 236. Suri | 237. Tadepalligudam |
| 238. Tenali | 239. Theni | 240. Trichi |
| 241. Tirunelveli | 242. Tirupathi | 243. Tripur |
| 244. Tiruvalla | 245. Tiruvarur | 246. Trichur |
| 247. Trivandrum | 248. Tumkur | 249. Tuticorin |
| 250. Trumangalam | 251. Tanjore | 252. Tribeni |
| 253. Udaipur | 254. Udipi | 255. Udumalpet |
| 256. Ujjain | 257. Unnao | 258. Ullel |
| 259. Vashi | 260. Vellore | 261. Vijayawada |
| 262. Villupuram | 263. Virudhunagar | 264. Vizianagram |
| 265. Varanasi | 266. Warabgal | 267. Wardha |
| 268. Yamunanagar | 269. Yeotmal | 270. Raipur |
| 271. Amreli | 272. Morvi | 273. Visakhapatnam |

Tidal Power Project in Gulf of Cambay

2303. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government contemplate to undertake investigations and studies of tidal power project in the Gulf of Cambay ;

(b) if so, the progress so far made in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) Due to constraint of funds, investigations and studies for Tidal Power Project in the Gulf of Cambay are not proposed to be taken up during the Seventh Plan period.

Production of LPG and Pending Applications for LPG Connections

2304. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD:
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the production capacity of cooking gas in the country during the past three years and the actual production of cooking gas ;

(b) the total number of new cooking gas connections given during the past three years separately for Gujarat ; and

(c) the number of applications for cooking gas connections pending as on 31 October, 1985, separately for Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The planned production and the actual production of LPG during the last three years was as under :—

	Planned Production	Actual Production
1982-83	727,000 MT	575,000 MT
1983-84	840,000 MT	737,000 MT
1984-85	920,000 MT	872,000 MT

(b) The number of new cooking gas connections given during the last three years in Gujarat was as follows :

1982-83	—	1.17 Lakhs
1983-84	—	1.73 Lakhs
1984-85	—	1.63 Lakhs

(c) There are about 5 lakh applications for cooking gas connections pending in the State of Gujarat as on October 31, 1985.

[Translation]**Nucleus Plant in Jhabua in Madhya Pradesh**

2305. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount made available so far by the Union Government for setting up nucleus plant in District Jhabua of Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether any amount has been made available during the current financial year ; and

(c) if so, how much and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) The setting up of Nucleus Plants in various backward districts is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has already announced *vide* Press Note No. 4/1/81-BAD (Vol. III) dated 27.4.83 (copies available in Parliament Library), the criteria for certification of Nucleus Plants and the additional concessions/incentives for certified Nucleus Plants such as higher rate of Central Investment Subsidy for Nucleus Plants in Category 'B' and 'C', relaxation in inter-corporate investments and convertibility clause etc. so far no claim for disbursement of Central Investment Subsidy to Nucleus Plants in Jhabua district has been received.

**Progress in Setting up of Nucleus Plant
in Jhabua in Madhya Pradesh**

2306. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased
to state :

(a) the progress made so far in setting
up of nucleus plant in Jhabua District in
Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether this progress is satisfactory;
and

(c) if not, the reasons for the slow pace
of progress ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVE-
LOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) to (c) The setting up of Nucleus
Plants in various backward districts is
primarily the responsibility of the State
Governments concerned. The Central
Government has already announced *vide*
Press Note No 4/1/81-BAD (Vol. III) dated
27.4.83 (copies available in Parliament
Library), the criteria for certification of
Nucleus Plants and the additional concessions/
incentives for the certified Nucleus Plants such
as higher rate of Central Investment Subsidy
for Nucleus Plants in Category 'B' and 'C'
relaxation in inter-corporate investments and
exemption from convertibility clause etc.

No proposal for disbursement of Central
Investment Subsidy for Nucleus Plants in
Jhabua districts has been received.

[English]

**Utilisation of Garbage for Production of
Bio-Ga**

2307. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government
has been drawn to the news item appearing
in Financial express of 18 October, 1985
stating that a lecturer of Calcutta University
has successfully experimented to establish
that Calcutta garbage can yield 2000 t. of
bio-gas .

(b) whether the Union Government
propose to take up the experiment so that
the garbage of big cities could be utilised for
the production of bio-gas on a larger scale ;

(c) whether the Burn Standard, a public
sector undertaking, has already started
working on the project ; and

(d) if so, the time by which the process
will be utilised by the Union Government
for wider use ?

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

(b) to (d) The details and outcome of
the experiment being done at Calcutta are
being investigated for ascertaining the
technical feasibility as also costs of the
process. A pilot plant of 500 kg. of garbage
per day capacity is being set up at Calcutta.
Further scaling up and utilisation of the
technology elsewhere will be considered after
successful completion and studies on the
present pilot plant. Other technologies for
using garbage of big cities for energy
extraction are also being investigated.

**Clarification Regarding Drugs Price Control
Order, 1979**

2308. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased
to state :

(a) the names of the companies along
with names of drug formulations for which
the manufacturers sought clarification with
regard to categories of third schedule under
provision 30 of Drugs Price Control Order,
1979 ;

(b) the names of the medicines along
with the details of categories for which his
Ministry has so far decided the categories ;
and

(c) the number of cases still pending
along with details of each and when the same
will be decided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND
PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K.
JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No such
request has been received.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shortage of Essential Medicines

2309. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of comycins Injection, Eltroxin, Quanimycin suspension Forte, Munomycine Injection and Procain Penicillin G-Oily Injection in the market and consumers are finding great difficulties;

(b) the names of the companies which are licensed to produce the above mentioned essential medicines alongwith permitted capacity and production during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) whether it is a fact that these companies do not produce essential medicines and are over-producing tonics, vitamin preparations and ointments ;

(d) if so, the permitted capacity of each of these items and the production of each during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(e) the steps taken by his Ministry in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Localised scarcity of only Eltroxin tablets were reported and the company has been rushing stocks to such areas on receipt of advice from the Government.

(b) and (c) Production of formulations by individual companies is tailored to the market demand.

This Ministry is monitoring the availability of important life saving drugs in the country based on the reports received from State Drugs Controllers and Zonal Offices of Central Drug Standard Control Organisations. Shortages reported are generally of localised nature and of brand Formulations for which equivalents are generally available.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Losses in Public Sector Industries

2310. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the various public sector industries which are able to generate funds from out of their internal resources for further development .

(b) how many and what industries in the public sector have been running in loss or earning profit during the last three years ; and

(c) the amounts so far made available to each such industry by the Union Government and by the various financial institutions from the inception ?

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

(a) The details in this regard are available in the Chapter on "Generation of Internal Resources by Public Enterprises" given in the Public Enterprises Survey 1983-84 Vol. I placed on the Table of Lok Sabha on 15th March, 1985.

(b) The number of enterprises earning profits and those incurring losses are available in Chapter 2 "Performance Appraisal of the Operating Enterprises" in Vol. I of the Public Enterprises Survey 1983-84. The profit or loss of individual enterprises for the three consecutive years ending 31st March, 1984 are also available in Vol. 3 of the above Survey.

(c) The break-up of investment in Central Public Enterprises by Central Government, Financial Institutions etc. in terms of Equity and loans as on 31st March, 1984 is available in Chapter 16 "Growth and Pattern of Investment in Public Enterprises" given in Vol. 1 of the Survey 1983-84.

Expansion and Modernisation of Public Sector Industries

2311. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals for the extension and modernisation of various public sector industries ;

(b) if so, the financial commitment in each such case in respect of the (i) ongoing works and (ii) the future schemes or plans ; and

(c) the targets of production proposed to be achieved by such plans and programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) The details are available in the Budget Documents including the performance budgets of the administrative Ministries placed on the Table of the House from year to year.

Setting up of Paper Mill in Sikkim

2312. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sikkim has vast renewable resources and raw material for setting up of a paper mill ;

(b) if so, whether any plans have been made in this direction which will reduce imports of paper in the country apart from generating employment ; and

(c) whether any other utilisation and marketing plans for forest products for Sikkim have been worked out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The availability of forest raw materials and renewable resources has not been found to be adequate to support the setting up of an economically viable paper unit in the State of Sikkim.

(c) Government of Sikkim, in association with the Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu, has prepared a detailed feasibility report for setting up a unit based on aromatic plants and medicinal herbs. The Laboratory is studying the suitability of cardamom stem wastes for making Cellulose pulp and particle boards.

Wastage of Energy

2313. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that studies have shown that India consumes double the energy for producing materials of the same value resulting not only in high costs but also in enormous wastage of energy ;

(b) whether Government have examined the recommendation to make compulsory energy audits for units consuming large quantities of it and take suitable steps for energy conservation as is done in Japan under the Energy Conservation Act ; if so, the decision thereon ; and

(c) the main features of the Energy Conservation Act in Japan and the amendments proposed to be required in it, if adopted in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The energy-intensity of Indian industry is higher as compared with the energy-intensity in some other countries.

(b) and (c) In order to implement energy conservation measures in India, it is envisaged that companies should be required to provide details of energy consumption in their annual audited accounts. It is not proposed to enact an energy conservation law at present. The law in Japan seeks to rationalise energy consumption for securing effective use of fuel resources.

Sand-lime Solid Bricket with German Technology

2314. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the manufacture of sand-lime solid bricks with German technology being established by a non-resident Indian at Sakhapur in Mahabooob Nagar District in Andhra Pradesh at a cost of Rupees 3.89 crores ;

(b) whether such factories can be opened in other parts of the country ;

(c) the steps taken by Government for transfer of such technology and its feasibility to Indian conditions ; and

(d) how these bricks compare with the bricks made in traditional way with regard to (i) cost per thousand bricks ; and (ii) strength and utility of the bricks ?

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

(a) A proposal submitted by a non-resident Indian for manufacture of sandlime bricks in District Mahboobnagar, A.P. State at a project cost of Rs. 3.60 crores has been registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development. The proposal, however, does not involve any foreign collaboration as such. The party's proposal to engage a British national as a foreign technician for a period of 2 years to provide technical know-how has recently been approved by the Government.

(b) The Directorate General of Technical Development have also registered a proposal from M/s Asian Speciality Bricks Limited for manufacture of sandlime bricks in District Mahsana, Gujarat involving foreign collaboration with a German firm.

(c) and (d) Sandlime bricks are a substitute masonry material having a high utility and strength value as compared to ordinary red clay bricks. Though the technology to manufacture sandlime bricks is an old one and is available from many sources, no sandlime brick unit fructified within the country as cost of production of such bricks, compared to the red clay bricks, was higher. However, due to escalation in prices of ordinary red clay bricks and also general shortage of good quality masonry material viability of such schemes has become a distinct possibility. Proposals for setting up units for the manufacture of sandlime bricks will be considered by the Government on merits if and when received.

Losses in I.D.P.L.

2315. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the public sector Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) is likely to suffer a loss of Rs. 35 crores ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the position has further worsened because of IDPL's inability to collect its dues of about Rupees 36 crores from the State Governments and the Union Government ; and

(c) the action contemplated by Government to bring I. D. P. L. on sound financial footing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) According to the Revised Budget Estimates of IDPL, the net loss is projected at Rs. 28.92 crores.

(b) Among the reasons for the net loss is the huge outstandings from State Governments, Union Government and trade. The outstandings as on 30.9.85 were Rs. 26.47 crores.

(c) Steps contemplated to bring IDPL on sound financial footing include efforts to improve capacity utilisation and marketing, change of product-mix and attempts to upgrade technology and productivity.

Modernisation of Ramagundam Thermal Power Station

2316. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from Government of Andhra Pradesh to modernise Ramagundam Thermal Power Station at an estimated cost of about three crores of rupees ;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has accepted the proposal ; and

(c) the steps taken to implement this proposal for modernisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) A

Opening of Diesel Pumps in Villages

2322. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has assessed the amount of extra diesel which the farmers have to waste in covering distance for getting fuel for their tractors from their field to nearest diesel pumps ;

(b) whether this quantity is very high ; and

(c) if so, whether his Ministry proposes to open at least one diesel pump in every village to help farmers and to save wastage of diesel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The oil industry has not made any assessment of the diesel consumed by farmers in covering the distance to the retail outlet for obtaining diesel.

(c) Locations for opening of petrol/diesel retail outlets are decided on the basis of market potential and economic viability.

Replacement of Sangrur Telephone Change by Electronic Exchange

2323. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that Sangrur (Punjab) telephone exchange is working under heavy load and gets hot up very soon resulting in frequent breakdown ;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to replace the present telephone exchange by electronic exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No,

Sir. The telephone exchange at Sangrur is not over loaded and it is not getting heated up and it is not resulting in break downs. Moreover, the exchange is working generally satisfactory.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Telephone Exchange in Tribula in Mavelikera, Kerala

2324. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to discontinue the telephone exchange in Tribula in Mavelikera in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise, in view of reply to para (a) above.

Setting up of Coal Preparation Engineering Institute with Soviet Assistance.

2325. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some coal preparation engineering institutes with Soviet assistance ;

(b) if so, the names of the places where these new institutes are proposed to be set up ;

(c) whether one such institute is proposed to be set up at Talchar or any other coal bearing areas in Orissa ; and

(d) if so the steps taken to implement the above proposal ?

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

(b) A Coal Preparation Engineering Institute is being set up at Ranchi under the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Power Shortage in Orissa

2326. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that on account of rapid industrialisation there had been an average increase in demand of power by 20 percent in Orissa ;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to ensure supply of power from the neighbouring State to Orissa ; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the demand of Orissa for power shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Energy requirement of Orissa has shown an average compound growth rate of about 11% during the period 1973—79 to 1984—85.

(b) In order to meet the power shortage in the State, Orissa has been receiving assistance from Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh as per details given below :—

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (April- October 1985)
Andhra Pradesh to Orissa	44 MU	433 MU	267 MU
Madhya Pradesh to Orissa	—	—	152 MU

(c) In order to increase power availability in the State additional generating capacity of 483.5 MW is programmed to be commissioned during the Seventh Plan period.

In addition, Orissa would also get benefit of 31 MW from Chukha Hydel Project of Bhutan (4 × 84 MW) and share of 75 MW from the Farakka STPS, Stage-I (3 × 210 MW) when these units are commissioned in the Seventh Plan.

Besides, Central assistance is being provided to modernise and renovate the Talcher thermal power station.

Committee on working of Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

2327. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a committee set up to conduct an indepth study of the working of the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and suggest measures to improve its working has submitted its report to Government ; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the committee ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K.S.R. Chari, Consultant and former Secretary, Department of Coal was appointed by the Department of Coal in April 1985 to make an indepth study of the working of the Eastern Coalfields Limited with a view to identifying the various problems plaguing the Company and finding out remedial steps/measures to be undertaken to get over these problems in order to enable the Company to achieve its main objectives of scientific development of coal reserves in its jurisdiction, increasing coal production and implementing other schemes for development and welfare. The Committee has submitted its report in November 1985 which is yet to be examined.

**Exploration of oil in Andaman off-shore Basin.
Rajasthan and Orissa**

2328. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to embark upon exploratory drilling for crude oil and natural gas in Andaman off-shore basin Rajasthan and Orissa during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exploratory drilling programme has so far been firmed up only for first two years of Seventh Plan. The details are as under :—

Area	1985-86 (RE)		1986-87 (BE)	
	Metreage 000	Wells	Metreage 000	Wells
Rajasthan	4.19	2	17.9	6
Andaman	26.21	7	8.44	3
Orissa	—	—	12.0	6

Industrial Policy for Delhi

2329. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any industrial policy in conformity with the Master Plan for Union Territory of Delhi and National Capital Region has been formulated by Government ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) In the Master Plan for Union Territory of Delhi, the following re-location of factories/industries has been envisaged ;

- (i) *Flated factories* with high density employment ratio in central areas.
- (ii) *Industrial-cum-work centres* : in out-lying residential areas.
- (iii) *Special Industries* : for assembly of precision instruments without causing any nuisance, in area south of Engineering College.
- (iv) *Light Industries and Service Industries* : to be located in selected areas so that dust and smoke from these industries do not cause nuisance to residential areas because of the prevailing wind direction.
- (v) *Large and Heavy Industries* : These are not to be encouraged in urban Delhi area as a matter of general policy.
- (vi) *Extractive and Allied Industries* : such as, lime and brick, kilns/stone quarries, to be located at a distance of one mile from the urbanisable limit of 1981.

The Ministry of Urban Development have recently set up the National Capital Region Planning Board under the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985. The Board is responsible for preparation of regional plan for the balanced and co-ordinated development of the National Capital Region, with the object of reducing the growth of population in Delhi by locating economic and other activities away from Dehi in the identified ring towns to be developed as self contained growth centres.

**Opening of New Telephone Exchanges at
the Headquarters of Revenue Mandals in
Andhra Pradesh**

2330. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that the Andhra Pradesh Government have implemented Revenue Mandal system replacing Revenue Taluk system ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open new telephone exchanges at all the headquarters of Revenue Mandals which do not have telephone exchange at present for the sake of convenience to the people as well as administrative machinery ; and

(c) the time by which these exchanges are likely to be in operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Out of a total of 1104 Mandals, 845 Mandals have exchanges. The opening of exchanges in the remaining 259 Mandals will depend on the :

(1) Pay of requisite number of demand notes.

(2) Financial viability of the proposal as per departmental policy.

Germany to participate in India's Industrial Growth

2331. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'The Economic Times' of 5 November, 1985 wherein it has been stated that Federal Republic of Germany is to participate in a substantial manner in India's rapid industrial growth ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

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

(b) The Government of India welcomes collaboration with other countries within the parameters of its policy, its priorities and India's national interest.

Setting up of Gas Based Industries in Tripura

2332. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are huge reserves of natural gas in Tripura ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to set up gas-based industries in Tripura so that the natural gas can properly be utilised for the development of this industrially backward area ; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) It has already been agreed to supply natural gas to Tripura State Electricity Board for power generation. It is understood that the State Government of Tripura are considering setting up gas based industries in the State.

Foreign collaboration Agreements

2333. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign collaboration agreements in the industrial sector entered into during 1985 ;

(b) the nature of industries to be set up with such collaboration ;

(c) whether there will be a complete transfer of the latest technology in each area where such collaboration is made ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) During the year 1985, 687 foreign collaboration approval letters were issued. Details of foreign collaboration approvals showing name of the Indian Party, name of the foreign collaborator, item of

manufacture etc. are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its Monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(c) and (d) All efforts are being made to transfer complete technology during the tenure of the Foreign Collaboration agreement or immediately thereafter by stimulating in-house Research and Development in the Industries, for absorption and upgradation of technology.

Mini Car designed by an executive of Auto-motive Company of Hyderabad

2334. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that an executive working with an automotive company of Hyderabad has designed a 'mini car' which will have seating capacity of 4 persons, fuel consumption will be much less and will cost very low if produced commercially ; and

(b) whether Government propose to issue licences for manufacture of such a car in the public/joint sector as it will lead to considerable economy in consumption of petroleum products and will be within the reach of a larger number of people ?

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

(a) Government have seen a news item to this effect.

(b) It is not proposed to licence new units for manufacture of passenger cars outside the broad-banding policy on account of capacity constraint.

Proposal for Increasing Price of Molasses

2335. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sugar industry has given a proposal for increasing the price of molasses from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200 per tonne and for its partial decontrol ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ; and

(c) whether the proposal, if accepted, will help the sugar industry and at the same time not disturb the economy of the distilleries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Policy on molasses would be decided after due consideration of all related aspects, including the impact on alcohol-based industries.

Indo-GDR Accord in Coal Lignite and Power sectors

2336. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of Indo-German Democratic Republic accord signed recently for cooperation in the coal, lignite and power sectors ;

(b) whether Government of German Democratic Republic will make available technical know-how for improving coal mining operations and/or modern machinery equipment ; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the proposed cooperation and collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) The Protocol of the First Session of the Indo-GDR working Group on Coal, Lignite and Power was signed on 6.11.85. The Working Group was entrusted with organising cooperation between the two countries in selected fields to rationalise and increase efficiency in the exploitation, processing and refining of coal and lignite by providing scientific and technological know-know, specialised technological equipment and engineering services. In

regard to the power sector, the Indian side took note of the expertise available in GDR and agreed to give all necessary assistance in selecting cooperation partners in India.

Specific coal projects identified for collaboration are Niljai Opencast Project in Western Coalfields Ltd. and Ramagundam II Opencast Project in Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. The GDR side has submitted a techno-economic study for the exploitation and operation of a Lignite Mine III at Neyveli and a hydrogeological model for the Neyveli Basin. Cooperation with the GDR is envisaged in the Lignite projects at Palana in Rajasthan and Panandhro in Gujarat. The GDR side has also sent offers for the reconstruction of the briquetting process and modernisation of the existing Briquetting and Carbonisation (B & C) Plant at Neyveli. They have also made an offer for a feasibility study for the construction of a new B & C Plant. Final decision on these offers would be made by December, 1985 January, 1986.

Joint Sector Projects for Power Generation

2337. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up joint sector projects for power generation, thermal as well as hydro-electric ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of management of such enterprises ; and

(c) whether Government propose to ensure that the proposed joint sector power generation units serve the social purposes for which these are being set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Thermal Power Station at Sagardighi

2338. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposal submitted by the West Bengal Government for constructing a Thermal Power Station at Sagardighi (Monigram) in the District of Murshidabad ; and

(b) the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) had received, in October, 1982, a proposal for setting up of a Thermal Power Station (4 × 500 MW) in Murshidabad District of West Bengal at an estimated cost of Rs. 1385.0 crores. However, in September, 1983 the West Bengal State Electricity Board informed the Central Electricity Authority about their intention to instal 5 × 210 MW units in Stage-I to be augmented by 2 × 500 MW units in Stage-II. The modified proposal has not been received.

Insurance Cover for LPG Consumers

2339. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state whether Government propose to introduce compulsory insurance cover for LPG consumers in view of increasing gas bursts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : Each LPG distributor has a third party insurance coverage which entitles the consumer or his legal heirs to get compensation.

New Telephone Exchanges in Bangalore City

2340. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new telephone exchanges proposed to be opened during 1985-86 in Bangalore city ; and

(b) the areas which will be covered by these new telephone exchanges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a)
Nil, Sir.

(b) Nil, Sir.

**Demand for Increase in Commission to
L.P.G. Distributors**

2341. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of commission paid to
LPG distributors for each Cylinder at
present ;

(b) when the commission was enhanced
last ;

(c) whether the LPG Distributors
Association has submitted any Memorandum
to Government for further enhancement of
the LPG distributors' commission ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Govern-
ment in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL
KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Rs. 3.62
per cylinder.

(b) 1.3.81

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government is constantly
reviewing the question of dealers commission
on LPG. A further review will be consid-
ered at an appropriate time. However,
in order to improve the profitability of the
dealers the Government has increased the
limit of the refills per dealer w.e.f. 29.10.85.

Schemes for Increasing Power Production

2342. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will
the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to
state :

(a) whether any special incentive scheme
was introduced in 1983 budget for increasing
power production ;

(b) if so, the impact of that scheme ;
and

(c) the names of States which have
increased power generation taking advantage
of that scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF
MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) An
incentive award scheme for better perfor-
mance of thermal power stations was intro-
duced in the year 1983-84. The scheme is
meant to motivate the employees working in
the power stations to improve power
generation. There has been improvement in
thermal generation with the all India average
PLF being 47.9% in 1983-84 and 50.1% in
1984-85. The scheme acts as an incentive
for better performance. The names of the
power stations which have received incentive
awards during 1983 and 1984 are given
below :—

1983	1984
Neyveli TPS	Amarkantak TPS
Parli TPS	Parli TPS
Gandhinagar TPS	Vijayawada TPS
Vijayawada TPS	Neyveli TPS
	Kota TPS
	Kothagudam TPS
	Korba STPS
	I.P. Station
	Durgapur TPS.

Besides, Andhra Pradesh SEB,
Maharashtra SEB, Punjab SEB, National
Thermal Power Corporation and Neyveli
Lignite Corporation received awards under
the scheme in 1983 for increasing their
overall Plant Load Factor.

Mini/Micro Hydel Units

2343. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will
the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to
state :

(a) the names of States which have
installed mini/micro hydel units ;

(b) whether any of the States has
installed imported mini/micro generators ;
and

(c) if so, the names of States and the countries wherefrom these were imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Statement I is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Statement II is given below.

Statement I

1. Himachal Pradesh
2. Jammu & Kashmir
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. Maharashtra
5. Andhra Pradesh
6. Sikkim
7. West Bengal
8. Assam
9. Manipur
10. Meghalaya
11. Nagaland
12. Tripura
13. Arunachal Pradesh
14. Mizoram

Statement II

S. No.	State	Country of Import of generator
1.	Uttar Pradesh	England and Germany
2.	Manipur	England.

Oil Wells Drilled in Godavari and Kaveri Basins and other places in South India

2345. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of oil wells drilled in 1984 and 1985 in the Godavari and Kaveri Basins and other places in South India by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ;

(b) the percentage of successful wells ;

(c) the results of drilling by way of discovering oil and gas ;

(d) whether gas has been found in efficiently large quantities ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to commercialise the resources of gas found at these places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) 21 wells were completed by ONGC during 1984 and 1985 in Krishna-Godavari Basins in South India.

(b) and (c) 48% of these wells gave indications of hydrocarbons.

(d) and (e) Gas has been observed in wells drilled in Krishna-Godavari Basin during initial testing. It is proposed to carry out extended production testing in these wells to establish the reservoir potentiality.

Contract with British Airways for Operating a Helicopter Between Bombay and Bombay High

2346. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any contract with the British Airways for operating a helicopter between Bombay and Bombay High and other places by the oil and Natural Gas Commission ; and

(b) if so, the amount which is paid to the British Airways for the service of its helicopters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. ONGC have entered into contracts with M/S British Airways for the charter hire of one S-61 helicopter at an effective day rate of \$ 3313 from 30.4.85 and one S-76 helicopter at an effective day rate of \$ 2630 from 29.10.85.

Flaring of Natural Gas in Bombay High

2347. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated quantity of natural gas allowed to be flared in Bombay High ;

(b) the steps taken to expeditiously utilise and thus prevent the wastage of this precious resource ; and

(c) whether any time limit has been set by which the flaring of the natural gas at Bombay High is to be stopped ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) In the year 1984-85, a total quantity of 1983 million cubic metres of gas was flared in Bombay High ;

(b) and (c) The compression facilities are being augmented in Bombay High, and are expected to be commissioned by April 1985 ; after this, flaring of gas is expected to be reduced to minimum, except for safety reasons.

[*Translation*]

Production of colour photo films in Public Sector

2348. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to increase colour photo films production capacity in the public sector and to set up new projects for the purpose during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to issue licences to individual entrepreneurs in this sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd., a public sector undertaking, have submitted a project proposal for setting up a plant for the manufacture of cine colour positive with an annual capacity of 8.00 million sq. mtrs. per annum, with a total investment of Rs. 190.00 crores.

No final decision has been taken by the Government in regard to the setting up of this project.

Expansion of Capacity of Almora electronic Telephone exchange

2349. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the capacity of Electronic Exchange, Almora (U. P.) to provide telephone connections has been fully exhausted ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a large number of people are still waiting to get telephone connections ; and

(c) if so, the time by which the capacity of this exchange would be expanded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 20 people are awaiting for telephone connection.

(c) Expansion will be considered on further build up of the demand.

Improvements in self Employment Guarantee Scheme

2350. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level committee has been constituted to suggest improvements in the present structure of self-employment guarantee scheme for educated unemployed persons ; and

(b) if so, the time by which its report is likely to be received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Extension of Post Office Building at Pithoragarh

2351. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for extension of Post Office building at Pithoragarh (Uttar Pradesh) ;

(b) if so, whether construction work in respect of the extension of the building has started ;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ; and

(d) the remedial steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No tender was received in spite of repeated tender notices.

(d) Fresh notice inviting tenders for this work is being issued.

LPG Corporation

2352. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee of his Ministry has recommended constitution of a L. P. G. Corporation ;

(b) if so, the basis of making such recommendation ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c) A Committee set up to suggest alternative models for the marketing and distribution of LPG has, inter alia suggested setting up of an LPG Corporation for concentrated attention to the marketing of this product. No decision has been taken by Government to set up such a Corporation.

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Patna

2353. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an electronic exchange in patna with a view to improving the functioning of telephone system there ;

(b) whether the electronic exchange was to be set up there in 1984 itself ;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay ; and

(d) the time by which the electronic exchange will be set up in patna ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. It was only decided in 1984 to set up electronic telephone exchange at patna.

(d) It is expected that the imported electronic exchange will be set up in the next two years.

[English]

Merger of Burn Standard Co. and other Companies

2354. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to merge Burn Standard Company Ltd., Bharat Brakes and Valves, Jessop and Company Ltd., Bharat Engineering Co. Ltd.; and Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.;

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

(c) the financial performances of these units during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to shore up the financial position of these units?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(c) The financial performance of these units during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in lacs)

(+ Profit, —Loss)

Name of the Unit	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Provisional)
Burn standard Co. Ltd.	+56.90	+157.59	+209.80
Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	—112.34	—165.25	—149.42
Jessop & Co. Ltd.	—447.00	—393.00	—268.00
Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	—70.00	+ 38.00	+ 20.00
Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	—504.64	— 70.37	—297.07

(d) The various steps taken by these undertakings to increase production and profitability include maximum utilisation of existing facilities, prevention of erosion of existing capacity through modernisation, diversification into items of manufacture suited to their production profile, products having low contribution being discarded and those with high contribution being adopted

and replacement of old and obsolete machinery being undertaken through modernisation.

Power Generating Units with Foreign Assistance at Bakreswar, West Bengal

2355. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from Government of West Bengal for setting up three 210 MW power generating units with foreign assistance at Bakreswar in Birbhum district of West Bengal;

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

(c) the terms and conditions of the foreign assistance offers received from the project;

(d) the recommendation of the Central Electricity Authority and the Planning Commission;

(e) the contemplation of the Union Government; and

(f) the reasons for delay in finalising the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (f) M/s Technopromexport, USSR and a consortium sponsored by M/s Kuljian, USA (with a Japanese trading house as a leading member) have evinced interest in setting up of a 3 × 210 MW Thermal Power Station at Bakreswar in West Bengal. The Govt. of West Bengal have requested consideration of these proposals. A view in the matter could be taken in consultation with the CEA, the Planning Commission and other agencies concerned, on receipt of the formal detailed proposals.

Production PTA/DMT

2356. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the firms which have planned to go for the production of PTA in India ;

(b) whether any of those have planned to go for the second hand plant in PTA production ;

(c) if not, the reasons for not going for a second hand plant ; and

(d) the reaction of Government for going for a second hand plant in-regard to DMT/PTA production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) A letter of intent has been issued to only one unit viz. M/s. Reliance Industries Limited for manufacture of Purified Terephthalic Acid for a capacity of 75,000 tonnes/annum.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Production of Polyester Staple Fibre and Polyester Filament Yarn

2357. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total licensed capacity granted by Government for the production of Polyester Staple Fibre and Polyester Filament Yarn for this year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 ;

(b) how does this licensed capacity match with the total license capacity already granted by Government for DMT and PTA in India ; and

(c) in view of the total demand and supply separately for DMT and PTA, how much India would need each of this commodity from abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) At present

the total capacity approved through issue of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent for the manufacture of Polyester Staple Fibre and Polyester Filament Yarn is 3,01,400 tonnes/annum and 91,800 tonnes/annum respectively.

(b) The present approved capacity for the manufacture of DMT&PTA is 2,24,000 tonnes/annum only which is less than the requirement calculated with reference to the approved capacity for polyester.

(c) The import requirement of each commodity will depend upon demand and supply position of the commodity in that particular year.

Development of Wind Power Solar Power in Gujarat

2358. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to encourage the development of non-conventional energy sources like wind power, solar power etc., in Gujarat.

(b) the details of financial sanction proposed in Seventh Five Year Plan for Gujarat for the development of non-conventional sources of energy ;

(c) whether any "wind farms" are proposed in Gujarat ;

(d) the details and location of such farms ; and

(e) whether and study has been conducted on such locations in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Gujarat Energy Development Agency has been set-up to promote and co-ordinate all activities pertaining to non-conventional energy sources in the State with support from the Centre. Several research, development, demonstration and extension projects in the area of biogas solar thermal energy, improved smokeless chulhas, solar photovoltaics, biomass, wind energy, Rural Renewable Energy System, etc. have been taken up in the state. Besides fiscal incentives and subsidies offered under

Central schemes, the State Government is also separately providing funds, subsidies and other promotional incentives for non-conventional energy programmes in the State.

(b) Central grants will be provided for specific research, development, demonstration and extension schemes. The State Government has also allocated Rs. 13 crores for these programmes in the Seventh Plan.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir Wind Farm projects for the generation of over 1.5 MW electrical power are already under implementation at Kandla and Okha. Other similar wind electricity generation projects are also planned in the State.

(e) Wind survey project are also under implementation in the State.

Expansion of Telecommunication services in Madhya Pradesh

2360. KUMARI PUSPA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the expansion of telecommunication services that took place in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the amount proposed to be spent in the various telecommunication expansion programmes in Madhya Pradesh in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a)
During the Sixth Five Year Plan, in Madhya Pradesh the following expansion in telecommunications have been achieved ;

- i) 207 new telephone exchanges have been opened.
- ii) 32120 lines of telephone Switching capacity have been added.
- iii) 25857 telephone connections have been provided.
- iv) 1205 Long Distance Public Call Offices and 1370 telegraph Offices have been opened.
- v) One Telex Exchange has been installed and 113 new Telex connections have been provided.
- vi) Trunk Automatic Exchange capacity has been expanded by 700 lines.
- vii) 6 Subscriber Trunk Dialling Routes have also been opened.

The status of telecommunication services in respect of the important items in Madhya Pradesh as on 1.4.1980 and 1.4.1985 is shown in the statement given below.

(b) and (c) For the expansion of telecommunication services for the country in the Seventh Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.4010 crores has been indicated by the Planning Commission. Based on this outlay, guidelines have been given to the State units to draw up their plans.

Statement

MADHYA PRADESH

(M. P. Telecom. Circle + Indore Telephone Distt.)

Sl. No.	Name of Telecom. Facilities	Status as on	Status as on	Increase during 1980-85
		1.4.1980	1.4.1985	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	No. of Telephone Exchanges	429	636	207
2.	Capacity of Exchanges (Lines)	80150	112270	32120
3.	Telephone working Connection (Nos.)	69754	95611	25857

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Long Distance PCOs (Nos.)	996	2201	1205
5.	Telegraph offices (Nos.)	1592	2962	1370
6.	Telex Exchanges (Nos.)	9	10	1
7.	Telex Working Connections (Nos.)	377	490	113
8.	T.A.X. (Numbers)	1	1	Nil
9.	Capacity of TAX (Lines)	800	1500	700
10.	Point to Point STD Routes (Nos.)	6	12	6

Take over of Bombay Suburban Electricity Company

2361. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has made a public statement that electricity generation will be open to private sector ;

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

(c) whether Government have approved the proposal of Maharashtra Government to take over the Bombay Suburban Electricity Company ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a)&(b) while inaugurating the Conference of Power Ministers of States held in November, 1985, the Union Minister of Energy had stated that Government had an open mind in regard to mobilisation of additional resources for implementation of power projects.

(c) and (d) This matter is within the competence of the State Government.

Exploration of Oil in Rajasthan

2362. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government had undertaken certain projects to explore oil and natural gas in Rajasthan ; if so, (i) the names of the projects and their location ; and (ii) the total expenditure incurred so far including administrative expenditure ;

(b) the achievements of the projects ; and if no achievements, the reasons therefor ?

(c) whether his Ministry has undertaken a fresh project to explore oil and gas in that region ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) ONGC and Oil India Ltd. are conducting exploration in Rajasthan. The project headquarters of both the companies are situated in Jodhpur. Till 31st March, 1985, the amount spent on exploration in Rajasthan is about Rs. 56 crores.

(b) Gas has been found at Ghotaru and Manhara Tibba in Rajasthan.

(c) and (d) Exploration for hydrocarbons in Rajasthan is continuing. The tentative exploration programme for the Seventh Plan is as follows :

	ONGC	OIL
(i) Surveys	18 Party Years	10200 line Kms.
(ii) Exploratory drilling (000 metres)	60.21	29

[*Translation*:]**Self-Employment Scheme in Pali District
(Rajasthan)**

2363. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether self-employment scheme was introduced on 15th August, 1983 in the country and if so, the number of youths in Pali District who were not having any means and were given loans for running industries services, business, etc. since the introduction of this scheme to date indicating the amount given for the purpose ; and

(b) whether the subsidy amount in respect of these loans has been deposited with the banks and the number of industries, services and business out of these, which are still in operation and whether a list thereof will be laid on the Table of the House ?

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

(a) Introduction of the scheme was announced on 15th August, 1983 by the late Prime Minister. In district of Pali the details of educated unemployed youths assisted is as under :—

Year		No. of cases sanctioned by the banks	Amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1983-84	Industries	158	26.49
	Service	47	8.41
	Business	410	76.25
	Total	615	111.15
1984-85	Industries	262	46.16
	Service	38	7.41
	Business	43	6.15
	Total	343	59.72

1985-86 Report received from DIC Pali reveals that by the end of September, 1985 no case had been sanctioned by the banks.

(b) Such information is not collected by Central Government district-wise.

(b) if so, the cities identified initially for this purpose ; and

[*English*]**Conversion of Garbage into Bio-Gas**

2364. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to convert the huge quantity of garbage accumulated in big cities to useful biogas ;

(c) the manner in which this bio-gas is proposed to be used ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) An experimental pilot plant for extraction of biogas from a sanitary landfill has already been set up by the Department of non-Conventional Energy Sources at a site in Delhi. Such experiments are proposed to be conducted at other potential sites in major cities like Bombay and Calcutta after completion of

studies in Delhi. The biogas can be used for generating electricity or piped directly for cooking purposes depending upon the specific local conditions and requirements.

Amendment of Arbitration Act, 1940

2365. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Arbitration Act, 1940 is outmoded and needs to be amended to bring it in tune with the growing developmental needs and technological developments ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring forward necessary legislation in the matter to strengthen the hands of arbitrators so that they can effectively deal with every situation, especially the deliberate attempts to delay the proceedings of arbitration etc ; and

(c) if so, action contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c) At the instance of the Government, the Law Commission reviewed the Arbitration Act, 1940 and submitted its Report (Seventy-sixth Report) on the Arbitration Act in November, 1978. The Commission expressed the view that there is need to improve certain provisions of the Act that cause delay or hardship to the parties or unnecessarily introduce clogs which hinder the smooth course of proceedings. The recommendations of the Law Commission have been circulated to the State Governments and other interested persons and their views have been ascertained. The Indian Council of Arbitration, which has urged that the law needs to be suitably amended to bring it in line with the latest developments in the field of arbitration, has been requested recently to send its concrete proposals for implementation to the Government as early as possible. The amendments which the Council proposes to forward in this behalf are under consideration of a Committee of the Council under the Chairmanship of the former Chief Justice of India. Government propose to

take final decisions in the matter after receipt of the proposals from the Indian Council of Arbitration and come forward with suitable legislation for amending the Arbitration Act.

[*Translation*]

Separate Petrol Pumps for Two Wheeler Vehicles in Madhya Pradesh

2366. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up separate petrol pumps for two wheeler vehicles in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the names of the places where such petrol pumps are proposed to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c) No decision has been taken to set up separate petrol pumps for two/three-wheelers.

[*English*]

Modernisation of Ship Building and Ship Repairing Facilities at Hooghly Dock

2367. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers have any programme for modernisation of its ship building and ship repairing facilities at Hooghly Dock ;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the investments involved thereon ; and

(c) the progress in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c) The Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd. have commissioned a well know foreign consultant for preparation of a Detailed Project Report for modernisation of shipbuilding and shiprepairing facilities of the company. The details of the project and the quantum of investment will be worked out by the company once the scheme of modernisation is finalised. Detailed Project Report is expected by March, 1986.

Enhancement of Cement Prices

2368. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of cement production, cement import-export during the years 1980-81 to 1985 .

(a) The production, import and exports of cement during 1980-81 to 1984-85 are given below :

Figures in lakh tonnes

Year	Qty. of Cement production	Qty. of Cement exported	Qty. of Cement imported
1980-81	186.57	0.47000	19.70
1981-82	210.12	0.21886	16.06
1982-83	233.23	0.04947	15.43
1983-84	270.71	0.10306	23.85
1984-85	301.74	0.42392	03.74

(b) The entire cement production was under price and distribution control till 27th Feb., 1982. As such there was no separate free sale cement till the introduction of partial decontrol of cement from 27.2.82.

LEVY CEMENT

The FOR price of levy cement from 1980-81, excluding excise duty and packing charges has been as under :

Year	Period	Price for OPC & Slag Cement	Price for PPC (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4
1980-81	—	318.94	318.94
1981-82	1.4.81 to 23.7.81	318.94	318.94
	24.7.81 to 27.2.82	400.85	400.85
	28.2.82 to 31.3.82	440.00	425.00

(b) the price per tone of levy cement and free sale cement, year-wise from 1980-81 to 1985 ;

(c) on how many occasions during the period 1980-81 to 1985-86, prices of levy cement and free sale cement have been enhanced and extent of enhancement on each occasion ; and

(d) the total amount of additional resources (in rupees) realised through enhancement of cement prices year-wise from 1980-81 to 1985-86 ?

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

1	2	3	4
1982-83	—	440.00	425.00
1983-84	1.4.83 to 1.7.83	440.00	425.00
	2.7.83 to 31.3.84	492.00	471.00
1984-85	1.4.84 to 17.6.84	492.00	477.00
	18.6.84 to 31.3.85	532.00	517.00
1985-86	1.4.85 onwards	532.00	517.00

Note : The packing charges are being fixed for each quarter on the basis of price of jute during the proceeding three months.

FREE SALE CEMENT

There is no price control on Non-Levy Cement. Actual market price fluctuates from place to place and on day-to-day basis. Cement Manufacturer's Association, however, have fixed upper ceiling for free sale cement as under :

States	Upto 28.2.1983	1.3.83 to 21.1.85	22nd Jan. '85 onwards
(RUPEES PER BAG)			
Kerala)			
Maharashtra)			
J & K)	60.00	64.00	69.00
Assam and)			
North Eastern)			
States)			
All other States	56.00	60.00	65.00

Note : Above retail prices are inclusive of rail freight upto the destination railhead, central sale tax, stockist's margin but are exclusive of local sale tax and local levies.

(c) The FOR price of levy cement was increased from 1980-81 as below :

Period	F.O.R. increased	Remarks
1.	2.	3.
1980-81	Nil	—
1981-82 24.7.81	Rs. 81.91 per tonne	This was on account of increase in the retention price given to industry to compensate for the increase in prices of inputs.
28.2.82 1982-83	Rs. 39.15 per tonne Nil	-do-
1983-84 2.7.83	Rs. 52.00 per tonne	Incidence for increase in rail freight rates.

1	2	3
1984-85 18.7.84	Rs. 40.00 per tonne	This was on account of increase in the retention price given to industry to compensate for the increase in prices of inputs.
1985-86	Nil	

As regards non-levy cement, it is a free from price and distribution control from 27.2.1982.

(d) The increase in FOR price has been granted on account of increase in the cost of production/increase in rail freight rates. No assessment has been made in regard to the additional resources realised through enhancement of cement prices yearwise from 1980-81.

Opening of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in Andhra Pradesh

Statement

2369. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of post offices and telegraph offices proposed to be opened in Andhra Pradesh during 1985-86, district-wise details thereof ; and

(b) the number of those which have already been opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

(a) In view of the current ban on creation of posts, no proposals have been finalised at present for opening of post offices.

72 telegraph offices (combined offices) are proposed to be opened during 1985-86. District wise details are shown in the statement given below.

(b) So, far as post offices are concerned, in view of reply to (a) above, the question does not arise.

The number of telegraph offices (combined offices) already opened is 52, Anantapur 20, Chittoor 31 and Kurnool 1).

Name of the District	Telegraph Offices (Combined Offices)
1. Hyderabad	1
2. Mahbubnagar	1
3. Sangareddy	1
4. Adilabad	6
5. Khammam	6
6. Nalgonda	2
7. Warangal	3
8. Anantapur	20
9. Chittoor	31
10. Kurnool	1
Total	72

Price Control of Vicks Vaporub

2370. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Vicks Vaporub and cough drops are exempted from price control ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the prices of these products have been increased by 200 per cent to 400 per cent ;

(c) the price of each pack of each of these products in 1979 and their present price ;

(d) whether his Ministry is considering to control prices of these products in the interest of consumers ; and

(e) if, so, when another details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICAL (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement showing the prices of these products before the promulgation of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 is given below. Their present prices are not available.

(d) and (e) Government has not taken any decision on the changes to be made in the 1978 Drug Policy.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Product	Pack size	DPCO 1970 price
1.	Vicks Vaporub	5 gm.	0.77
		12 gms.	1.83
		19 gms.	2.66
		35 gms.	4.47
		60 gms.	6.50
2.	Vicks Cough Drops	2 Lozs.	0.29
		4's	0.32
		18's	1.40

Statement

List of Members of Sanchar Mantralaya Hindi Salahkar Samiti Coustituted as on 22.11.85

1. Ministry of Communications	Chairman
2. Secretary (Telecommunications)	Member
3. Secretary (Posts)	"
4. Additional Secretary (Telecommunications)	"
5. Member (O), Telecom, Board	"
6. Member (P),	

[*Translation*]

Constitution of Hindi Advisory Committee

2371. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindi Advisory Committee is functioning in Posts and Telegraphs Department for the implementation of official Languages Act, 1963 ;

(b) if so, for how many years its Members are nominated ;

(c) whether Government have constituted the new committee ;

(d) if so, the names of its members ;

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay in its constitution ; and

(f) the criteria laid down for nomination of members to this Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ordinarily three years.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Names of the members are given in the statement given below.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) In accordance with the guidelines supplied by the Department of Official Language.

7. Member (D),	„	Member
8. Member (F),	„	„
9. Member (T),	„	„
10. Member (O), Postal Services Board		„
11. Member (P),	„	„
12. Member (D),	„	„
13. Member (F),	„	„
14. Secretary, Telecom. Board		„
15. Secretary, Postal Services Board		„
16. Secretary, Deptt. of Official Language and Hindi Advisor to Government of India		„
17. Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Official Language		„
18. Chairman and Managing Director, Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras		„
19. Director General, Overseas Communications Services, Bombay		„
20. Wireless Advisor to the Govt. of India, New Delhi		„
21. Chairman-cum-Managing Director, I.T.I. Bangalore		„
22. Director (Official Language), Telecom. Board		Member Secty.
28. Shri Lal Vijay Pratap Singh, M.P. (Lok Sabha)		Member
24. Shri Ganga Ram, M.P. (Lok Sabha)		„
25. Shri B.L. Panwar, M.P. (Rajya Sabha)		„
26. Shri J.P. Goyal, M.P. (Rajya Sabha)		„
27. Shri Srikant Verma, M.P. (Rajya Sabha)		„
28. Dr. Lokesh Chandra, M.P. (Rajya Sabha)		„
29. Dr. Vijendra Snatak, A-5/3, Rana Pratap Bagh, Delhi		„
30. Shri Ganga Saran Singh, Chairman, Hindi Sanstha Sangh, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Delhi		„
31. Prof. Sher Singh, M-14, Saket, New Delhi		„
32. Shri Haribans Lal Sharma, Dodghar, Aligarh (U.P.)		„
33. Dr. Prakesh Atur, Chairman Rajasthan Sahitya Akademy, Udaipur		„
34. Dr. T.N. Vishambharan, Prof. Hindi Department, Calicut University, Calicut, (Kerala)		„

[English]

Opening of New Post Offices in Adivasi Areas

2372. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the postal services in backward areas and particularly in Adivasi areas are very poor ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve these services ; and

(c) the measures being taken to open new post offices in those area during the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No Sir, As a general statement this is not so.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the continuing ban on creation of posts, no proposals have been finalised so far for opening of new post offices.

Procurement of Materials from Public Sector by BHEL

2373. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has entered into an agreement with its various unions of the units to provide woollen jerseys and woollen uniforms to all the workers ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ;

(c) the time by which the same will be provided ;

(d) whether BHEL authorities are arranging procurement of said materials from private sector industries instead of available public sector sources of supplies;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(f) the action proposed to be taken to procure the materials from public sector organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f) The questions do not arise.

On-Shore Drilling at Krishna-Godavari Basin

2374. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the oil exploration work in the Krishna Godavari basin has been going on in full stream and there is no fear of its interruption ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether traces of crude in addition to natural gas have been indicated in the Kaikalur on-shore well in the Godavari-Krishna basin in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The exploration work is going on in Krishna-Godavari Basin as per the plan. 5 wells are under drilling/testing in this basin. It is proposed to drill 8 exploratory wells in 1985-86 and 12 wells in 1986-87.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During initial testing the well produced gas at the rate of about 4100 cubic metres and water at the rate of 68 cubic metres per day containing about 4% of light oil.

Construction of Departmental Buildings for Automatic Telephone Exchange and new post office in Una in Himachal Pradesh

2375. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the projects for the construction of departmental buildings for (i) automatic telephone exchange and (ii) head post office at Una in Himachal Pradesh have been sanctioned ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of each building and the likely dates by which the construction would be taken up and completed ;

(c) if not, the likely dates by which the projects would be sanctioned and taken up ; and

(d) the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The project for the construction of departmental building for telephone exchange at Una has been sanctioned. The project has not been sanctioned for Head Post Office.

(b) and (c) The estimated cost of the telephone exchange building is about Rs. 5.66 lakhs. The construction is likely to start by Nov., 1986 and is expected to be completed by October, 1987 subject to availability of resources.

As the project of HPO is not sanctioned, the estimated cost of the building is not known. However, the project of construction of Una HPO has been proposed for 1986-87 and will be taken up subject to availability of resources.

(d) There are encroachments existing on the plot meant for HPO building and the case for their removal has been taken up with the State Government.

Japanese Collaboration in Auto Industry

2376. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of various Industrial House/Companies, both in the private and public sector, dealing with the automobile industry, which have entered into collaboration with Japan ;

(b) the particulars of the various technical collaboration agreements entered into with the Japanese firms ; the technical assistance and know-how apart from plant and machinery provided to be provided by the Japanese firms ; and

(c) the equity share-holding by these Japanese Companies in the Indian Companies and the extent to which the respective share of profits are to be repatriated to Japan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) A statement is given below in respect of automobile vehicles.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the Japanese Collaborator	Item	Nature of Collaboration	Equity Participation (*)
1.	Ind-Suzuki Motor Cycles Limited	Suzuki Motor Co.	Motor-Cycles Mopeds	Tech. and Financial	26%
2.	Kinetic Honda Motors Limited	Honda Motor Co.	Scooters	Tech. and Financial	28%
3.	Hero Honda Motors Limited	Honda Motor Co.	Motor-Cycles	Tech. and Financial	26%
4.	Escorts Limited	Yamah Motor Co.	Motor-Cycles	Technical	—
5.	Bajaj Auto Limited	Kawasaki Heavy Industries	Motor-Cycles	Technical	—
6.	Maruti Udyog Ltd.	Suzuki Motor Co.	Passenger Cars and Vans	Tech. and Financial	26% with an option to increase upto 40%
7.	Hindustan Motors Limited	Isuzuki Motor Co. (Engine & Transmission) and Com. Vehicles	Passenger Cars	Technical	—
8.	Premier Automobiles Limited	Nissan Motor Co. (Engine & transmission only)	Passenger Cars	Technical	—
9.	DCM-Toyota Ltd.	Toyota Motor Corpn.	Com. Vehicles	Tech. and Financial	26%
10.	Swaraj Mazda Ltd.	Mazda Motor Co.	Com. Vehicles	Tech. and Financial	26%
11.	Allwyn Nissan Ltd.	Nissan Motor Co.	-do-	-do-	15%
12.	Eicher Motors Ltd.	M/s Mitsubishi Motor Co.	-do-	-do-	15%

(*) Remittance of dividend would be proportional to equity holdings and would be subjected to Indian taxes.

Coke oven beehive and by-product lying idle with Bharat Coking Coal Limited

2377. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coke ovens beehive and by product lying with the Bharat Coking Coal Limited as on 1st October 1985 and their daily capacity for carbonisation with details thereof giving names and location ;

(b) the actual production as on 1st October, 1985 ;

(c) the reasons for keeping these costly plants idle ;

(d) whether it is a fact that coal mines worth crores of rupees using these coke ovens, which could be turned into coke, are lying idle with the Bharat Coking Coal Limited ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for wasting those coal mines ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The total number of BH and BP coke ovens with Bharat Coking Coal Limited as on 1.10.1985 was 1199 and 173 respectively. Their daily capacity for carbonisation is 1105 tonnes and 722 tonnes respectively.

The collierywise details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) the actual production from April to September, 1985 was 2,37,900 tonnes, Production during October, 1985 was 48,000 tonnes making an average of 1,548 tonnes/day.

(c) No BP plant is lying idle. 40 numbers of ovens are under renovation in Loyabad area at present. As regards BH ovens, during August, 1983 BCCL had closed down 996 ovens temporarily in view of (i) bad condition of certain ovens, (ii) The then High stock of hard coke and (iii) To meet the additional requirement of coking coal of washery grade for steel plant washeries.

(d) and (e) It is not a fact that coal fines worth crores of rupees using these coke ovens are lying idle. Fine coal from washeries usually termed as slurry, is recovered from the ponds built for the purpose and is being mixed with clean coal or middlings for making coke.

Shortage of Industrial Alcohol in West Bengal

2378. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of industries in West Bengal are facing serious problem of shortage of industrial alcohol ;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to solve this problem ; and

(c) when it will be supplied to West Bengal in adequate quantity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) During the last alcohol year, 1984-85 (December 1984-November, 1985), the availability of alcohol fell short of its demand in the country including in West Bengal.

Allocations of alcohol for West Bengal were made from U. P. and Bihar, and about 135 lakh litres is reported to have been supplied by these 2 states. In addition industrial units in West Bengal were permitted duty free import of about 160 lakh litres of industrial alcohol (Denatured) during the last alcohol year.

Setting up of High Courts in States where there is no High Court

2379. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have taken any decision to set up any High Court during the Seventh Plan period in the States/Union Territories where there is no High Court at present ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c) Setting up of High Courts is not a plan scheme and hence is not connected with Seventh Plan.

The matter of establishing separate High Courts for the States in the North-Eastern region is engaging the attention of the Government.

Share of West Bengal in India's Total Power output

2380. **SHRI BHOLANATH SEN :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage share of West Bengal in India's total power output has declined during the Sixth Five Year Plan period between 1980-81 to 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for such decline ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The yearwise generation of West Bengal and all India during 1980-81 to 1984-85 together with percentage share is under :—

Year	Generation (Gwh)		
	West Bengal	All India	%
1980-81	5375	110560	4.86
1981-82	5509	121708	4.53
1982-83	5805	129983	4.47
1983-84	6185	139896	4.42
1984-85	6750	156633	4.31

(c) The marginal decline in the percentage share is partly due to the delay in the completion of projects under construction and the poor performance of the Santaldih and DPL Power Stations of the State.

Modernisation of industrial units

2381. **SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some industrial units set up several decades ago are going sick and are unable to cope with the present situation without adequate dose of modernisation ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Industrial sickness is a concomitant phenomenon of the very process of industrialisation and technological progress in which vigorous and well managed units expand, modernise and diversify while poorly conceived, inefficient and mismanaged ones stagnate and are over-taken by both product and process obsolescence, become sick and finally disappear from the industrial scene.

Banks and financial institution prepare rehabilitation scheme on the basis of dianostic studies providing, inter-alia, for reconstruction of capital, funding of interest liabilities, capital and working capital loans on softer terms, management support, relief or rescheduling of debt-service liabilities etc. Government also provide such reliefs and concessions as may be feasible and necessary as part of the rehabilitation package prepared by banks and financial institutions. In addition, healthy units are also encouraged through Income Tax relief to take over sick units by way of amalgamation. Assistance is available under technical Development Fund and the Import Policy for import of capital goods for modernisation and replacement of obsolete plant and machinery.

Indian and Australian Cooperation in Mining Sector

2382. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Australia have agreed to explore the cooperation in the mining sector in India ;

(b) if so, the details of the help offered by the Australian Government in this field ;

(c) whether the offer made by Australia is better than that of already offered and working by the Soviet Union ;

(d) whether the machinery provided by Australia has qualified the test in the mining sector ; and

(e) if so, the details of success achieved by it and if not, the reasons for entering into an agreement with that country ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (e) India and Australia have agreed to explore areas for cooperation in the Coal Sector. Details of cooperation have not been worked out so far. An Australian delegation led by the Secretary of the Deptt. of Trade is expected in New Delhi in December, 1985 for further discussions.

The Department of Mines at present has no specific proposal for collaboration with Australia. However, Hindustan Copper Ltd., a public sector undertaking of that Department has informed that the following transactions purely on commercial basis have been taken place :

(i) HCL had set up an Ore Sorter at Khetri Copper Complex based on technology developed by RTZ, Australia.

(ii) M/s Robertson Research (Australia) have, among others, offered consultancy for the Singhbhum Copper belt feasibility study. These proposals are now before the PIB for consideration.

Expert Committee on Coal

2383 **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an expert committee on coal has recommended fullest possible mechanisation in large mines producing higher grades of coal ;

(b) if so, the findings of the expert committee's report ;

(c) whether Government propose to bring in action the findings of the expert committee ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K. S. R. Chari, Consultant and former Secretary, Department of Coal was appointed by the Department of Coal in April 1985 to make an indepth study of the working of the Eastern Coalfields Limited with a view to identifying the various problems plaguing the Company and finding out remedial steps/ measures to be undertaken to get over these problems in order to enable the Company to achieve its objectives of scientific development of coal reserves in its jurisdiction, increasing coal production and implementing other schemes for development and welfare. The Committee has submitted its report in November 1985 which is yet to be examined.

Privatisation of Public Sector Undertakings Suffering Losses

2384. **SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN :**
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to privatise some of the public sector undertakings particularly those public sector companies which are suffering losses ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

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

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say something about a very urgent matter... .. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You may please sit down. If something is important, then come to me and discuss.

RULING RE : QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, CALCUTTA FOR FAILURE TO INFORM THE SPEAKER ABOUT ALLEGED ARREST OF A MEMBER

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I had received notices of a question of privilege from Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and Shri S. Jaipal Reddy on 25th and 26th November 1985 respectively, against the Commissioner of Police Calcutta, for his failure to inform the Speaker about the alleged arrest of a Member of this House in Calcutta on 19th September 1985. When some Members sought to raise the matter in the House on 25th November 1985, I told them that I had not been intimated about any arrest. I said, "I have got certain information which does not pertain and does not specifically mention about any M. P."

On 25th November 1985, I received another notice of question of privilege signed jointly by Sarvashri Basudeb Acharia, Saifuddin Chaudhury, Ajit Kumar Saha, Anand Pathak and Anil Basu, against 'The Telegraph' for publishing a news item to the effect that the Speaker had been duly informed about the arrest of the Member. Since the Speaker had denied receipt of such information, the Members alleged that 'The Telegraph' had committed a breach of privilege of the House.

On 25th November 1985 itself. I referred the matter to the Ministry of Home Affairs for facts.

On 26th November 1985 when the matter was again sought to be raised in the House by some Members. I informed the House that I had received an ambiguous

communication on 18th November 1985. No notice of this could be taken as it was unsigned. No official intimation by phone, telegram, telex or letter was received by me. At 5.20 p.m, on that day, i. e. 26th November 1985, I received a copy of a crash teleprinter message dated 17th November 1985 from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Home (Political) Department, through the Ministry of Home Affairs This also did not contain any specific and categorical statement regarding the arrest of a Member of Parliament To quote, it said, "... The arrested person appears to be identical with Shri Prakash Chandra, M.P. from Bihar..." The message also referred to the tally of signatures, identification of photograph, etc.

On 2nd December, 1985 I received a communication dated 29 November 1985 from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, intimating *inter alia* that 'Shri Prakash Chandra was arrested in connection with Park Street PS case No. 579 dated 19.9.85 under sections, 3,4,5,6 and 7 of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956..... It was given out by Shri Prakash Chandra that he was a resident of 11 Dacres Lane, P.S. Hare Street, Calcutta. It was not divulged by him at the Police Station that he was an M.P. at any point of time .. A photograph of Shri Prakash Chandra, M.P. of Bihar was published in the weekly 'Sunday' dated 10.11.85. The officers who had conducted raids on 19.9.85 could identify the said photograph as that of the person Prakash Chandra who was arrested on 19.9.85.....It appears from the facts ascertained during investigation that the arrested person who gave out his name as Prakash Chandra, s/o Prabir Chandra, was in fact Shri Prakash Chandra MP of Bihar The report of Director, Questioned Document Examination Bureau, CID, West Bengal, was received on 17.11.85 which for the first time confirmed that the arrested person was Shri Prakash Chandra, MP and the same evening (17.11.85) a report was sent addressed to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, through the quickest possible means—the Teleprinter service of Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau, Calcutta. Shri D.C. Nath, Deputy Director, SIB, Calcutta, later informed that as the Teleprinter service was closed at the time when the message was

[Mr. Speaker]

received, the message was sent through telephone on 17.11.85 to Control Room, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, for transmission to you. It was sent again through teleprinter the next morning (18.11.85) at 09.20 hours vide TPM. No 1329 dated 18.11.85 to Control Room of Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi."

I find that even this communication of 2nd December 1985 is not unequivocal in stating that the person arrested was a Member of Parliament in as much as it uses the language, "It appears etc."

As I have already stated, I did not take any note of the unsigned communication and in the absence of any further authentic/official information, I referred the matter to the Ministry of Home Affairs as soon as the question was raised in the House. If the teleprinter service was not working, the local authorities should have found it possible to send the communication directly to me or to my office through telephone or telegram. This was not done.

The Member, Shri Prakash Chandra, has also since written to me (on 2nd December) categorically denying his involvement in the alleged incident in Calcutta and questioning the veracity of the statements in the Police Commissioner's Report.

The whole matter, including that of the identity of the person involved in the incident, is before the court. As the matter is *sub-judice* as per well-established practice no further action is called for at this stage. I, therefore, do not give my consent to the questions of privilege given notice of by Smt. Geeta Mukherjee, Shri Jaipal Reddy, Shri Basudeb Acharia and other.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir

MR. SPEAKER : Rulings are not to be questioned.

(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

RULING RE : QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE
AGAINST SHRI R. N. GOENKA

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : on 2nd December, 1985. Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan and Prof. Madhu Dandavate gave two separate notices of question of privilege against Shri R. N. Goenka, for allegedly casting reflections on Members, the House and its proceedings of 26th November, 1985, relating to discussion on a motion under rule 184 about the removal of Shri Jagmohan from his office of Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, in an article published in the *Indian Express* in its issue dated 30th November, 1985.

Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan has stated that "In the article in question, the author has deliberately and wilfully attacked Minister of State for Law, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj and present Parliament. He has even made an insinuation about conduct of proceedings in Parliament which goes far beyond the right of free comment." Prof. Madhu Dandavate has stated that ".....it is not only showing contempt for the Minister but for Lok Sabha as well and that too deliberately". Both the Members have alleged that Shri R. N. Goenka has committed a breach of privilege and gross contempt of the House.

I have carefully gone through the article by Shri R. N. Goenka published in the *Indian Express* dated 30th November, 1985. I find that the tone and tenor in which the article is written is not becoming of a person who has himself been a member of this House and is well aware of its rights and privileges. In a democracy the Press has every right of fair criticism, but it should not be used in a manner so as to put the institution of Parliament and its members into disrepute or lower their dignity in the eyes of the public.

It appears that in the heat of a controversy in which he himself was involved, Shri Goenka has over-reacted to the reply of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice to the discussion on the motion.

As the supreme representative institution of the people, this House has always shown its magnanimity and broad vision, particularly to the Press by not taking notice of critical comments made by them, in order that Parliamentary privilege in no way fetters or discourages the free expression of opinion or fair comments on the proceedings of the House. I feel that it adds to the dignity of one and all if power in a democratic system is exercised with restraint and the more powerful a body or institution is, the greater restraint is called for particularly in exercising its penal jurisdiction.

In keeping with this approach and best traditions of the House, I am of the opinion that this House would best consult its own dignity by taking no further notice of the matter.

I do not, therefore, accord my consent to the raising of the matter as a question of privilege.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why not refer it to the Committee of Privileges ? There is one more point (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : First I have called him.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a news item has appeared in the 'Hindustan' of 2nd December.....

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this, give me in writing. This is not the way. Give me in writing. Let me enquire first.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : I have given in writing.

MR. SPEAKER : What ?

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : I have given in writing that there is a news item in the 'Hindustan' of the 2nd instant regarding Delhi Administration which has its offices that all the name plates in Hindi should be removed and should be written in English language.....

MR. SPEAKER : You may meet me. I will enquire about this.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Sir, kindly bear me, it is grave violation of the Constitution.....

MR. SPEAKER : That you tell me later. Do not do like this. You may kindly meet me.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Injustice has been done to Hindi. Action should be taken immediately on this.....

MR. SPEAKER : You may meet me. We shall look into it and find out the exact position.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 8th April, 1985 while asking a supplementary on starred Question No. 323. I requested the hon. Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development Shri Buta Singh to lay on the Table of the House copies of the reports in parts submitted by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu who headed the Committee on Central Sheep and Woollen Research Institute and its malpractices. In October 1980 the first part was submitted, in February 1981 the second part, in February 1982 the third part, but up to this day since these reports have not been laid on the Table of the House, I myself have brought these three parts and if they are laid on the Table of the House, in public interest I would like to do it so that the whole country would know about the malpractices taking place in that Institute and in public interest public opinion against the Institute is created.

MR. SPEAKER : You have given me notice today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have authenticated them.

MR. SPEAKER : You have given them today. You have authenticated. I will just look into this and see if they are in proper order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But again, Sir, the same time will be taken,

MR. SPEAKER : I won't take the same time. You know, I am prompt !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Allow me to lay them on the Table tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : Give it to me, I will look into them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have already given ; I have authenticated them.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to.....

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am saying to you. You may come and talk to me.

[*English*]

I will tell you about something. I know something.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : The Government of Bangladesh have banned the entry of Sikhs into that country.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know, it is their internal affair

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : The Government should protect the rights of the citizens.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have tabled notices for response of the Government to the memorandum of charges against Shri Bhajan Lal submitted by Members of Parliament to the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : This has already been decided long ago.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I understand.....

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

Yes, Mr. Kurup.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, I want to.....

MR. SPEAKER : You are not authorised.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed this gentleman.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I, do not allow it.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I have given notice regarding shifting of the Naval Academy in Cochin, Kerala State to Goa.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Overruled.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any point of order ? I ask the hon. gentleman, is there any point of order ?

This is overruled.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, last year thousands of people were killed in the horrifying tragedy that occurred in Bhopal on the night of 2-3 December..... *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, I want to*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you not allow other Members to speak ? I have allowed him. This hon. Member is standing in your way. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : You are welcome to do it properly.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Sir, this is a different issue. From January 26th onwards the Civil Aviation Department will be transferring...*(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : We will look into it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, Let me...*(Interruption)**

MR. SPEAKER : You are too persistent. You do not let the others speak. You are intruding upon the rights of others. Not allowed.

Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

The Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 982 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1985, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

[Placed in Library See No. LT—1539/81]

Central Wakf Council (Amendment Rules, 1985 Annual report and Review on the Working of the Central Wakf Council for the Year 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Central Wakf Council (Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 917 in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1985, under sub-section (3) of section 8-D of the Wakf Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library See No. LT—1540/85]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wakf Council for the Year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Wakf Council for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library See LT—1541/85]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You are becoming too persistent. Why are you taking time of the House like this? This is immodest.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard you. I will look into the matter, I cannot decide it like this. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta, you are an advocate and you are trying to behave like this. I want to see how it can be done. That is all. I cannot do it like this. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it whether it can be done.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Persistency like this is too much. This is just a negative approach.

*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Exactly a year back, a large number of people died this day in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh as a result of leakage of poisonous gas. We want to pay tributes to the departed souls in this House. My second point is that the statement made by the multinational Company Union Carbide has been published in the 'Nav-Bharat Times' today.....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : You give in writing. You can come and see me. Not allowed. This is not the way to raise the matter.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : But there is a difference between this House and your chamber.

MR. SPEAKER : If you say that I will have to discuss every motion here and then everything will be done here, I am not going to take the time of the House like this. This is too much.

STATEMENT RE : PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO VIETNAM AND JAPAN

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : THE Prime Minister, accompanied by Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, paid an official visit to Hanoi on 27th November, 1985, and thereafter to Tokyo from 28 to 30 November followed by a short halt in Kyoto. The delegation included the Minister of External Affairs and Shri L.K. Jha as well as senior officials. In Hanoi, the Prime Minister was received by Mr. Le Duan, General-Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam ; Mr. Pham

Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers ; other senior Ministers and dignitaries. The Prime Minister laid a wreath at the Mausoleum of Ho Chi Minh. He also attended a ceremony for renaming a Park after the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Prime Minister accepted the Gold Star Order, the highest Vietnamese Decoration, from the Vietnamese President, conferred posthumously on Shrimati Indira Gandhi in recognition of her great contributions as an "indefatigable fighter for the cause of National Independence, Peace, Solidarity and Cooperation amongst Nations, as well as the growth of the Non-Aligned Movement." He also addressed a large Public Meeting held at the Independence Hall.

The official talks with Mr. Le Duan and Mr. Pham Van Dong were held in an atmosphere of great cordiality and friendship. It was noted that Vietnam and India shared identical or similar views on a number of important international issues. On Kampuchea, the Vietnamese leaders reaffirmed their desire to arrive at an early political solution and emphasised their commitment to withdraw Vietnamese troops by 1990 or even earlier, in the event of an acceptable political solution being found.

Both sides endorsed the traditionally close relations between the two countries and resolved to further consolidate, expand and diversify these relations.

The Second Session of the India-Vietnam Joint Commission had been held from November 23 to 26 in Hanoi, on the eve of Prime Minister's visit. The Indian delegation was led by the Minister of External Affairs and the Vietnamese delegation by Deputy Prime Minister Tran Quynh. The Vietnamese indicated certain priorities in this regard. Agreement was reached on a new line of Government-to-Government credit of Rs. 15 crores, the terms and conditions to be decided subsequently. Previous credits from us have been utilised for the supply of diesel electric locomotives, passenger coaches and wagons as well as textile machinery to Vietnam. It is expected that this assistance will help to increase Vietnam's productivity and export efforts.

**Not recorded.

It was also agreed to extend a commodity loan of one lakh tonnes of wheat over a two year period 1986 and 1987. This would help Vietnam to overcome scarcities caused by serious damage to food crops due to the recent floods and cyclones.

Technical collaboration will also be extended in such areas as small scale industries, rubber and cotton cultivation and processing, dry farming and afforestation of coastal areas. Of considerable mutual importance was an understanding reached between the Oil and natural Gas Commission of India and PETRO VIETNAM for possible cooperation in the exploration of oil in the South Vietnamese offshore area. ONGC will conduct further studies and evaluations in this regard.

JAPAN

During the Prime Minister's visit in Japan, apart from meeting the Emperor, and holding extensive talks with Prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, P.M.'s programme included :

- (i) An address to the Japanese Diet (Parliament).
- (ii) An address to Keidanren which is the main grouping of Japanese Economic Organisations ;
- (iii) A luncheon hosted by the Emperor and Empress in honour of P. M. and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ;
- (iv) An address to the joint meeting of the India-Japan Business Cooperation Committee ;
- (v) A Reception hosted jointly by the India-Japan Association and the Dietmen's League for Japan-India Friendship ;
- (vi) A press Conference at the Japan Press Club ;
- (vii) A visit, accompanied by Prime Minister of Japan and Madame Nakasone to UENO Zoo in Tokyo where two baby elephants "Asha"

and "Daya", sent as a gift by late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, are lodged ;

- (viii) Separate meetings with members of the Indian community at Tokyo and Kobe ; and
- (ix) A visit to Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan.

An agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Japan on Cooperation in the field of Science and Technology was also signed by me with my Japanese Counterpart Mr. Shintaro Abe, followed by separate talks with him. The Agreement provides for the setting up of a Joint Committee to decide upon agreed programmes of action.

The exchange of views between the two Prime Ministers covered bilateral relations as well as international issues of mutual interest. The Japanese Government has agreed to extend a 30 billion Yen (about Rs. 160 crore) special credit for a gas-based power plant, in Assam This would be in addition to the annual Yen Credit of 39 billion Yen. Japan also agreed to assist India in setting up the Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital in Lucknow.

Prime Minister emphasised the need for enhancing cooperation between India and Japan in the economic, commercial, scientific and technical fields, as well as in increasing exchanges in the cultural, educational and academic areas to promote better understanding between the peoples of the two countries. In this regard, the possibility of organising a Festival of India in Japan in 1987-88 and a Japan Week in India was discussed.

Prime Minister's visit to Japan, following as it did, Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to India in May 1984, can be considered as marking a new stage in the consolidation and development of our bilateral relations, not only for the mutual benefit but also for strengthening peace and prosperity in Asia and in the world.

12.24 hrs.

AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT CESS BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Arjun Singh I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy and collection, by way of cess, of a duty of customs on the export of certain agricultural and processed food products for the development and promotion of their export and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy and collection by way of cess, of a duty of customs on the export of certain agricultural and processed food products for the development and promotion of their export and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I introduced the Bill.

AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : On behalf of Shri Arjun Singh I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority for the development and promotion of exports of certain agricultural and processed food products and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority for the development and promotion of exports of certain agricultural and processed food products and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we go to next item—Matters under Rule 377.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(i) Need to declare Mannarked and Chittoor Taluks of Palghat districts of Kerala as drought affected areas

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) : Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the severe drought situation prevailing in Mannarked and Chittoor taluks of Palghat districts in Kerala. When there were floods in the rest of Kerala, these two Taluks, particularly, the places like Kozhinjampara and Attapaddi came in the grip of severe drought due to failure of monsoon. The South West Monsoon did not reach this region which is known as the "rain shadow area" of the Western Ghats. Normally, these areas get rain from the North West Monsoon. This year that too has failed. Thus as many as ten villages like Kozhinjampara, Eruthempati, Kozhipati etc. in the Chittoor taluk and seven villages like Palakkayam, Kallamala, Padavayal, Sholayar etc. in Mannarghat Taluk are facing the worst drought condition.

In Attapadi, Harijans and Girijans constitute 39.5 percent of the population. This place was visited by the Prime Minister in the month of September this year. The people are facing miseries due to the destruction of cattle and damage to crops as

*The Speech was originally delivered in Malayalam.

a result of drought. Most of the people in this region live on the income from cattle. Today they have lost their chief means of livelihood.

In this situation, I would request the Central Government to declare these two taluks as drought affected areas and take immediate steps to provide relief to the people.

(ii) **Need to improve the conditions of hospitals in Delhi and open two new hospitals.**

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House towards inadequacy and miserable conditions of the hospitals in the Capital of India.

It has been a long time since Delhi was made the capital of the country. There was a time when its population was confined only to the walled city area of Delhi and there were few hospitals. Later, New Delhi came into existence and along with it some hospitals also. After the independence, the patients have been getting top facilities of world standard in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. But the question arises whether these facilities are adequate.

The population of Delhi has increased manifold now, but the number of hospitals remain inadequate. There has been some expansion in Hindu Rao, Jai Prakash Narayan hospitals etc. but are these hospitals adequate to meet the needs of the increasing population of the Capital ?

Also, the maintenance of these hospitals is very important. Due to lack of the common facilities, sanitation, beds etc., the problems are constantly on the increase.

I suggest that the Government should look into this immediately and one hospital each in Chandni Chowk area and trans-Yamuna Colonies should be opened immediately. If it is not done, then the number of quacks, and nursing homes which are costly will further increase in the capital.

(iii) **Need to provide adequate funds for constructing railway lines in Uttar Pradesh.**

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the matter of survey and construction of new railway lines the Eastern Railway has always been neglecting Uttar Pradesh. The glaring examples of this discrimination are (1) the slow work going on in converting the Moradabad-Ramnagar meter-gauge railway line into a broad-gauge line which connects a very large part of Uttar Pradesh into a broad-gauge line, (2) not starting the construction of Rampur-Kathgodam broad-gauge line survey for which had been completed many years back ; (3) Non provision of adequate funds for survey of Tanakpur Ghat-Bageshwar railway line and (4) Non-conversion of Kathgodam-Pilibhit-Lucknow narrow-gauge line into broad-gauge line.

I, therefore, urge the hon. Transport Minister to start immediately, the above mentioned works and provide necessary funds during this plan period.

[English]

(iv) **Need to set up TV relay Station on Horsley Hills and Palakonda Hills in Andhra Pradesh.**

SHRI K. RAMA CHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : The districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor are served very poorly as far as Doordarshan Transmitters are concerned. The people of these areas are not able to witness the National Programme on T.V. There are two places of very high altitude in these districts.

Horsely Hills in Chittoor District is at a considerable altitude and situated in between the districts of Chittoor and Anantapur. Palakonda hill in between Kadiri and Palivendula is situated at a very high altitude and this is situated in between Cuddapah and Anantapur districts. If T.V. relay centres are set up on Horsely Hills and on Palakonda Hills it will cater to the needs of three districts, namely, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts. So, the

[Shri K. Rama Chandra Reddy]

Central Government is requested to take steps to start T.V. Relay Stations on Horsely Hills and on Palakonda Hills in between Kediri and Pulivendula.

(v) **Need to take immediate Steps for proper functioning of production Centre at Ettumanoor Kottayam in Kerala**

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) :

I would like to bring to the notice of Government the sorry state of the Production Centre owned by the Government of India at Ettumanoor, Kottayam, in Kerala. The Production Centre was started in 1957 for giving employment to the skilled people and also for the manufacture of machine-tools. For the last so many years, this Centre is running at a loss. There are 145 Workers in this factory. They are not given proper salary. Now it is heard that the Ministry of Industry is planning to stop the production in this Centre and trying to make it a training Centre. I request the Minister of Industries to take immediate steps for the proper functioning of this Production Centre.

(vi) **Need of clear the Mandovi and Tillari Irrigation projects at the earliest in the interest of the people of North Goa.**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :

Two irrigation projects, namely, Mandovi Irrigation Project and Tillari Irrigation Project have been proposed by the Goa Government and the same are pending with the Central Government.

Mandovi is a Medium irrigation project in the basin of river Mandovi, which will give the benefits of irrigation to command areas in Satari and Bicholim Talukas of Goa District. The length of the dam is 1080 metres with a maximum height of 56.00 m. There will be a gross storage capacity of 111.19 M.C.M. The cultivable command area under this project is 5902 hectares.

The Tillari Irrigation Project is a joint venture of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and the State of Maharashtra.

This project will have storage capacity of 462.27 M.C.M. The total area that will be irrigated by this project is 22,338 hectares out of which 16,978 hectares will be within Goa. The cost of this project is to be shared by Goa and Maharashtra in some agreed share.

However, these two projects are pending with the Central Government at various stages of process.

It is earnestly requested that these projects may be cleared in the interest of the people of North Goa.

12.34 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1985-86—CONTD.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1985-86. Shri Suresh Kurup was on his legs ; he may now continue his speech.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. The Government of India claims that the tax collections are good so that they can tide over the Budget gap of Rs. 3649 crores. But the fact has proved otherwise. The very fact that Government is presenting a Supplementary Demand for the second time in this House only shows that the Government's claims are wrong. The Supplementary Demands are for Rs. 1824 crores.

12.35 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** *in the Chair*]

The Government was claiming that it is going to cut the non-plan expenditure and it claimed that it would cut it 5 per cent, but the non-plan expenditure which has gone to Rs. 1,111 crores shows that the claim of the Government in this regard is wrong.

Another fact I want to mention is regarding trade deficit. Today the trade deficit is alarmingly high. It comes to about Rs. 6000 crores. I want to know how this has happened, how this deficit is going up, whether it is due to the licence given for imports or due to the reduction in exports. In this connection I would also like to mention an important fact concerning the economy of Kerala, i.e., regarding the price of coconut. The import policy of the Government of India is giving a death blow to the whole economy of our State. Respected Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you know this thing was again and again discussed in this House and the concerned Ministers again and again gave assurance that the price of coconut won't go down. And the moment they give the assurance, again the price will go down. This is because the Government is yielding to the pressure of big industrialists in our country. Sufficient production of coconut oil for the internal consumption is there in our country, and I want to know why the Government is insisting on imports. I think it is right that it is only because of the pressure of big industrialists. A product which is sufficiently produced in this country both for industrial purposes and for other purposes is imported and this can be seen in respect of all other agricultural products. On the one side the farmers are not getting sufficient price for their product, and on the other side the consumers, the ordinary people in India, are paying heavily for all those commodities they want. The statistics show that the wholesale price index is coming down. But I do not know why the ordinary people in our country are forced to pay exorbitant prices for the commodities they purchase. I do not know whether the Minister is going to blame the traders for this, but this is a fact. So, my request to the hon. Minister is that the Government should find a way out to control the price situation in the country. The people in our country do not want statistics showing that the prices are coming down. In the morning they read the statistics in the paper and when they go to the shop they find that the prices are higher than Yesterday. So, a long chain of fair price shops should be started and Government should ensure that these shops function properly.

I want to mention another point regarding the amount given by the Central Government for flood relief. My request on behalf of my State and also on behalf of the other States in this country is that the relief given for flood should totally be given as grants. Giving some percentage as loan and some percentage as grants should not be the case. The whole amount given for the flood relief should be given as grants and that is an urgent demand of all the concerned State Governments in this country. Every year, the flood situation occurs. the other day, one hon. Member was mentioning about the revolving fund that could be constituted for giving relief to the flood affected States. Such a fund should be formulated and the Central Government should assure the people of Kerala and of other States who are facing the flood situation that this amount will be given as grants.

These are the few points that I wanted to mention in this direction. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the supplementary demands for grants for the year 1985-86 presented in this House and thank and appreciate the hon. Finance Minister and the Minister of State for Finance who have formulated programmes for controlling the black money and by raiding certain premises have added crores of rupees to the Government exchequer. This has discouraged the persons holding black money. Last time also, speaking on the subject I had requested the hon. Minister that stern measures should be taken against sales tax or income tax evading industrialists so that the 50 per cent revenue which is pocketed by these people could be realised. In this direction some commendable job has been done and the authorities have got success also, but I would request the hon. Minister that more stringent steps should be taken in future and also he should keep a watch over these people so that the people at large may get relief.

Regarding price rise, I would say that the efforts he has made have resulted in checking the price rise to a large extent

[Shri Manvendra Singh]

through businessmen, specially the hoarders. As in the case of sugar, when its prices had soared high, a fervent appeal was made to the Government in this House, the prices were brought down within few days and since then sugar and other consumer commodities are being made available to the people at fair prices. But at the same time I would appeal to the hon. Minister that arrangements should be made that all the shopkeepers, both in the urban as well as rural areas must display the rate lists so that the shopkeepers are not able to sell the commodities at arbitrary rates and people are able to get the things at fair prices.

Sir, so far as drought and floods are concerned, every year in one or the other State these natural calamities go on occurring. For that I will request the hon. Minister that he should create a special fund at the Center so that money may be made available for immediate relief to those places which are affected by floods, drought or any other natural calamity. For this purpose a control room should also be set up so that reasonable assistance could be provided for every district of all the States at the time of floods, drought or any other natural calamity.

Sir, we all know that India has been predominantly an agricultural country and 80 per cent of its population depends on agriculture. If we have a look on the agriculture sector we find that the efforts made by the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi brought the green revolution and from that period onwards farmers have been given more facilities. With the efforts of the Hon. late Prime Minister ; Banks were nationalised and the money, which was in the hands of a very few people, was given in the form of loans to poor people in villages. Today, we are proud to say that every Indian can make use of that money without any restriction, which was in the hands of a very few people and a few industrialists.

Sir, with the efforts of our Hon. former Prime Minister, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, 20-point programme was implemented under which Bank funds are being utilised for the people of weaker sections of society, landless

and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the rural areas. Besides, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that special funds may be provided to undertake welfare measures for farmers and agricultural workers in the villages, where there are no roads, electricity and irrigation facilities.

The farmers are facing a lot of difficulties. There is shortage of power in villages water is saltish. No irrigation facilities exist there. If Tubewells are there, adequate power supply is not made available. In this way they are experiencing many difficulties. In canal areas irrigation facilities are quite inadequate. There is need of constructing more canals. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that by constructing barrages and dams on the rivers, water reservoirs may be provided. Adequate funds may be given for this purpose so that more and more irrigation facilities could be provided there.

So far as the question of power generation is concerned, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that there is an oil refinery in my area—Mathura where the entire gas is burnt. Why power houses based on gas should not be set up there in order to increase power generation ?

It would be better if we pay attention towards primary education system in order to provide medical and educational facilities in rural areas. Most of the primary schools in villages are lying in dilapidated condition. No educational facilities exist there for the children who are the future of our country. Even today, children are given education under the trees in rural areas and schools generally remain closed during rains and winter. Why should more funds not be given for primary schools ?

The farmers experienced great difficulty in selling their sugarcane. I would like to request the hon. Minister to set up more sugar mills in order to improve the condition of farmers and to remove the shortage of sugar.

Although I have many things to say, yet due to shortage of time I conclude my speech here.

[English]

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am conscious of the limitation of time ; so I will try to co-operate with you as much as I can.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Thank you.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA : I not only support the Supplementary Demands for Grants but I congratulate the Finance Minister for taking bold steps throughout his tenure and I hope he will continue to march on the same path and give a good deal of strength to our economy. The bold steps in taxation that have been taken have proved that our taxation policy which we have been following so far was burden some and the burden was on the limited middle class people. Therefore, as it has been, the rigours have been relaxed and the collections have gone up. The Money that was circulating under illegal channel has come under the control of the Government and actually our economy is put on the right path. It has started coming and I hope by the next budget we are going to have a very sound economy and economic policies.

While supporting the Demands for Grants, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a few facts. It was conceived during Panditji's time that so far as the northern and the north-western parts of India are concerned, they are cut off, they are backward and they require to be opened both for economic development as well as for the defence of the country.

Sir, an organisation called Border Roads was set-up and its duty was to open up the most cut off areas in North and North East States. The department has been working satisfactorily. It has been doing good job. but the problem is so enormous that we must increase its activities to a great extent. We are thinking of developing technology, modernising our economy and doing many good things and developing enormously in the already developed areas, which is absolutely necessary, but there is likely to be a big gap between those areas and the areas in North and North East States which are cut off States. We have promised free education to the girls upto 12th standard. We have promised health services to the

people. We have started 20-point programme and we are helping rural poor but this part of the country which is not open up all these things are not reaching there. In Jammu province both in my constituency and the constituency of my colleague, Shri Janak Raj Gupta, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a road which is absolutely necessary to open up the area for economic development as well as for defence purposes.

There are two roads. One starts in Udampur district from Majalta and goes to Basantgarh and from Basantgarh to Dudu, Lati, Mantalai, Chinani linking Jammu-Srinagar highway. This is very important. The whole area is cut off and the people are living only in the pastoral stage of development and they are not able to educate their children. Some of them have not even seen rail so far. A few of them are acting as shepherds. Others are living in a state of neglect. Before we enter the 21st century we must open up these areas.

Secondly, for defence a road from Kishtwar-Marwa-Warwan to Kargil is very necessary because the existing road from Srinagar to Kargil is exposed to enemy fire. Because of improved weapons of war and modern aircraft this road is absolutely vulnerable. Therefore, it is very necessary that we connect Kargil by a safer route and road from Kishtwar to Kargil is absolutely necessary. Without this road we would not be able to defend our border. It is high time we think of this. Pakistan is linking the road which goes from China to Gilgit by a series of roads towards our border and we have not constructed even the second one. Therefore, it is very necessary to have this road in order to match them in defence. We are trying to make arrangement to protect our country from atomic weapons.

13.00 hrs.

But at the same time, these routes which are absolutely necessary for land warfare and for aerial warfare are being neglected. These are the two routes to which I wanted to draw the attention of the Government.

[Shri G. L. Dogra]

There is another point, that is, for the production of tea in Himachal Pradesh and in some parts of our state originally the tea market was at Amritsar. But now it has been completely disturbed. Tea from Amritsar was going to Afghanistan through Pakistan and there was regular trade. In this connection, I draw the attention of the then Commerce Minister, who is now holding the portfolio of Finance Ministry. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, that in Amritsar, Tea auction Centre should be started and tea trade must be revived. The Government of Afghanistan is still getting tea from Amritsar. But there is no land route. Therefore, transit facility for marketing tea to Afghanistan through Pakistan is absolutely necessary. Sir, it has been announced that President Zia of Pakistan is visiting India on 16th of this month. I hope the Central Government will take up this matter with him.

Another point is regarding distribution system in far-flung and highly areas. Sir, without healthy cooperation of all concerned, it is not possible to give the necessities of life at a very cheaper rate to the people in these areas. I would request the Central Government to give instructions to the State Governments to establish a strong healthy consumer cooperative movement in the highly and cut-off areas so that essential commodities are provided to those people. Sir, the Central Government is spending so much and there is negligence on the part of the State Government and this creates restlessness among the people in the sensitive areas. I would therefore request the Central Government to give attention to this matter and direct the State Governments to make the distribution system in a fool-proof manner and make available the necessities of life at a very reasonable price to the people who are living in far-flung and hilly areas. With these words, I support the Supplementary Demand for Grants.

13.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at six
minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (GENERAL) 1985-86-CONTD.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof.
Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, very briefly I would like to make some observations on the Supplementary Demands that have been presented by the hon. Minister. Before I do that, I would like to make a general comment on the new style of functioning of the Government for the past few years. For the past few years, the Government has got into the practice of destroying the sanctity of the Budget. There is one unofficial budget before the official budget in which considerable amount of revenues are mopped up.

SHRI JAFFAR SHARIEF : Those past few years include your Party's rule also, I suppose.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I said last several years, including your Railway Ministryship ;

SHRI JAFFAR SHARIEF : Yours and mine, both.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Then followed by the official budget, there are supplementary demands again. Also, additional hikes and all that come up. As a result of that, the sanctity of the budget that existed in the old times, seems to be eroding to a great extent. There is no surprise, therefore, if there are supplementary demands for a second time. This is mainly happening because of the fact that the Government is not taking a telescopic view of the policies and perspectives before the Government and as a result of that, one has to live from hand to mouth and one has to come forward with *ad hoc* proposals to make certain demands before the House.

Sir, touching one important aspect regarding the deficit that was projected in the last budget, you may recall what I had predicted then. We were told that the deficit would be of the order of Rs. 3349 crores. Of course, after the reply, certain changes took place. Looking at the trend of growing deficits for the last several years, I had predicted that by the end of the financial year, this deficit, which is of the order of Rs. 3349 crores, would reach at least Rs. 6000 to Rs. 7000 crores minimum and that will exert inflationary pressure on the economy. At that time, this criticism was met by the Finance Minister by saying that if we get a better monsoon, the shock of this deficit would be absorbed. Now the monsoon ultimately did not satisfy them well and the monsoon gamble also did not succeed to the extent that they would like it to succeed. Now today with an addition of Rs. 1824 crores, the deficit will be crossing the order of about Rs. 5000 crores.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): But where is the inflationary pressure that you connected with it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is exactly what I am telling you. You have been giving us certain figures to indicate that the prices have not risen to the extent we expected. We should have been extremely happy if our predictions were to come to be untrue. But every time, I do not want to repeat what I said during the debate on prices. But I would like to point out to you that they also have a very interesting method of projecting the figures of rising prices and gauging the inflationary pressure. They would not take a long span of time and try to project before the country what exactly is the inflationary rate. But they would only take up a small span of time or they would like to quote point to point inflationary figures and thereby they try to give a complacent picture, as if everything is all right and nothing is wrong in their kingdom and probably there is no room for any fear at all. But these are not borne out by facts. These aspects are not borne out by facts. Now, as far as trade deficit is concerned, on this floor itself, the Finance Minister has admitted from April to July or probably, June, it has gone to

the extent of 3,000 crores. In this context, I would like to touch one important aspect because that is very relevant. In fact if the overall policies are properly tuned, in that case these ad hoc demands that are required would not be required at all. Take for instance the overall policy of this Government regarding imports and exports. Because that is relevant as far as the trade deficit is concerned.

Now, I do not know Sir, whether our Members remember it, but only a few days back speaking in a seminar the Prime Minister made a very dangerous statement and I would like the hon. Finance Minister to take the opportunity of this debate to clarify that perspective. He referred to the import also. He referred to the import substitution. And as I could read the reports of his speech in the seminar, he is reported to have said that if the import substitution becomes very costly, we should be prepared to liberalise the import. So, it is a very dangerous philosophy. We might have differed with various Governments, but one goal was accepted, as the national goal and that is the spirit of self-reliance. And when we stood for self-reliance, we should not take this attitude that if the manufacturing cost of certain commodities in our country is high that is enough ground to import these commodities from outside. If we accept this logic, probably there will be a room even for the import of steel from foreign countries. Therefore, I reject this proposition altogether. A very dangerous enunciation has been made by the Prime Minister, I do not know, whether he has made that statement with much thought or he has spontaneously reacted to certain situations and made the statement. If the statement is a serious one and if that indicates the policy of the Government that if the import substitution in this country become costly, we should be prepared to liberalise the import. In that case, we are likely to go in for very heavy import in this country. And when we have heavy imports in this country, that will mean frittering away our foreign exchange reserves and that means increasing the trade deficits in the country, and that way an adverse effect on the entire economy of the country. Therefore, I would warn the Government about such adhoc policies as far as imports and

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

self-reliance are concerned. Sir, in this context, I would like to take up an illustration of textiles. Since, I had initiated in the last Session, an elaborate discussion on Textile Policy and again I made my own contribution in the last week's Calling Attention Notice on Textile Policy, I do not want to spell out the details. But in the context of this policy of imports, I would again like to touch this particular point regarding the Textile Policy. In the Textile Policy, you have said that we would like to modernise the textile mills in this country. For that we would like to import the sophisticated technology from outside countries and then we will do it. The excuse given is under the pretext of augmenting our exports of quality production, they are going in for heavy imports. Now in textiles, at the present level of employment in the country, as far as the textile report is concerned, they have said out of 120 lakhs persons employed in the entire textile industry, organised mills as well as decentralised Sector, 13 lakhs are supposed to be actually employed in the organised mill sector, 32 lakhs are supposed to be employed in the powerloom sector and 35 lakhs are supposed to be employed in the decentralised handloom sector. So 107 lakhs of employees are in the decentralised sector and only 13 lakhs in the mill sector. Already what they called as 13 lakhs has already been reduced to 11 lakhs. And many economic statistics indicate that the number has already come down from 11 lakhs to 8 lakhs and if further sophisticated technology is inducted into this country, I am afraid these 8 lakhs will go to 5 lakhs. To give a concrete instance. In a spinning Department of the Textile Mill, if we induct the *Sulferloom*, in that case in the Spinning Department, the work that could be done by 5000 persons, the same could be executed by 20 persons and as a result of that, out of every 500,480 people will be displaced from their jobs.

Now about the policy before the Government. No doubt we want to modernize the country; we want to rationalize the technology. But in this land of Gandhi and Jayaprakash, we want to maintain a balance between man and the machine. We are not against the machine, but we do not want

man to be destroyed and made to remain completely buried below the debris of the machine. That is not our aspiration. Therefore, that particular aspect has to taken care of. If indiscriminate import of sophisticated technology is allowed, I am afraid it will lead to further displacement of labour, which will create other problems in the textile industry. So, because of this, this import problem is linked up with that.

There is also another aspect. To the entire taxation policy, the excise duty policy, various levies, the differential between various sectors etc., I do not think this Government has given adequate attention. As a result of that, so many problems are created. For instance, they have given exemption from duty on polyester fibre, and not on the filament yarn. Already we have in this country smuggled goods of the order of 3,000 million metres of cloth i.e. synthetic textiles coming in this country. That would mean smuggled goods of the order of Rs. 3,000 crores. This is the degree of smuggled goods coming into the country. If you can imagine that that smuggling can be totally removed, such a big wedge will be created, and that can be filled by additional potential in the decentralized sector in the economy-like powerloom. So, that aspect has to be taken into consideration. This differential between various levies, excise duty pattern various levies to imposed on that etc. have also to be actually revised.

Again, they have completely surrendered themselves to the big industrial magnates in textiles. They have given them whatever they want. They have removed all the restraints and constraints on the capacity expansion in the mills. At the other end there will be the handlooms; and when, there is an unequal competition between handlooms on the one side, and the mills and powerlooms on the other, you will find that the handlooms will be totally ruined. So, all these policies, in their totality, are linked up with the general perspective of the Government. I think they will have to review that.

I can understand their desiring to appear the consumers' new habits; but in doing that, while they have given new incentives to the man-made fibre and the synthetic fibre,

cotton has been relegated to the background; and as a result of that, in the current year, there are 101 lakh bales of cotton. In the coming year, there is likely to be 105 lakh bales of cotton. If you find that the cotton yarn is relegated to the background, large amounts of cotton bales will remain unlifted. That will create insurmountable difficulties and sufferings to cotton producers in this country. So, it has been rightly demanded that either you build up the buffer stocks of cotton, or allow us to export more; but who are coming in the way of more exports of cotton? I think again the big industrialists lobby is acting on this Government; they are pressurizing the Government; and they are interested in seeing that cotton is not allowed to be exported on a larger scale. Because if more cotton is exported and a small quantity of it is left out, because of this artificial scarcity you will find that the prices of cotton will go up. In that case the big mill magnates will be required to purchase cotton for their yarn at a higher price. Therefore, they are pressurizing the Government and saying: 'Don't allow them to export.'

I have demanded in this House during the debate on textiles that the Expert Committee's report on Textiles should be laid on the Table of the House. They have refused to do it; and they will never do it. One day, I will spring a surprise and place that report on the Table of the House. I am interested in doing it. There are a number of trade unionists in that committee who have made certain suggestions which were definitely anti-industrial magnates. They have been rejected. And paragraphs after paragraphs which are the recommendations of the industrial magnates have appeared, as they have been made, in the textile policy document that has been published. I want this House to know what type of textile policy documents is prepared in the final stages.

All these aberrations and distortions are there. Unless they are able to correct them, viz. by giving better justice to handlooms, better justice to powerlooms, more security to the jobs of people employed in the organized mill industry and also a better deal and remunerative price to agriculturists, the problem cannot be solved. These are the important aspects that have to be touched.

Then they want certain amounts for the public enterprises. Here I would like to sound a warning. I am not among those who take it for granted that private sector is a paragon of all virtues and all the defects, distortions and aberrations are found in the public sector. But, as the government has very often said, while discussing the problems with the trade unions, that the government must be an ideal employer. The public sector must be run in a better manner because public sector is the commanding height of economy in the country. If there are less profits in the private sector, society might not lose. But in the case of public sector the surpluses in the public sector are to be ploughed back for the further expansion of public sector and they are to be utilized for the welfare and development activities. Mopping up of surplus in the public sector is essentially absolute character for the economy of the country and therefore public sector must be run more efficiently and effectively, than even private sector in the country, because it has more social content and the surpluses are to be ploughed back for social and development activities and therefore they must go in depth about the working of the public sector in the country and must hand over management of the public sector to those who have genuine commitment into the philosophy of the public sector. Unfortunately that is not happening. There are men in the public sector who conduct public sector with the philosophy of the private sector, and that particular contradiction has to be removed.

As far as priorities are concerned, I would like to warn this government on the occasion of supplementary demands that if they do not want to live on *ad hocism* from time to time, they must change their basic priorities. I would repeat one aspect which I had said at the time of debate on the Finance Bill. They have shifted and topsy-turvied all financial priorities. Which are the allocations that have been reduced? Agricultural financial institutions, their allocations have been reduced; industrial financial institutions their allocations have been reduced; self-employment scheme in the urban and the rural un-employed, their allocations have been reduced; allocations for the consumer industry have been reduced;

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

and as a result of that you will find that because of topsy-turvyed priorities, their economy is coming into trouble and therefore this aspect is to be changed.

Our Prime Minister is, in an extreme hurry, to reach the 21st century. Those who of us who will survive for 15 years, they will automatically land themselves into 21st century. But when he talks of 21st century, there is a particular philosophy behind his mind. He wants the country to move in such a manner that affluents and elitists and technocrats in the country should be in a hurry to reach the 21st century and as a result of that what will happen. I am not so much worried about rich and the elitists moving from the 20th century to the 21st century. I want that those who are living below the poverty line and who live in the 20th century, at least they should survive in the 20th century and should not be relegated to the background in the 19th century. I am afraid, the present policy and the technique of the country will take one section of the affluent class to the 21st century and drive away the poor in the country to the 19th century and the century gap between the rich and the poor will increase besides economic disparity. I hope and trust that they will take note of it, and taking note of it, they will change the direction and the priorities and the entire perspective of their economic policy. If they are able to do that and achieve it and move greater and greater in the direction of self-reliance, then only they will not have to live in *ad hocism* from time to time and every time come before the House with the supplementary demands.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I have great respect for what Prof. Madhu Dandavateji has said. In many areas I do agree with what he has pointed out, but in certain areas, I think, he is not quite properly informed. I have been going through the debates and the points made by hon. members. I will confine myself to some broad aspects of the debate. One is of growing trade gap, import policy implications, non-plan expenditure, public sector role, inflation and deficit.

There will be other points which my colleague Poojariji will be responding, But I think these are the broad parameters in our economy which came up in the earlier debates.

Concern was expressed about the rising imports and trade deficit. But before coming to that the rationale of this Supplementary Demand itself was raised. And if we look to the Supplementary Demand, we will see it. Shri Kurup dismissed that the non-Plan expenditure is Rs. 1,111 crores and that there is a gross increase in non-Plan expenditure. If we look at it, what is there? Out of Rs. 1,111 crores Rs. 490 crores is transferred to States. Here, in this very House, on the floor of the House, hon. Members from the opposite benches always raised this point that States are being starved, that the Centre is keeping everything, and so on. Now we come to transfer the funds to the States and a point is raised 'why are you transferring? Rs. 550 crores is the subsidy on food and fertilizer.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Which everybody wants.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Let us give an honest answer to it. Do we want it or do we not want it? And if our food production has gone up, if our fertilizer utilisation has gone up, and on that count we have to subsidise it, it will be reflected in our non-Plan expenditure. It is paid in Hindi, which translates as :

[*Translation*]

On seeing the envelope we come to know about the contents inside. But here people see only the envelope. They have seen the supplementary demands for grants superficially card to see the object behind them ... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When you write on the post card only, the question of reading the envelope does not arise.

... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Therefore, let us see, fertilizer subsidies or transfer of subsidies to State Government is given here, and even in that, in the supplementary Grant Rs. 250 crores is released for natural calamities. Now, the point *ad hocism* was raised. I do not know how we can plan our natural calamities :

Then Rs. 96 crores is for the National Rural Employment Programme and another Rs. 96 crores is for Rural Landless Employment Generation Programme. On the floor of this very House I had said that as we go ahead— I had said it during this very year — that we are going to raise our allocation to anti-poverty programmes, and here is the positive proof of it. Our commitment to eradication of poverty and our commitment for resources has never been diluted. It is there. It is positive proof of it and we have come for sanction. It is clubbed into the Supplementary Grant, and we are told that it is 'wasteful expenditure'.

Then Rs. 300 crores is against increased small savings collection. It is a compliment to the State Governments that they have increased the small savings collection and this is the proportion that we are giving to them.

May I request you, one thing? Out of this Supplementary Grant please find out one item that is wasteful.

But it is right that we have to look to our non-Plan expenditure and see what we can do about it. When we come to non-Plan expenditure, it is generally the impression that the administrative expenditure is going up. It is not. I have figures to show.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : For the first time they are being brought down.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, I am coming to that. First, the basic impression I want to put before the hon. Members,

If we take the figures of 1980 and 1983, for 'Salaries and Wages of Central Government employees', this always has been the concept of expenditure. As a percentage of the total expenditure of the Government, it was 10.2 per cent. In 1985-86 though the figure is Rs. 4,933 crores, as a percentage it has come to 9.6. The Government is not wasting. The crux of the non-plan expenditure is—we have to face it and I will share the wisdom and experience of Dandavateji also in this—defence, interest and subsidy on fertilisers and food, which constitute 70 per cent of our non-plan expenditure. The defence expenditure which was in 1980-81 Rs. 3867 crores has risen to Rs. 8200 crores in 1985-86. The subsidy on domestic fertiliser which was Rs. 170 crores in 1980-81 has gone up to Rs. 1450 crores in 1985-86. Subsidy on imported fertiliser has gone up from Rs. 335 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 601 crores in 1985-86. Food subsidy has gone up from Rs. 650 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 1650 crores in 1985-86. These are the basic things to which we well have to honestly address ourselves: We cannot go on hammering that the non-plan expenditure is bad. The issue involves is what we have to do with this 70 per cent of expenditure that is on defence, interest, etc. We have to search our hearts and find an answer for it. We have applied 5 per cent cut and we expect to make Rs. 800 crores saving—about 50 per cent may be on defence. But there is a limit to it. We cannot jeopardise or compromise with the security of the country. We have also made effort of raising taxes. I will not go into that. Further we are thinking of bringing in zero base budgeting technique which will mean that every expenditure will have to be justified *ab initio*. Here we only justify the incremental expenditure. We assume that the current expenditure is O. K. We will have to select areas. It is a difficult technique. We cannot apply it in one year all across the board. It will take time. But this is what we have committed ourselves to.

I do agree that there has to be self-discipline even on the Central Government. I do not know in what form it should be. But a time has come when the Government will have to take a view of the total deficit and also the net credit from RBI to Government has to be decided. Some countries

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

have got a formal constitutional provision that if you cross it you will have to come to Parliament. But I do not think that would be feasible in our context. But some sort of discipline on this with some norms and barriers will have to be there. I do not disagree with the basic concept of it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But our convention is when you come to Parliament you show deficit.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We have also to think about some of future anticipations on expenses on our capital spending. If we can have one project and anticipate in three or four years what would be its pending, then we will know what is our future commitment. Many a time there is a provision of taken grant. It leads to non-funding and non-completion of the project. This we want to obviate. These are the directions in which we are thinking. I thought of sharing with the House that this is concerning us. There can be no two debate on it.

I will not go into the detailed figures of our tax effort. But it is relevant in the sense that the whole debate on the budget philosophy hinged on two things—the impact of deficit on budget and concessions on the taxes. The whole economic philosophy hinges on whether this deficit will lead to double digit inflation and whether this tax concession will lead to tax loss and lesser effort of funding the public sector.

I think enough time has elapsed and we have the truth before us. There has been rise in the total taxes during April-October. The budget estimates were 12 per cent higher than those of the previous year. The gross revenue from taxes is higher by 22.54 per cent. And here is the real issue. It is not that we have covered up this rise by indirect taxes, the buoyancy in the direct taxes is 25.4 per cent which is double than what we had anticipated. This clinches the debate. We have got more taxes. We have realised much more. Do you want the rate or do you want the tax? We have got the tax and we have, by this process, netted more to the treasury and for our public sector. At the same time, much was said about

deficit. I have said that all these are in our mind and I have said that these are the steps we have in mind to contain deficit. I have spoken even of self-discipline. But deficit in the economic sense is not a gross figure which you can compare this year and that year, deficit has to relate to GDP and to the increases in GDP and the absorption capacity of the economy. Why do we fear deficit after all? We fear because of its inflationary pressure. If we could have 4.6 per cent inflation rate and yet have the deficit, in fact, we have done a wiser thing, otherwise out of the scare of deficit, we would have cut our plan, we would have cut development. While we have been able to maintain it by taking a wise decision, we have neither cut plan, nor subsidy, nor Central assistance to States. We took a conscious decision of taking this deficit and we have an inflation rate of 4.6 per cent when the annual inflation rate generally on an average has been nine to ten per cent. But I do not say that by this method I am advocating a philosophy of high deficit financing. No we have to take care of it. But I say that it has not really hurt us.

A point was made about the imports and the import policy and its implication. I quite agree that while we have been able to manage our foreign debt problem in a very admirable way, credible way, not walking to a debt trap, but, at the same time, we have to be cautious also. We cannot be in a euphoria because, firstly, the IMF's instalment will become due and, secondly, the rate at which the crude oil production was there which was our main foreign exchange saver, will not be sustained. We will not be able to sustain the same rate as it was in the Sixth Plan. Already concessional aids are drying up. There is a pressure towards commercial borrowings which is highly costly. In this scenario we have to be cautious and I think it is the time that we give the signal to the country that we have to be cautious. I am quite confident, we will manage our foreign debt problem as prudently as we have done in the past. There is no doubt that self-reliance has to be the key of management of the economy in the country. It has given us strength that we have today. In various forums we can stand up and say this is our standpoint. Our leaders gave us this principle of self-reliance and our economy

is built on that principle. It is as valid today as it was before and it is the main crux of our economic management. Any liberalisation has to be subservient to our objective of self-reliance. Liberalisation on the import side also is a question of one's pocket. It is not a question of principle only or some ideology that you are following blindly. After all, we have foreign exchange constraints. The question of import liberalisation depends upon how much foreign exchange we have got in our pocket. Certainly we are not going to go beyond our pocket, take loans and then have liberalisation. This is not our policy. If this debate is to dispel this perception, I want to make it quite clear that this is not our perception.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you permit me, I made a pointed reference to the statement of the Prime Minister.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am coming to that point, but I want to make it clear what we perceive. We want to put it in the proper context. Import substitution is also very relevant in this context, and more so when we are facing on the export front quite strong protectionist tendencies. There are leading industrialised countries who have brought in laws, in spite of professing that they are following liberalisation, which are going to directly affect the developing countries and the textiles in which India has an interest. When there is such a scenario, import substitution as a method of saving our foreign exchange is a very valid and it is the Government's policy that we will have our policy of import substitution.

The point which the Prime Minister made—and which Prof. Madhu Dandavate has referred to—is about the cost of import substitution. That is also relevant today because if we have only a facade of import substitution without looking to the cost and without seeing whether there is any real saving of foreign exchange, and how much worthwhile it will be, it will not serve our objective. Within the placard of indigenous name, if there is 90 percent of the imported component, and total saving is only 10 percent of foreign exchange and then you have the whole thing hiked up, because you

have a protected market making 100 percent profit, this is only a facade of import substitution.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That was not the PM's argument of import substitution.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am giving the basic argument. If there is to be a cost of earning a dollar, it has to be a valid cost and it is in this context certainly it will be much economically viable if you are importing the whole thing rather than the high cost.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he said it without much thought.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : In this context also, if we talk of trade, our trade with socialist countries is relevant. Certainly no socialist country has adopted a protectionist measure where India would be out. In the context of being free from the foreign exchange problem our trade with socialist countries becomes of great relevance. Therefore, I think in imports a conscious decision will have to be taken. In regard to the things which we can buy from the socialist countries, we should decide to buy more and more from them. Certainly the factor of prices have also to be gone into in any trade with any country. It not only saves us of our foreign exchange problem, but at the same time it guarantees our exports because it is on a balanced trade basis. So, it assures both of us. In this context South-South cooperation with the developing countries in trade matters is of as much relevance. I think the time has come—with the protectionist tendencies which we are facing—that this South-South cooperation has to be built. It is a very happy occasion that in Delhi (when the developing countries met) they decided on a schedule of programmes that we could progress towards trade preference regime for the developing countries. That is the tendency which we have to strengthen. When we were talking, I think, some of the debate is a little bit confused. I went into the element of what has caused these high imports. It is very necessary to analyse these things and come to prescription of a correct medicine for it. Correct diagnosis

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

is as much important. Analysing the September import structure, the rise in POL compared to last year is Rs. 250 crores; fertilizers Rs. 200 crores, sugar imports Rs. 150 crores; imports of equipments etc. by all sectors, Rs. 500 crores. So these are the heavy imports which are basically in the public sector, Liberalised policy or non-liberalised policy, it is independent of them. In our security requirement, the increase over last year of OGL etc. is only 20 per cent. 80 per cent bulk increase has been on other public sector canalisation or Government decisions. So, it is not the case that is being made out that this liberalised policy has led to this. About liberalisation, within the frame-work, it has got to work. I have already made my comments. It has to lead to self-reliance. Where we have critical gaps in production, in technology, only there—we have to liberalise our imports—and also in respect of critical raw materials which will go to strengthen our exports. It is not our policy to open up all over and do it blindly. Not at all. If you make a wrong diagnosis, you will get a wrong medicine. So we have to see all these things. I was looking into the figure of POL consumption this year which has touched the estimated consumption of the last year of the seventh plan. The projected additional imports will be Rs. 1500 crores. I think we will have to look at it. And, we are looking at it. At the same time, we have made certain decisions on edible oil, phasing out edible oil imports. We have been trying to manage the economy on these grounds, on edible oil imports and sugar imports. When prices shot up, we did manage it by imports. But, that is not the whole medicine. If you have Malaria, then Crocin can for some time help you. But it is not a cure. We should not be in the euphoria that we have got so much foreign exchange, that we can spend all that, that we can eat it up! If there is a problem, we should share it with the country and tell it frankly that we just cannot afford these imports. We protected our industries from imports. It had a period of growth. Now they are strong enough. We are exposing them to limited competition, restricted competition,—not unlimited competition. In the same way, take the agricultural sector. We are an agricultural

country. We are surplus in wheat. We are short of foodgrains. Edible oil and sugar we should import if something occurs. We shall have to adopt the same policy which we adopted in industry. We protected. We cut off imports from abroad. We will have to cut off these imports from abroad. There will be a price rise. The Finance Minister will be on the mat. But I am ready to be on the mat! It is not that one can save one's skin for the long-term interests of the country! By the price mechanism the farmer will get better prices and there will be more production of edible oil seeds in this country and one day we will be able to get rid of imports and that is the strategy which we are adopting and if there is some rise on this, hon. Members will bear it, it is a conscious decision, we have done it on the sugar side as well as on the edible oilseeds side to get out of this

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: You have helped the sugar industry rather than sugarcane growers.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The point is, we have to make the sugarcane grower to have healthy interest in it as well as to keep the industry also healthy and they have to keep both to be good. Let us shed some of our hypocrisy. (*Interruptions*). The other way of management is, let us be honest, I could continue with imports and keep the supply. Their demand is 84 lakhs tonnes, production is 62 lakhs tonnes. We have given two-and-a-half rupees rise for the farmer. If we do not give this rise, there is going to be a shrinkage of acreage.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: We are very happy that you have increased to 16.5 per cent.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: All right, at least you are happy on this portion.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: But you could have made it 18 with 10 per cent more on the free sugar.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I take note of your suggestion,

Prof. Ranga has made a point yesterday and Dandavateji has also mentioned, about the public sector performance. I quite agree that we have to improve the efficiency of the public sector. It was needed, when it was born, basically to have self-reliance, to keep multinationals out, and to build the basic infrastructure in the country. It has served this purpose well and we intend to keep it as the key of our economic structure. In the Sixth Plan 46 per cent was the investment for public sector, in the Seventh Plan it will be 48 per cent. So, we are keeping that. But the point is, now it is the Stage where the public sector should give to the country resources rather than absorb. So, efficiency has to be improved because out of Rs. 1,85,000 crores, Rs. 35 crores has to come from the public sector. If Rs. 35 crores is not coming from the public sector, we will not have a Seventh Plan. The other would be of making larger deficit, of cutting planned development. So, that is the hub of the public sector contribution to the Seventh Plan and it owes it to the country, whoever is managing, including all of us. And what happens when losses occur? There are two mechanisms to make up the losses of the public sector—increase the administered prices or give budgetary support. Now, so far as budgetary support is concerned, it goes to increase deficit, both become inflationary in that sense. So, losses of the public sector apart from funding it also become an inflationary factor into the price mechanism which gets transmitted through administered prices or through deficit budget. So, it is vital for development as well as stability in prices that the public sector perform well and efficiently, and here I am in total agreement with what Prof. Ranga said and what Prof. Dandavate said. In this, there is not only the Central public sector, but also the State public sector because they make up the electricity losses by raising electricity duty. And some of the structure of the State Governments is such that even on basic raw material they are going to put a cess of 20 per cent or entry tax. If all the basic raw material in every State is going to be taxed by the entry tax, what will be state of economy? They have got their powers and are right under the Constitution. But I think there will have to be a dialogue with the States, on basic

raw materials, there should be harmonious thinking of how much they will tax and what would be the structure.

The last point which I will make is ..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : About the take over of the industries, unfortunately only when industries start losing and they are inefficient, then you take them over. So, profits are left to the private sector and losses are nationalised. That is what is happening. I think, this policy needs to be changed.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Coming to prices, even if it is 4.6% inflation which may be lower than that of several years...but still it is inflation. Zero percent inflation, I suppose, not any—one of us can really think of. We cannot have zero rate of inflation. But a moderate rate of inflation. That is a practical thing that we can aim at.

What are the various factors which into price structure? I think, there are 4 elements which are concerned with Government action—tax structure, deficit financing, money supply and administered prices. These are squarely for decisions of the Government which affect the price. On the tax structure, we have seen that indirect taxes have a cascading effect. We are coming with a tax reform in the next Budget where we will try to minimise some of the aspects of the cascading factors due to indirect taxes. But indirect taxes being our main source of revenue, we cannot effect a reform in one year, because that will cause huge loss of revenue. But we can phase it over three or four years where this cascading effect of indirect taxes could be minimised.

On the direct tax side, while taxes have been made reasonable, the tax ratio of direct tax side has to be increased. In spite of reducing the taxes, it will be our effort, indirect tax vis-a-vis direct tax, to increase the direct tax ratio. That can be possible by better realisation of direct taxes which we are committed to.

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

On deficit side, I have already said about some of the steps that we have proposed. I will not go into all those point like cutting of expenditure, zero-based budgeting. All this we have said earlier. There is also need for discipline. The elements of non-plan, defence, subsidy are already mentioned. This is the area where there are difficulties. This is not done at one stroke. But these are difficulties which I want to share with you. Another element has been floods and droughts on non-plan expenditure. I want to share with the hon. Members that in the Sixth Plan, the total expenditure on drought and flood was Rs. 1,965 crores. This year, already we are committed ourselves to Rs. 775 crores in one year. Now, what do we see on non-plan expenditure on this account? Well, in the Sixth Plan, already we have touched 1/3rd of it in one year. Now, these are the very hard facts which are sometimes not told. I think, we should all apply ourselves to this point.

About money flow, I am happy to inform the House that this year in respect of the M—3, money supply, we have been able to have much tighter control as compared to last year. During 1985-86, till the end of October, M—3 growth was 7.7% against 10% of last year.

15.00 hrs.

M.] grew at 1.6% only, against 8% of last year. We have kept the money supply tight.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : When you do it, you do it on the wrong side for the farmers. When they take their produce to the market, you take it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It was done much earlier. If you tighten the position now, you will not have the impact now. You will have it later. It was done much earlier. And for growers we have increased minimum prices. We have given support prices and support operation. We are committed on this account. There are no two opinions on it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is only white money supply.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : You have black money supply also. You are talking of textile magnates, that you have given everything to textile magnates. You know what happened to textile magnates when they go wrong.

These are the four Governmental actions, tax, deficit, money supply and administrative prices. Administrative prices, as I have already said, will be the crux in our Seventh Plan.

The other factors are apart from this also. One is demand supply, and now there is fall in cotton, in jute, in edible oils and yet there is no credit to the finance Minister that he has been able to reduce the prices. It is a demand and supply phenomenon. The same applies to the rise in sugar. You may criticise me but really that criticism is not valid. It is also supply and demand. From now on, we will try to manage by supply and by demand. Let us see what factors have led to this. I have given Government response.

Then there are the other factors which we seriously apply and I will conclude my remarks.

So far as managing high cost economy is concerned, there is obsolescence of technology, capacity utilisation, unutilised capacity and in many sectors like steel, the prices will go up. There is choice of investment as in copper. This ore itself is so low that our copper cost is twice the international price and the size of the unit in some industries like man-made fibres is relevant so far as external competition is concerned. If it is going to be small size, it has to be high cost.

Dealing with prices, it is not one mechanism that you will look into the Budget and find out. It is across the whole economy that we have to take action and Government is quite aware of it and is determined to take action on all fronts and over-protection is also another cause of high profits being made without economic justifiability. We are taking care of that also.

With these words, I conclude.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The entire rural economy is in doldrums.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : That has been looked into.

[Translation]

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiserganj) : No doubt, you have announced the support price, but the farmers have not so far got the benefit of support price, particularly in the matter of procurement of paddy. Merely making arrangements for the procurement of paddy is not sufficient. It must also be ensured that the farmers get the benefit of support price.

[English]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : As Finance Minister, I can assure you that there will be no shortage of funds for support price.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : This assurance is not enough.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has made a reference to a number of things just now which shows that country's economy is going to be improved much. But the fact is that the situation developing in the country is going out of government's control. Now, a slogan is being given about moving into the 21st century and this slogan is being given in a backward country like India which stands nowhere as compared to the developed countries. In our country more than half of the population lives below the poverty line and there is acute unemployment problem. In such circumstance we are talking of new technology and are trying to enter the computer era. The whole country is worried about it. Multinational

companies are being invited in the name of entering computer era. Hundreds of foreign companies are being invited here. Under the old industrial policy of our country, public sector would have dominant role, but now private sector is being encouraged.

It is a well known fact that it would affect country's economy. It requires fresh thinking in this regard in country's interests and in order to solve the basic problems such as poverty, unemployment and self sufficiency.

I would like to refer to two or three things on this occasion. In many parts of the country incidents of terrorism, extremism, murders and police atrocities are increasing considerably. We have seen in Punjab that incidents of murders still continue to occur.

15.06 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM
in the chair]

A peculiar situation exists in our state. The hon. Minister must be aware of developments in Bihar. Bihar is the only state where incidents of murders have been taking place since long and such type of terrorism has been flourishing there. Even now-a-days political murders are taking place there on a large scale. Particularly those persons are being murdered who speak for the rights of sharecroppers and Harijans. During the last one month many leaders and workers belonging to our party have been murdered. Leaders and workers, who take active interest in implementation of radical land reforms and Government policies, are murdered in connivance with the landlords and police. Terrorism is flourishing in our State.

You might be aware that there are many districts of Bihar like Monghyr, Nalanda, Gaya, Patna, Bhojpur and Rohtas where in the name of terrorism, Naxalites create tension among Harijans, and other poor people on the question of land, minimum

[Shri N. Venkata Ratnam]

wages, housing problem, etc. Then the so-called feudalists raise a number of armies against them. The feudalists raised 'Kunwar Sena' in 1969, 'Bhumi Sena' and 'Patel Sena' prior to 1977. 'Brahmrishi Sena' in 1983 and 'Loric Sena' in 1985 to suppress them. When interests clash, they create caste frenzy. Naxalite activities do take place there. This also generates tension among the people. These 'Senas' murder innocent people, landless persons, workers and Harijans.

Murders and counter murders have taken place recently in Jaintipur, Barari, etc. in Nalanda and Gaya. You might have heard the incident taken place in Monghyr. In the first instance 11 Yadav children were murdered there and then in retaliation many persons of 'Vind' caste were murdered in Tauphir Diara and Laxmipur. Such incidents are taken place in Bihar on caste basis. The Government helps the feudal elements and in this way politics of murder and terrorism is going on there. It is a fact that the matter relates to the State Government and relates to law and order, but this situation is arising because the Government is unable to solve the problems of Harijans and to remove unemployment. We talk of progressive land reforms and allotment of the land, but the Government is not fulfilling its commitments and the number of cases are mounting.

Regarding 20-point programme I would like to ask as to what is happening in Bihar? Only yesterday, one Hon. Lady Member was talking about West Bengal. What is happening in our State? There, the 20-point programme is on paper only. Regarding poverty removal programmes only figures are presented here and no actual work is being done. The Government says that it wants people's cooperation but in the committees constituted for this purpose only Congressmen are taken and none else. This is happening in Bihar. It is possible that someone may be taken in the capacity of MP or MLA, but so far as the question of party is concerned except congress party, members of other parties are not taken in the implementation committees. The corruption is at its peak today. The Harijans and other poor people have to shell out 75

per cent of the amount as gratification from the amount given to them as loans. They hardly get 25 per cent. Consequently, the Government programmes cannot be implemented and the poor do not desire any benefit from them.

I would like to touch one more point. Today the number of bidi workers in the country is 40 lakhs and they are not getting even the minimum wages. They do not get more than 7 to 8 rupees per day. The matter relating to increase in their wages in conformity with the rise in price should be raised in the Labour Minister's conference held at Central level, but it is not raised even there. Whenever the State Government fix a minimum wage, the factory owners go to the court and get the increase stopped. I have suggested many a time that the Government should provide that when the Government have fixed the minimum wages, the factory owners should be barred from going to courts on that issue. The women *bidi* workers are getting even less than the male workers. They do not get the facility of provident fund. Though the law regarding bonus has been enacted in the entire country there is not a single *bidi* worker who might have got the facility of bonus and Provident Fund. Similar is the problem of the service card. I had raised a question also in this regard. There are 40 lakh *bidi* workers, but not even a single factory owner has provided service card to the bidi workers. The law has been enacted by the Centre, but obviously the responsibility of implementation is of the States. Whenever the question is raised, it is said that it is responsibility of the State Governments. It is not being enforced in whole of the country. Therefore, I want that the Government should make urgent arrangement, evolve such a machinery that the Central Laws are enforced in right earnest so that the people are benefited.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the supplementary demands for grants. I want to say something on the demand for grant relating to natural calamities. Rajasthan facing acute famine. Out of 38,129 villages 26,726 villages are affected with famine which has affected a Population of 2,18,00,000. 3,04,00,000 cattle are also affected. Rajasthan

Government had submitted a memorandum on 15th October, 1985. A study team had also gone there and has submitted its report. In the memorandum which was submitted a sum of Rs. 580 crores was demanded. As per the recommendations of the Seventh and Eighth Finance Commissions, in such a severe famine situation, the total assistance should be provided as grant-in-aid. The present famine is the severest famine of the century. The entire region is reeling under famine. Therefore, you should fulfill your duty by giving maximum grant to the famine struck regions.

Secondly, NERP and RLGEF schemes are being run. The Central Government has allocated 24,000 tonnes of wheat. The hon. Agriculture Minister has assured us of additional 72,000 tonnes. If this wheat is given to us, the two schemes mentioned above will be implemented in a better way and more and more people will be given jobs. I submit that concrete steps should be taken in this regard also.

Thirdly, time and again assurance has been given that the income tax laws will be simplified, but the laws have not been simplified so far. I want that during the Budget Session a set of simplified laws should be presented. We appreciate that raids have been made. The raids, and recoveries made as a result thereof will not be considered successful unless income-tax authorities file the prosecution cases against the persons from whom gold, ornaments and cash have been recovered. Your achievement depends on the fruits of the raids and the success achievement in prosecution launched. Therefore, you should also take concrete steps in this regard. I want to say something about sales tax also. In the election manifesto of our Congress Party we had promised about this, but we have not been able to abolish sales tax yet. We should be informed of the steps taken in this regard. Regarding prohibition neither the State Governments nor Central Government have taken any concrete steps. Liquor intake is increasing so much that it is causing havoc to the health of the people and poverty is increasing. The Central Government has provided that the State Governments enforcing prohibition will get 05 per cent assistance to meet their losses

in revenue, but 50 per cent assistance is not sufficient for them. I want that they should be provided cent per cent assistance to enable the State Governments to take concrete steps to enforce prohibition. You have taken strict measures regarding opium. Similar concrete steps should be taken by the Central Government in the matter of implementation of prohibition programme.

One more submission I want to make and that is regarding potable water. Though you have taken positive steps to make drinking water available, yet in the case of Rajasthan, unless you make drinking water available from the Rajasthan canal, you cannot find a permanent solution of this problem. Therefore, if you want to solve the problem of drinking water in regard to the desert areas during Seventh Five Year Plan, the permanent solution for this would be to make available water to the desert areas from the Rajasthan canal. For this, adequate provision should be made in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

You have made a provision of Rs. 245 crores for the Desert Development Programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan and have taken certain steps recently. I would like to express my thanks to you for that. But for the Hill Areas Development Programme you have provided Rs. 870 crores. My submission is that keeping in view the population of the desert areas, the amount provided for the Desert Development Programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan should be at least Rs. 500 crores.

I hope that you will reply to the issues I have raised to our satisfaction.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I heartily welcome the hon. Minister. I welcome him because the way he clarified the position and replied to the queries—Shri Daga you came late—it was so convincing that all the Opposition benches became empty, because after listening to his replies they could not stay.

The Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1985-86 have been presented in the House for discussion. In this connection I would like to submit that along

[Shri Banwari Lal Purohit]

with spending money, you should exercise some control over the expenditure also. You have demanded Rs. 1,800 crores under these demands. Had you demanded Rs. 2,500 crores, we would have passed even that amount also, because you will have to spend where it is necessary to do so and the House will have to give its approval to that. No work of the country can be held up, but it is necessary to exercise a little control over the expenditure.

Today what is the situation in the country. You go to any locality in Delhi, you will find that smuggled goods are available openly : if you need 555 brand of cigarettes, you will get from the 'thelas' ; you will get other foreign items also like video, television etc. This shows that you have not been able to check smuggling. If we are to strengthen our economy, it is very necessary that the smuggling at the borders is checked and for this you will have to be very vigilant. If you need more money and had you demanded more money, we would have passed even that amount also. If you say that you require an amount of Rs. 100 crores to enable you to post more personnel on the borders and to create new machinery for this purpose, we would have happily passed those demands also.

You have done a good job by reducing the rates of the taxes, because by doing this you will earn more revenue. But even now what has been generated is a good amount. According to a rough estimate black money to the tune of about 30 to 40 thousand crores of rupees exists in our country. You have not taken effective measures to force that money out. That money has not come out. You should formulate a scheme which may bring out the black money. It is being observed that these sporadic raids are not proving very effective to curb the black money.

In our country a large number of persons have housing problem. They have to live in slums. There is need to construct new houses. You should prepare a scheme so that the housing problem is solved and people make investment in construction of houses so that their problem of housing is solved. Secondly, you should bring a

scheme in the Budget which may help the poor who live in jhonpris and slums. Otherwise their problem will remain unsolved. You can get this work done by warning the authorities concerned. If you direct that within three months all the black money should come out, otherwise the people found concealing black money will be imprisoned for 6 years, then that will have salutary effect. Other similar harsh measures could also be taken.

You have control over the banks. But their condition is not good. I have received a letter from the Chambers of Commerce that though they are earning huge profits, they have increased the discount rates on cheques and 'hundis' from 100 per cent to 700 per cent. What was the necessity of all this ? Whom will it affect ; have you ever studied this ? It will affect the poor. The businessmen are not going to pay from their own pocket. You just tell us what was the necessity of doing all this ? On the one hand you want to serve the people through the banks and on the other you want to charge arbitrarily for the small facilities. You should pay attention to these aspects also.

The maximum problem today is of the cities to which we are not paying attention. We say that the poor should get employment so that they may become self reliant. In every city this problem is very grave, to which no one is paying attention. This problem relates to small hawkers who are thrown away. These poor people with articles worth Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 sit down anywhere and earn Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per day to maintain their families. What have you done for them ? You should prepare better plan for urban development ; construct shops for them in good areas after demarcating areas for them. They can sit there and earn their livelihood. They do not want much from you. They do not want loans to the tune of Rs. 20,000/- from Banks. They just want to make both ends meet with their own small investment of Rs. 500 to Rs. 700. You have not paid any attention to them. No Government speaks for them. Even the attitude of this Government is the same, that is, that these persons are encroachers and they must be thrown away.

You have spent large sums on the slums, but what is the actual result? You have no scheme; you just give money and they construct tenements. These tenements cannot last for more than one year. You should formulate schemes for their maintenance also. Unless you provide for their maintenance, no improvement can be brought about. If you provide say Rs. 2,500/- and that amount is spent on the provision of taps, latrines etc, you can ask them to pay Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 per month. It should be made obligatory. But the Government has not prepared any such scheme,

There are many other important points which I am unable to submit as the Hon. Chairman is not giving me further time.

I felicitate you for this Budget, and along with that I hope that the points I have touched will be taken care of by you.

*SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU (Rajampet) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, supplementary demands for grants show that the Government have allocated more munds for food and Civil Supplies Department. These supplementary demands do not show any allocation for the Steel and Mines Ministry. Due to the paucity of funds the work in the Visakhapatnam steel plant in Andhra Pradesh has been painfully slow. Due to the delay in execution of the work, the cost of construction is going up rapidly. Hence I request the Government to provide more funds to Visakhapatnam steel plant.

Food and Civil Supplies Ministry are seeking Rs. 300 crores more through this supplementary demands. But this Department's performance is far from satisfactory. Food Corporation of India is the epitome of inefficiency. This organisation has not been serving the cause for which it was founded. FCI is not in a position to supply quality food grains to the people. On the contrary only the rotten grain is being distributed through this FCI. The hon. Minister for Food and Civil Supplies should take interest in the matter and set things right in FCI. Also, I request the Government that it should start distributing food

grains immediately after its procurement. The Central Government should give powers, to the State Civil Supplies Departments, as desired by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to procure foodgrains on their own. I request the Union Government to concede to this request of A.P. Government to allow the State Civil Supplies Department to procure foodgrains by providing more powers.

I take this opportunity to request the Centre to take up construction work of projects on various major rivers in the country. This will help boost our food production.

Sir, it is most unfortunate that the Central Government are not extending any help in the construction of the prestigious "Telugu Ganga" project. On completion, the Telugu Ganga can turn the drought prone parched lands of Rayalaseema into a green belt. In addition it will also provide drinking water to the people in Madras. I request the Centre not only to sanction this project but also take up the responsibility for its construction.

I request the Centre to provide special funds to drought hit areas. Rayalaseema is a drought-hit area and the conditions of the farmers there, are the worst. The rainfall in this area usually will be very low. Even this scanty water is going waste as it is not being stored. Constructing the bounds etc. is an immediate necessity. By doing so the water table in the wells in the area will improve considerably.

Sir, the farmers are finding it extremely difficult to run their pumpsets as the cost of diesel has gone up considerably. The increase in oil rates the farming has become very costly and unremunerative to the farmers. So I request the Centre to provide subsidy on the diesel oil which is being supplied by the State Governments to the farmers.

The underground water available in Rayalaseema is fast drying up. The water table is decreasing day by day. If no water resources are added, the experts say, that the entire Rayalaseema area will be a desert in

*The Speech was Originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shri S. Palakondrayudu]

4 or 5 years time. If the Central Government assists in the construction of all the major and Medium irrigation projects proposed by Andhra Pradesh Government, this acute problem will and Further, it will boost agricultural production. Drought will also disappear in the State. Andhra Pradesh has been affected both by drought and cyclones this year. Millions of people are migrating from rural areas to urban areas in search of their livelihood. I request the Government to help in a big way commensurate with the severity of drought to rescue the people.

I also take this opportunity to request the Centre to take the construction work of Railway Over bridges at Rajampeta and Kodur. I request the Centre to set up a Doordarshan Kendra at Harsley Hills. Also, I request that the necessary funds for conducting a survey for Cuddapah-Chittoor Railway line via Roya Choti.

I take this opportunity to request the Govt. to allocate more money to provide drinking water facilities and for sinking more tube wells for this purpose.

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity and conclude.

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for grants presented in the House. I would like to draw your attention towards certain important things. In Madhya Pradesh the Bundelkhand region is a very backward area. If you compare it with other parts of the country, Bundelkhand area will be found to be the most backward area. Here the irrigation facilities are very less and there is total lack of railway facilities (*Interruptions*).

If projects like Panchamnagar Irrigation Scheme and Panna District's Ken river Scheme relating to irrigation projects of Bundelkhand are included in these Demands, the people of the area will be very grateful to you. In Panna district Ramkhiria diamond mines have been lying closed. Consequently the workers there have been rendered jobless and have no means of

livelihood. If it is said that these mines are not profit earning mines, then it is all on the papers. According to the people even when they sink a well or dig earth for the foundation of their house, they get diamonds. I would, therefore, request that the matter may be reconsidered and the work on the diamond mines should be started again immediately.

A railway line in Bundelkhand region between Lalitpur to Singrauli via Chhatarpur, Panna and Rewa should be laid. Another line should be constructed between Chhatarpur to Damoh via Vaksaha. Both these lines will help in extensive development of the area..... (*Interruptions*)..... These things do relate to the Budget. That is why I am raising these demands. A survey for Lalitpur—Singrauli line was conducted. Today there is an urgent need for construction of this line. If we want to develop this entire region then the facilities of railways is a pre-requisite for that area.

Similarly, the Vayudoot Services which have been started need to be linked with every Division. I would suggest that if the services can be linked with every district that will contribute much to the progress of the county and they will help in fulfilling our aim of taking the country to 21st century.

In the matter of industries, our district is very backward. In Sagar district super rock phosphate is available in abundance. One person was given a licence for this, but as he did not start work there, his licence was cancelled. When another party asked for a licence for this purpose, the same was refused. I do not understand this policy. One person is given the licence, but the other person is refused. It is the policy of the Central Government that in every district one big or medium industry should be set up. In our part of Bundelkhand there are five districts—Sagar, Damoh, Panna, Chhatarpur and Tikamgarh. Not even a single big industry has so far been set up in these districts. I would, therefore, like that the hon. Finance Minister should arrange for setting up of industries in these districts by providing separate funds for this purpose.

Whenever the Members of Parliament write to the hon. Minister, it is replied that the letter has been received and the matter is being considered, but about the final decision, no Member of Parliament is informed. In this connection I will narrate a small anecdote. Once in a village a 'poetry symposium' was held...

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Whenever we write a letter, it is replied that we are in receipt of your letter. Thanks. They do not write that the matter is being considered.

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Thanks to Shri Daga.

I was talking of a poetic symposium in a village.....(*Interruptions*)..... It is not a poem it is a small joke. In that symposium a former Revenue Officer was presiding. One poet, before reciting his poem, said that the chairman of the symposium was the pride of the village. On hearing this the former Revenue Officer was overwhelmed and announced a reward of Rs. 200, but later on that did not materialize. Next day the poet went to the house of the former Revenue Officer. The gentlemen welcomed him and served breakfast. After some time the poet reminded the former Revenue Officer that he had said something yesterday. The Revenue Officer replied in the affirmative. After a while the poet again reminded that he had said something. The gentleman replied again in the affirmative. In this way they went on talking till evening. After repeated reminders, at last the former Revenue Officer replied : "You spoke two words in praise of me and I also spoke two words to please you. Where does the question of giving money arise?"

I would, therefore, submit through you to the hon. Minister that the things which are discussed should be implemented also and the letters of the Members of Parliament should also be replied.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Supplementary Demands for grants presented by the hon. Finance Minister in the House and the things he has said are very encouraging.

After the last year's Budget our economy has shown a lot of improvement and there has been decline in the rate of inflation which has come down from 9 per cent to 4 per cent. This is quite encouraging and we welcome it. The concessions in the taxes given by the hon. Finance Minister have also brought encouraging results and have helped in making our economy strong. Revenue receipts have also increased. Compared to last year, there has been increased revenue recovery both under direct and indirect taxes. The country's economy has also got a fillip on account of lesser overdrafts by the States in response to warning by the central government. This shows that we are on the way to development by achieving self-reliance.

Now I would like to say certain things about my own State. The deficit financing is not good for any State or country. It is not in the interest of stabilisation of prices and developing economy. Bihar is a backward State, but it will not be an exaggeration to say that the land of Bihar is very fertile for agricultural production and rich in mineral wealth. In a way, the Gangetic belt in North Bihar is much more fertile as compared to not only other parts of our own country but also other countries, but what is its condition today? The constant floods have made the condition miserable. The per capita income of Bihar is lowest, perhaps next only to Nagaland and I think even condition of Nagaland is now improving. After all what is the reason for this? It will take a long time to go into all these things, but this much I would say that constant floods and drought have eaten away the economy of the State. To make North Bihar self reliant, it is necessary that agriculture based industries are set up there and the entire North Bihar is declared as Agriculture-based Industrial Complex. Only then economic condition of the people can improve. Today the situation is, that the people of Bihar eat the worst type of food, wear worst type of clothes and live in worst type of houses. We shall have to go into the reasons for this.

One of the reasons for this is that the statistics show that between the First Five Year Plan and Seventh Five Year Plan period the funds allocated for Bihar by the

[Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta]

Centre were less as compared to other States. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of State for Finance Shri Poojary to increase the funds for Bihar to the maximum possible extent, so that the economy of the backward State of Bihar could be improved.

Many of the hon. Members have stated that there is no justification of presenting these Supplementary Demands for grants in the House, but I would say that there is full justification. Rs. 1,000 crores have been given to the States and Rs. 250 crores have been spent on natural calamities. You are aware that Bihar experienced very heavy rains as a result of which roads in North Bihar are in deplorable condition. If you go on National Highway towards Raxaul via Motihari in North Bihar and from Patna to Muzaffarpur you will find the condition of National Highways No. 28 and 28A very deplorable. The distance which we used to cover within two and half hours some 2 or 3 months back is now not covered even in 5 to 6 hours, because there are now big humps on the roads. The road is in deplorable condition. I request you to grant an amount of Rs. 40 crores to the State Government for this National Highway under the Demand No. 23 pertaining to roads and transport.

I would like to say one thing about sugar mills. Earlier, the price of sugarcane was Rs. 14 per quintal. Later on it was increased to Rs. 16 per quintal and now it is proposed to be raised to Rs. 17 per quintal. Out of 37 sugar mills in Bihar 17 mills were nationalised and the remaining 20 mills are being run in the private sector. What are the factors due to which the condition of sugarcane growers and other people of the region is pitiable despite there being so many sugar mills. In Maharashtra, these very sugar mills are very profitable. One of its reasons is that the by-products from sugar mills have not been linked with any industry. I request that a network of small scale industries should be set up at places where sugar mills are located. No country or State can progress without industrial revolution. There should be a network of small and cottage industries in the entire North Bihar.

Sir, I would like to say a few words about the Rohtas Group of Industries. After Tatas it is the largest Group of Industries which has been lying closed for the last 2 to 3 years. About 20,000 persons work there and about one lakh persons including other employees are experiencing many difficulties in making both their ends meet. The Bihar Government has sent a proposal to the Ministry of Finance for its nationalisation, but no action has so far been taken on it. I urge you to provide every possible help to Rohtas Group of Industries through the Ministry of Finance so that this sick industry starts functioning again.

With these words, I support the supplementary demands for grants and congratulate the hon. Finance Minister. Through his efforts, revenue has increased considerably. This increase is quite encouraging and it has strengthened our economy.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the supplementary demands for grants. The reason is that your department is concerned with relief work also. I would like to inform you that Tourism Industry in Jammu and Kashmir was badly affected during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85. Since ours is a tourist based economy, we are facing great difficulty due to this. During these two years the State witnessed political upheaval also as a result of which tourism has been ruined there. People were affected badly there. It is a matter of regret that no relief was given to thousands of people affected thereby. Fruit merchants of Jammu and Kashmir who owned shops in Azadpur in Delhi, had suffered loss to the tune of crores of rupees during the regime of Smt. Indira Gandhi. Government did not provide any help to them. That is why I am opposing.

I am making criticism for this reason also that Government while formulating the Seventh Five Year Plan did not take the peoples, genuine representatives of Jammu-Kashmir into confidence. Instead it took the State Government into confidence which has only 14 per cent ruling power in the State. I had written a letter to the Planning Commission asking them to take the State Legislature into confidence. The

G.M. Shah Government, which has the following of only 14 M.L.As., has no right to participate in the talks with the Planning Commission as there are 76 MLAs in the Assembly. I have also written in the letter that the State has 6 Lok Sabha Members and 4-5 Rajya Sabha Members. It would be better if the Central Government had taken these Members of Parliament into confidence and had held the talks with them so that the correct picture of the State could be presented at the time of formulating the Seventh Five Year Plan. But this has not been done. I am very much pained to say so. Ours is a great democratic country. Planning made by you for the future generation of the State by holding talks with the minority government is very harmful. You should have talked to 6 Members of Parliament. At present, 3 Members of Parliament belong to Congress Party and 3 Members to National Conference. There is not a single Member here belonging to the Party of Gulam Mohammad Shah. In the last elections his party did not get even a single seat in Lok Sabha.

Through you I would like to inform the Government that tourism sector is as much important to us as agriculture sector to Punjab and Haryana. Tourism in Jammu-Kashmir should be included in the priority sector, but the Central Government is not providing any help to us in the matter of tourism. Our master plans for Sonemarg, Yusmarg and other tourist resorts are pending with the Government for clearance. It is not the duty of the Government to develop tourism there and provide adequate funds for this purpose? Had this sector been developed, lakhs of people would have been benefited and unemployed young persons would have been provided employment in the tourism sector.

The second thing I would like to say is that there is adequate quantum of water in our State and a large quantity of water of rivers in Jammu-Kashmir goes waste. A large quantity of water of Tawi, Ravi, Jhelum and Chenab is going waste and a large part of water is going to Pakistan whereas Jammu and Kashmir itself is very backward in the matter of power generation. Government is not providing any help in this matter. No doubt Government has taken

into its hands the Dulhasti Project, Uri Project, Salal Project and many other Projects, but all these things are on paper only. Government has not provided any material help due to which both you and we people are suffering. We are not getting power from the north grid. It is like nearer the church, farther from heaven. Jammu and Kashmir can meet the power requirement of the whole of the country and if Government desires, it can produce 30,000 MW of power during a period of 10 years. But our resources are not being tapped. The result is that there is total black-out in Jammu and Kashmir and it is not getting power. It is also one of the reasons which has affected tourism in Jammu and Kashmir badly. There is no light in hotels and tourist areas. It has also marred whatever little industrial development was taking place there. Therefore, Government should provide help in this regard on priority basis. So far as development of tourism is concerned, we have been making a number of demands in this regard. If you want development of tourism there, Srinagar Airport should be given the status of an international airport, because its geographical situation is such that we can maintain our contracts with the Middle East, Russia and other neighbouring countries like Afghanistan etc. and lakhs of tourists from these countries can be attracted there and this will help developing Kashmir Handicraft and Carpet Industry. It will not only remove poverty in the State, but we shall be able to earn considerable amount of foreign exchange also. We shall be able to earn more foreign exchange as compared to what is being earned at present.

I would like to add that we are being subjected to great discrimination. I am very happy to note that you have declared Ladakh as scheduled tribes areas. Our State is a very backward State. Why no attention is paid and discrimination is shown by the Government when we make a similar demand in respect of Doda, where conditions are not better than those in Ladakh, and in respect of Rajouri, Poonchh, Tangdhar, Uri and Karna? You have no right to do so. Being their representatives we demand that the declaration made in respect of Ladakh should also be made in respect of Rajouri, other areas of Jammu, Doda, Tangdhar, Uri, many areas of

[Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

Baramula and Badgam district. These areas are very backward. But you show discrimination in this matter. It does not behove you. You should accept our demand.

Now I come to the matter of loans from the banks. The hon. Finance Minister is present here. We were expecting of him that our artisans engaged in carpet weaving, papier-mache, wood-carving and handicrafts, which have market in the whole world, would be provided the assistance from Banks. These articles are in great demand in the whole of world. I represent Srinagar Parliamentary Constituency and I would like to say that Srinagar District has the maximum number of artisans in the whole State. I would like to inform the hon. Finance Minister that bank people are doing great injustice to these artisans. If these poor and backward people get financial assistance, they will be able to do more business. In this way the country will make progress and unemployment problem will also be solved to some extent. It will benefit the entire country. The nationalised banks should provide financial assistance to these small artisans in order to develop handicraft industry. All the nationalised banks in Jammu-Kashmir show a great discrimination in this matter. Loans are given to big hoteliers. Banks should provide help to small entrepreneurs and to the persons engaged in handicraft works. I would like to draw your attention towards them.

I hope that Government will work for developing tourism, electricity, handicrafts, and industries in order to remove backwardness and poverty of Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH (Guna) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants and congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for keeping inflation under control to the possible extent.

Secondly, the revenue deficit has been reduced by the tax concessions announced by him. It is a sign of a successful budget. If my figures are correct, I can say that during the corresponding period of last year an amount of Rs. 1500 crores was recovered

from direct taxes whereas during the same period of the current year this amount is Rs. 2000 crores. Similarly, an amount Rs. 900 crores had been recovered last year in the form of custom duty etc. whereas this year this amount is Rs. 1200 crores. It is also a sign of a successful budget. Efforts have also been made to control the prices. In any developing economy, inflation can be controlled and not stopped. In this direction the hon. Finance Minister has made efforts honestly for which I would like to congratulate him.

At the time of presenting budget, he had made a promise that more and more funds would be provided for anti-poverty programme. While fulfilling this promise he has made a provision of Rs. 96.6 crores for I.R.D.P. and N.R.E.P. It would benefit the landless workers and educated unemployed persons in our country. In this way Government is fulfilling its promise. I would like to appeal that more funds may be given for these programmes.

Members from all the States have stated here that the assistance provided by you to meet the situation caused by the natural calamities like drought and floods is inadequate. In this respect I would like to suggest that a long-term policy may be formulated to fight the natural calamities.

If you go into the figures pertaining to the last 5 years, you will come to the conclusion that the damages caused by floods are increasing. Actual loss suffered during the period 1970-74 was to the tune of Rs. 422 crores. It has increased to Rs. 926 crores in 1978-79 and has further increased to Rs. 1561 crores during the period 1980-84. In this way loss has increased by three and a half times. In this regard I would like to suggest that maximum use of rain-water may be made.

A total of 144 crore acre feet water flows in the rivers of our country every year. Out of it 80 per cent water flows during the 4 months of monsoon alone and it causes imbalance which results in floods. Uptil now we have been able to utilise only 54 crore acre feet of water and we have been able to create storage capacity of only 13 crore acre feet of water. The remaining

water causes floods due to heavy rains. Efforts should be made to store more and more water through minor and medium irrigation schemes and make its proper utilisation.

16.00 hrs.

Despite all the efforts made by us, fury of floods and destruction thereby has been continuously increasing. Two factors are responsible for this. In the Sixth Plan a provision of Rs. 1,045 crores was made for flood control purposes as against Rs. 1,593 crores recommended by the Working Group. Out of this amount only Rs. 815 crores was actually spent i. e. 22 per cent less amount was spent. You had provided funds less than what were demanded in the budget. I fail to understand the reasons for which 22 per cent less amount was spent out of the amount given by you. Despite that heavy losses have been suffered due to floods and drought. I feel that it is a great failure as the funds provided in the budget for controlling floods have not been fully utilised. I would like to appeal that these funds may be increased and fully utilised. The Working Group has fixed an amount of Rs. 3149 crores for this purpose in the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is not known as to how much cut has been effected in it according to present tendency. I feel that more and more funds should be provided to meet the natural calamities.

I would like to draw the attention of Government towards the problem being faced in the Guna Parliamentary Constituency in the matter of chemicals and fertilizers. In the Fertilizer Factory which has been set up there mostly outsiders have been given employment. Outsiders get their names registered there and manage to get employment there. I understand that when an industry is set up in a particular area, the intention is to provide employment to the locals. It is not happening there. Therefore, Government should pay attention towards this matter.

The working of banks has improved considerably. The complaints have been minimised. For this I would like to congratulate Mr. Poojary. In my constituency also he had disbursed loans. He has been

disbursing loans at other places also. Wherever he goes, the banks start working efficiently. In this way people are benefited. I would like to request him to visit more and more places to ensure disbursement of loans to bonafide persons. I would like to thank you for allowing me to express my views.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands for grants presented in the House. I would also like to submit a few points before the hon. Finance Minister. A Bill is always presented in the House for setting up of some board or authority. On the one hand we say that administrative expenditure may be reduced and on the other hand we are increasing the administrative expenditure in this way. Government itself is increasing it. This extravagance should be stopped. Government says that in order to check extravagance, expenditure on petrol and overtime may be curtailed. But I would like to suggest that a complete ban may be imposed on it and no such board or authority should be set up. Government should take urgent steps to check extravagance. Efforts should be made to keep the deficit financing under control. The hon. Finance Minister had said in his budget speech that revenue receipts would be increased. Revenue receipts need to be increased. There is a gap of Rs. 2,000 crores between imports and exports. Imports have been liberalised. Despite that exports are not increasing. Urgent steps should be taken by Government to increase exports. The facilities given to non-residents are quite inadequate. If foreign exchange comes to the country in any form, we will be benefited thereby to a great extent. Therefore, attention should be paid towards this aspect.

A major portion of non-plan expenditure goes in the form of subsidy. A huge amount is spent in the form of subsidy whether it is in the field of fertilizers or food. Some sort of solution in this regard should be found out so that expenditure on subsidy can be reduced. Industrial growth has not increased despite liberalising the industrial licensing policy. Government should pay attention towards this aspect also.

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

Some hon. Members have made a mention about loans from banks. There is great highhandedness in the matter of self-employment scheme. No proper selection is made in the task force committee at the level of D.I.C. While sitting in D.I.C. the task force committee takes interview of 200 persons in a day. You can yourself imagine whether they are able to make selection of proper persons or not. This system will have to be changed. In addition the persons selected under the self-employment scheme have to go there again and again. There are 60 branches of various banks in Kota and they are asked to bring no-dues certificate from all the 60 branches. How is it possible? Therefore, functioning of banks needs much improvement. More and more efforts should be made in this direction. The complaints made by the commonman against the bank officers should be attended to seriously. Only then the working of banks will improve and loans will be given to genuine persons. In regard to NREP and IRDP I would like to submit that 'food for work scheme' should be revived in order to ensure creation of permanent assets. Efforts should be made to check increase in the prices of essential commodities. Three things *i. e.*, roads, drinking water and electricity are the basic needs of a villages. All these three things should be taken note of while formulating the plan. Even after 38 years of independence there are many tehsil headquarters where there are no roads, drinking water and electricity facilities. Therefore, more funds should be spent by Government on providing these facilities. Rajasthan has been witnessing famine conditions for the past 3 to 4 years. Out of 27 districts of Rajasthan, 24 districts are in the grip of famine. The funds given by the Centre to States in the form of relief measures are quite inadequate. This amount should be increased. Under the existing arrangements of the Central Government, percentage of the material component is very less and consequently permanent works cannot be undertaken and assets cannot be created. Out of the total amount received for such works, the percentage of material component is only 25 whereas for permanent works, this percentage should be 50. The percentage of

material component in the Central assistance should be more so that permanent assets could be created and relief measures undertaken. So far as relief measures are concerned, the 8th Finance Commission had fixed the limit of margin money for all the States. A provision is made in the budgets of State Governments every year. Central Government does not provide any assistance upto the limit of margin money. The assistance received upto 5 per cent for the State annual plan in excess of the margin money required for relief measures is treated as advance plan assistance and the State annual plan for that particular year is treated as enlarged upto that limit and this amount is adjusted during the period of next 5 years. Fifty per cent of the amount given in excess of 5 per cent is provided by the Central Government in the form of grant. The Eighth Finance Commission has recommended that the Central Government can provide assistance for famine relief works. It means that the Central Government can also provide even 50 per cent of loans as grants. Such assistance should not be treated as advance assistance. The Seventh Finance Commission had also made a similar recommendation. The Central Government had also accepted that. Keeping in view the grave famine situation in Rajasthan, the Central Government should provide more assistance and the entire assistance should be given in the form of grants. In addition, the Central Government should bear the entire expenditure of 'India Canal Project' which has a unique scheme in the country. Irrigation facilities would be provided in desert areas through this canal. If the Central Government bears the entire expenditure of this canal and this canal is completed at the earliest, Rajasthan can get rid of famine. While supporting these supplementary demands I would like to submit to the hon. Finance Minister that more funds should be made available to Rajasthan keeping in view the famine conditions there.

*SHRI P. APPALANARASIMHAM (Anakapalli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, a lot of ground has already been covered during the discussion on supplementary demands for the past two days. Hence I will confine

*The Speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

myself to only a few points. Now the Government have come before the House seeking approval for another Rs. 1824 crores. With this the total deficit will go upto Rs. 3500 crores. This will result in an inflation and the prices of all the commodities will go up steeply. Sir, at no point of time has the Government displayed its farsightedness while taking policy decision or formulating programmes. As a result of it, the country had to face many difficulties from time to time. This, I want to make clear to this House. For the allround development, the country has to develop its agriculture and industry. But unfortunately there is no notable development in the Agriculture sector. Even the performance of industrial sector also is far from satisfactory. The Government had never thought of infusing life into the industrial sector. Many industries in the country today are sick and 60% of them are sick on account of mismanagement. Many other industries are sick because of labour unrest, non-availability of raw materials or obsolete machinery etc. Some other industries are sick as they did not receive any timely financial help from the Government. The Government, it appears have not thought as to how to rehabilitate and rejuvenate these sick industries so that they can not only contribute substantially to the economic progress of the nation but also to provide employment to hundreds of thousands of poor people.

Sir, I want to say a few words about our national highways. During the past 35 years the national highways have totally been neglected. The Government have not taken any step either for improvement or for widening of these roads which are so vital for economy. These national highways are very narrow. No inter-State road is more than 25 feet in width. All the inter-State roads at present have the width ranging from 12' to 25'. This is the condition of our national highways. For the past 35 years the Congress Government have taken no steps either to widen the roads or to add new routes. All that it is doing is to carry on repairing work here and there. Is there any inter State road which is 50' wide? Many accidents are taking place due to the congestion of the traffic. Sir, the automobile industry has made rapid strides in the country today. The number of vehicles whether they are cars, lorries or motor cycles

which ply on these roads have gone up considerably. Yet the roads have not been developed proportionately to meet the increase in traffic. The widening of roads must take place immediately. But it is strange to find that this Government has no programme whatsoever to develop our national highways. Most of the bridges in the country especially in A. P. are in a dilapidated condition. The Tuni bridge and Anakapalli bridge in Andhra Pradesh are more than 100 years old. They are in a dilapidated condition and needs to be dismantled. So the Public Works Department of the Central Govt. should at once swing into action to improve the condition of roads and bridges. Otherwise I am afraid, the vital links in our national highways will be cut off thus crippling our road transport system. This is the responsibility of the Centre. If these roads are cut off, the entire transport system and also life in the country will come to a stand still. The connection between State and State and district and district will be broken.

Sir, cine industry is one such industry in the country which is providing succour to the local Governments. The local Governments get good amount through entertainment tax. The local bodies owe a lot to the cine industry for their survival. Yet, the Government totally neglected the cine industry in the country. No efforts have been made to develop the industry. No concessions were offered to encourage the industry. Not only that. This Government have taken a negative attitude by collecting 30% on Films Division documentaries which once upon a time a mere rupee. The Central Government should take responsibility to prepare Films Division documentaries on various aspects of national life and show them to the public freely. Crores of rupees of revenue which accrues to the Central exchequer must have to be distributed among the States. The share of the States should increase. The films which are made at different parts of the country are getting no encouragement from the Centre. So, I request the Centre to help the industry atleast now. The whole of the telecommunication sector in the country is defective. Yet no steps have been taken by this Government to rectify the defects. The Government are getting hundreds of crores of rupees through 'wrong number' in our

[Shri P. Appalarasimham]

telephones. The Government have not taken any concrete steps to minimise this 'wrong number' phenomena in our telephones. In the name of expanding communication net work, the Government are dumping the out dated exchanges in our rural areas and thus collecting crores of rupees from the people for no service at all.

Sir, the Government should take steps to remove the defects that are existing in various spheres of our economy. This is essential if we are to progress and prosper. If not, instead of marching ahead we will be stepping backwards. I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity and conclude my speech.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister had presented a Budget of Rs. 3872.54 crores in Monsoon Session. Now in Winter session he has presented another Budget of Rs. 1824.66 crores.

[English]

The total amount comes to 5697.20 crores.

[Translation]

Yesterday, I was reading the editorial of the Hindustan Times. It was written in that paper—

[English]

The issue of Supplementary Demands is of particular interest. In the latest Demand presented in the Winter Session, the Government has sought Rs. 1,824 crores. It is astounding that of this, Rs. 1,111 crores is non-plan expenditure. And, to think that this demand has come after the Government's September Directive for a five per cent. Cut in non-Plan expenditure following which it claimed that it would make a saving of Rs. 800 crores. Such figures cannot be wished away. It is time someone started to put his foot down to ensure the credibility of the new financial regimen.

[Translation]

Why this type of Budget is presented for which a supplementary Budget of Rs. 6,000 crores has to be presented? I want that you should stop giving subsidies.

[English]

This open-handed subsidy must go.

[Translation]

You gave subsidy in fertilizer. This benefited big farmers and not the small farmers. The amount of subsidy does not benefit the poor for which it is meant. This is my view and I can say it in detail but...

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Why are you opposing? You should say that it should reach those people for whom it is meant.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The big farmers take advantage of the subsidy. The small and marginal farmers do not get the advantage. If the Government becomes little vigilant, crores of rupees can be saved.

You have allocated funds to the Delhi Transport Corporation in the Supplementary Demands. What is its condition? Delhi Transport Corporation has suffered a loss of Rs. 100 crores last year. From 1958 to 1980, i. e., during 22 years, D.T.C. suffered a loss of Rs. 113 crores, but now during the period of only 4 years it has suffered a loss of Rs. 268 crores. In Delhi Transport Corporation buses, some policemen and students travel without ticket. Many more such bunglings have been reported. It has suffered a loss of Rs. 214 crores.

[English]

"Credit locked up in sick industries may touch Rs. 5,000 crores."

[Translation]

Today large sums have been invested in sick industries and you cannot make up for that amount. You have invested a huge amount in N.T.C. also,

[English]

The total loss of the National Textile Corporation is Rs. 670 crores. It is stated in *The Hindu* and *Times* of 28th November 1985 as follows :—

“The Government-owned National Textile Corporation (NTC) with a total capital investment of Rs. 932.85 crores has incurred losses amounting to Rs. 670 crores since its inception.” What is the total loss of the Public Undertakings? This is stated in the *Hindustan Times* dated 18th November, 1985 as follows :

“A study made by the Department of Public Enterprises in the Industry ministry shows that 11 out of 20 Public Sector Units under it have been incurring losses. In 1984-85, their losses added upto over 120 crores.”

[Translation]

You tell us as to why so much loss has been suffered by them. The same is the position of coking coal.

[English]

It is stated in the *Economic Times* dated 5.11.1985 :

“The prices of coking coal have registered an increase of 2,000 per cent between 1955 and 1985”, i.e., 30 years. “The average price of coking coal was Rs. 10 a tonne. This went up to Rs. 320 a tonne in 1984-85”.

[Translation]

Unless there is efficiency in your administration and method of functioning is not changed, expenditure on Government staff is not reduced, their allowances and expenditure on the officers is not reduced, nothing is going to improve. You should have the guts to reduce the expenditure. I have seen that though prices of the coking coal, products have increased two thousand times, the coking coal mines are still running at loss. They have stated :

[English]

“It is unfortunate that the fertiliser industry is saddled with unsold stocks just when it is set to improve its capacity utilisation. According to industry sources, fertilisers stocks with it have mounted to 2.4 million tonnes.”

[Translation]

Every month you say that 0.3 million is being imported, but slowly you reach upto 3.7 million figure. The things which are available in your own stock and which are not required are being imported.

Sir, tell me which Department of yours is functioning properly? That is why you are suffering losses everywhere. When the Monsoon Session comes, you present a Supplementary Demand for Grants of Rs. 4000 crores and when Winter Session comes, then you come with another set of supplementary demands. How much the total allocation would increase with their presentation, that I do not know.

The prices today are soaring high. The people in the rural areas do not get edible commodities on cheaper prices. Therefore, I would like that efficiency should be brought about in the administration. A little firmness should be shown by the administration. Otherwise when your public undertakings are running at loss and you are giving loan to them what will be the position of others? What is the position of the Food Corporation of India? Only God knows. More than 7,000 employees are working in it and you cannot retrench them. You will have to bring about efficiency and capability in your administration. Only then you can improve your condition and become self-dependent financially.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur) : Sir I am thankful to you that you have given me time to express my views on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. The Supplementary Demands presented by the hon. Finance Minister are necessary to run the country. You have presented the Budget very wisely and even after giving many reliefs, the earning of the Government

[Shri Ram Pujan Patel]

is increasing. I would like to draw attention towards two or three things. I would not take much time. When we are increasing our defence Budget, it is our duty to provide all facilities to our jawans giving top priority to the defence of the country. We should make available to them the sophisticated arms and equipments.

Alongwith it, the Government will have to ensure proper implementation of the schemes and programmes started for the farmers and the poor Harijans or other Scheduled Castes people so that our villages and the country as a whole makes progress, because the money being given by the Government for the development is not being properly utilised. All our leaders and even the Hon. Prime minister has stated that the funds provided for bringing the poor above the poverty line are not being utilised properly. That is so because we have no faith in those poor people whom we want to uplift ; we rather believe in the Government machinery. In the process, intermediaries come in between resulting in corruption every where. They get money through these touts. I, therefore, urge that interference by the intermediaries should be got rid of and money should be given directly to the loanee. Recovery of the loans should also be made directly from them. Only when they will make progress. The hon. Minister should give a serious thought to it.

In villages, majority of population consists of the farmers, 80 per cent people of the country live in villages. The Government announces a support price for the agriculture produce. Last year, the Government had announced the support price of Rs. 55 per quintal for potato, but in villages the potato was sold at Rs. 30 per quintal. No purchase centres were opened for this purpose. The Government went on replying that Centres have been opened. This hypocritical attitude should be done away with.

In this year itself it was announced in this House that the support price for paddy will be Rs. 157 per quintal but it is being sold between Rs.120 to Rs.125 per quintal in

the villages. Along with it, the State Governments have imposed a ban on threshing of paddy by the farmers. Presently, the farmer can neither thresh nor sell his paddy. Consequently, the big capitalists and touts are purchasing paddy at very lower rates which will soar high later on. During September and October the prices of the potato increased to Rs. 125 to Rs. 140 per quintal. I am saying this to the hon. Minister because the economic condition of the farmers weakens as we do not extend timely assistance and cooperation to them. I would, therefore, request that the ban on threshing the paddy in Uttar Pradesh should be lifted immediately because I have been told that levy paddy or rice will not be made available. Levy rice they have to receive later on. But the capitalists will purchase and store paddy at present and later on they will sell rice at Rs two hundred per quintal. Therefore, you will have to pay attention to the deteriorating condition of the farmers. I would also submit that if you go on the spot and investigate about the work done under IRDP and NREP in villages, you will see that as compared to the funds provided for these programmes, the progress is not as per the expectations. There are not two opinions that the progress has been made but it is not proportionate to the money being invested.

Whenever there are floods due to excessive rains, you provide funds for relief works but my submission is that you should think of taking some permanent measures to check floods. For this I would like to suggest that ponds should be constructed in villages so that much of the flood water is stored in them and the level of the water also comes up. This will lessen the floods. Though the survey work by the scientists is going on in the entire country, yet the survey work in this regard should be speeded up and action should be taken in this regard.

The most significant thing said by the hon. Finance Minister in his speech is that tax should also be imposed on expenditure. The wasteful expenditure must be stopped because we see that in the marriages of the big people, a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs is spent only on decoration. Therefore, first of all these things should be stopped. Our Finance Minister is a very progressive

person. He takes concrete steps. Through you, Sir, I would like to request him, that if you really want that distribution of money should be proper, then a ceiling will have to be imposed on it. The way a ceiling has been put on land and the land has been distributed among the poor, in a similar way there should be some sort of ceiling on expenditure also.

Finally, I would like to say one thing more. There is one IFFCO plant at phulpur in Allahabad and a proposal for its expansion has been sent to the Government. The proposal relates to setting up of an Ammonia plant with an investment of Rs. 275 crores. I had made a submission to the hon. Finance Minister and also to the Hon. Prime Minister, but no final decision has so far been taken. I know that such proposals have come from other places also, but their planning at other places requires an investment of Rs. 400 to 500 crores whereas the plant with the same capacity can be installed at Phulpur with lesser investment. Similarly, there is a place named Soron in that area. A proposal to set up a sugar factory in that area has been sent to the Government. The hon. Minister should take an early sympathetic decision on these proposals.

There is no more point. The IFFCO plant produces urea. 40 to 42 thousands bags of urea are produced daily for which heavy water is needed. Therefore, keeping in view the convenience, one heavy water unit should also be set up at Phulpur. I hope that keeping in view the development of the State and the interest of the farmers, you will decide the matter at an early date. I also request that purchase centres should be opened for purchase of the produce from the farmers so that they do not have to sell the produce at lower prices.

I hope that the hon. Minister will take suitable action in this regard after considering all these things. With these words I support the supplementary Demands for Grants.

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Sir, Within six months after the Budget, the Government is coming forward with the second Supplementary Demands for

Rs. 1,800 crores. I am not going into any details, of the way in which the black-money and the excise duty, import duties and the other big scandals are going on in the country. What efforts the Government is making in these matters? In the House, I raised these issues at the time of Question Hour that Orkay Mills business went up by Rs. 500 crores during the last two years, that is it went up by three times. He has not paid import duty of Rs. 1.5 crores and some action is taken. I think the Reliance Group is having very good contacts with some of the politicians and leading parties. You have served notice for not paying Rs. 27 crores excise duty on Patalaganga factory in Thana and he has not paid about Rs. 27 crores and some action is taken. In Thana excise duty of the order of Rs. 80 crores has not been paid by Colour Chem and others. And the actions that you are taking are only in respect of very small things. If the Government is a little honest and takes some more actions, crores of rupees can be collected from these millowners and big industrialists. I will mention about land in Bombay. You may say that it is the State Government's responsibility. But it is about public housing, housing for the poor. The land is in Bombay. 1500 acres of land—it is about more than Rs. 100 crores and Bombay Dyeing is involved are reserved for the trust. The trust is for the hospital, for the school, for the poor. But the land is released by the Chief Minister. The Housing Secretary and the builder are involved. Such type of scandals involving crores of rupees are indulged in by the multi-millionaires. If the Central Government does not keep silent on this and take some action, then I do not think there will be need for coming forward with this supplementary budget.

The Delhi Transport Corporation was given Rs. 40 crores at the time of general budget, and Rs. 5 crores more were given in between; now another Rs. 35 crores are being given. So much of money is spent over Delhi development. I am not against it. But what about Bombay? We are from Bombay. The Government is getting so much of money from Bombay: I have repeatedly mentioned in the House that they are getting about Rs. 900 crores of excise duty, about a thousand crores of rupees by way of income-tax and so much by way of estate duty; every year the Central

[Dr. Datta Samant]

Government is collecting about Rs. 2500 crores from Bombay. And what do you do for the Bombay people? When we talk about Bombay, do not think only of Cuff Parade; you go by the plane only over the Malabar Hills. But 50 per cent of the people, about 50 lakhs of people, are living in slums, and that is the place from where I have been elected; that is the centre of textile workers. There, the houses are collapsing; every year hundreds of people are dying; those houses need repairs very badly. The State Government say that they have no funds. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are also from Bombay and you know what is happening. Every year hundreds of people are dying and so many houses are collapsing. The textile workers are staying in groups without families in those places. You have sanctioned only Rs. 10 crores for Bombay. The MPs from Bombay have demanded that more money should be allocated for repairing of the houses and for the slums. Therefore, I urge that you should give a little more money. The hill transport has been made cheap; with 40 paise, we can move out everywhere. But what about Bombay? Transport by BEST is ten times costlier. You are heavily subsidising those people, but nothing for Bombay. Why is Government taking this step-motherly attitude so far as Bombay is concerned? It is high time that Government did something for Bombay. You should not wait for the people to agitate. When we approached the Central Government, the Prime Minister very intelligently told us, "We have given Rs. 1000 crores to Bombay and from out of that, you spend". In Maharashtra also you have the Congress Government, and the State Government of Maharashtra are reluctant to spend for these poor people of Bombay. Therefore, we are made a scapegoat on this issue.

You are giving about Rs. 12 crores to the Pondicherry Mills and the Anglo-French Mills. Recently the Finance Minister has sanctioned another Rs. 60 crores to Gujarat textiles. Now the demand is coming from Bombay. Already about Rs. 60 or 70 crores have been given for the Bombay Mills. Our textile mills are becoming sick. All these millowners have made lot of profits. I have said in the House what type of diversification is going on—selling land, burning mills and

so on. What is your textile policy? All these people are just allowed to go scot-free. And again you are spending. From your supplementary budget you are giving Rs. 12 crores for the textile people. The Government has come forward to give concession for the import of synthetic fibre and Rs. 130 crores of excise duty will be lost. The excuse given by the Government is that the poor people should get cheap cloth. The prices of polyester cloth in Bombay have gone up, and that is the aim why you are giving. This is what you are doing for the sick industry. It is high time that you came out with a strong hand against those people because this is the major cause of black money, this is the major cause of exploiting the workers.

Sir, you have promised in the textile policy the rehabilitation and compensation for the people who lose job. Hon. Member Madhu Dandavate has told that about two lakh workers have lost their jobs because of this policy in Ahmedabad and everywhere. For rehabilitation and compensation have you spent a single paisa? Not a single paisa for the last one year. You have given just the assurance in the House. Therefore, it is high time that the Government should think positively, act more assurance, about the people who are literally dying in the textile mills because of this policy. Three times you have given the scheme and the assurance about rehabilitation and compensation, but you have not come with a single paisa. It should be considered.

You have given for the Gas Authority about Rs. 130 crores. In Maharashtra, the Bombay High has found out gas and oil, but I am surprised to say that Maharashtra will not get even one percent of the gas. I think it is high time, it should be considered. It is coming through Gujarat. I am not against it. Don't take it that I am saying about Bombay Airport and Malabar Hills only. On the contrary I demand that the gas which is passing through Maharashtra should be at least considered for Marathawada and Vidarbha because they are backward areas. When the lines are passing through Gujarat, you should definitely consider a certain percentage of it for Maharashtra.

Regarding the backward industries development I would like to say a few words. Here, you are supplementing another twenty five crores of rupees. It is good that industries come in the backward zones or the poor zones. You have started industries in cities, swallowed crores of rupees, made a big business out of the Government and Bank money. The same people are going to be sent in these backward areas also and they are again going to exploit the situation.

Birla has started a Bihar Alloys in Bihar. He says that he is obliging the Bihar people. In Bombay, after coming, his manager has told that they are asking thousand rupees salary. But when I went to Bihar they were getting Rs. 5/- and eight annas as rise. You are starting industries for whom? Should the benefits of the workers not be considered? In Bombay he is paying thousand rupees and he is not paying Rs. 5/- in Bihar. Therefore, some policy should be made while developing all these things.

I will take only one minute more sir. I raised the issue of border dispute in the calling attention. You have solved all the disputes in Assam and Punjab. But the Maharashtra and Karnataka border dispute is pending for 30 years. Your previous Prime Ministers Smt. Indira Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri went on assuring. I have got all the details. In the last six months the Maharashtra Chief Minister and the Belgaum Ekikaran Samiti and all of us have seen the Prime Minister and he has assured that he will make efforts with both the Chief Ministers and if the problem is not solved, then he will look into the matter. Sir, even in the last month on 15th November, the Prime Minister had gone to Bangalore and when the issue was raised he said that he will again make efforts and if not, he will seek the consensus of the people of both the States.

Sir, we are very honest. We don't want Karnataka land in Maharashtra. But taking the village as a unit, the geographical continuity and absolutely on relative majority something should be done in the border cities in Maharashtra. It is not Belgaum or Karwar that I am talking. In the villages if Karnataka people are in majority, we are prepared to give them up. Therefore, I shall

urge in this House that the issue of border dispute for which Belgaum and Karwar people are literally dying for the last 30 years should be definitely considered.

(Interruptions)

You take the population of the village and continuity of service.

With this, I conclude Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Budget.

The Supplementary Budget has to be brought to complete the important works. The hon. Finance Minister pointed out many correct things in his speech. Many parts of the country have been struck with drought. Somewhere there is flood in the rivers and somewhere there is drought. We have to spend lot of money on it.

Last year Bhopal gas tragedy had occurred in our country on this day and thousands of people were affected and died on account of poisonous gas and had also fallen sick. The State Government has spent large sums of amount on their rehabilitation so that the people may get employment. The Government of India has also made partial provision of Rs. 20 crores, but that is not going to serve the purpose. One year has passed. Lakhs of people have been affected. Thousands of people died. The children who have been born have also been affected. The Hon. Prime Minister has also paid a visit there. I want that the Finance Minister should provide more funds. Our State Government is trying its best to rehabilitate the affected people, but the State Government also cannot spend much. I would request the hon. Minister to increase this amount of Rs. 20 crores so that they may be resettled and they are given employment.

I come from Madhya Pradesh. Out of 45 districts in the State, 16 districts have been affected by drought. Not even a single drop of water is available in these areas. A team of Central Government had visited

[Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria]

these areas recently. The State Government has started some relief work to help the drought-affected people, but it is beyond the capacity of the State Government to provide assistance and employment to such a large number of people. The sufferings of the people cannot be lessened without the assistance from the Central Government. There is not even a single drop of water in those areas and consequently people have been facing difficulties.

I come from Jhabua in that State. That district has been suffering from drought for the last 15 years. Every year Rajasthan and later on Madhya Pradesh witness drought conditions. I, therefore, would like to submit that irrigation dams may be built in such districts. If railway lines are needed there, they should also be constructed. Our Hon. Prime Minister had visited that area. Lakhs of people represented to him that railway line should be constructed there so that they may be able to earn their livelihood. The demand of people for construction of a railway line from Indore to Dahod should be fulfilled. The hon. Finance Minister should provide assistance to the people there so that they may be able to earn their livelihood.

Big and small ponds can be built there for irrigation purposes and to prevent drought condition which are being witnessed every year. Therefore, the Central Government should provide more and more assistance to Madhya Pradesh Government to prevent drought. Sixteen districts of Madhya Pradesh are affected by drought and these do not have a single drop of water. People are sitting idle there.

When I go to my constituency, I see that thousands of workers come in search of jobs, for which only 100 workers are needed. When they do not get jobs, they resort to ghera. In my constituency, people are experiencing great difficulty in earning their livelihood. Our Minister of Rural Development had visited the area and had seen the conditions prevailing there himself. The assistance given by you to the State Government is quite inadequate. You should provide more and more help to the State Government so that people there may be able to earn their livelihood.

I would like to say only one thing about the administration. Expenditure on administration is increasing day by day. We should make efforts to check it and spend more and more on development works. We should march ahead on the path of progress and we should change the old system of administration and old set-up of British regime. The system of I.A.S. and I.P.S. is still continuing. Today, these people work for maintaining their position only and not for rural development. Today, rural development should be given top priority. Funds are provided but are not spent. Good machinery is needed to be set up for this purpose. Today, the need of a democratic set-up is to develop villages to ensure progress of the country, so that our Hon. Prime Minister may be able to show to the world that India has become a power and has reached a place from where nobody can challenge it. Some such sort of machinery should be set up which may decide as to how and what type of development should take place as also how mental development should take place in villages. Special provision should be made for areas facing drought and for flood affected areas. When an industry become sick. Government writes off its loan and takes over it. But when crop of a farmer gets damaged how could he be able to repay the bank loans. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that an amendment may be made in the Constitution to the effect that loans of such farmers may be written off in the event of such natural calamities. He has to repay the loan taken by him for digging a well either by auctioning his land, or buffalo or house. The loan of a farmer, who has suffered loss due to drought and floods should automatically be written off. If his loan is not written off, he will always remain under debt and the development of villages would never take place. An Indian farmer earns during a year and eats during the next year. In this country a farmer is the only person, who feels satisfied even if he gets meal only once a day. I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Finance Minister that the loans of farmers in an area affected by natural calamities should be written off and no recovery should be made from them. All types of loans, whether it is a small loan, medium loan or cooperative loan, a bank loan or a commercial bank loan, should be

written off. This is what I wanted to say. I would also like to express my thanks for the time given to me and I support the budget proposals.

*SHRI P. SHANMUGAM (Pondicherry) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Second Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1985-86 which have been brought before the House by the hon. Minister of State for Finance.

At the very outset I welcome these Supplementary Demands for Grants which will contribute to the economic development of small agriculturists, agricultural workers, middle-class people and other down-trodden people in the country.

During the period 4th November to 12th November Thanjavur district, Chengleput district and Madras city in the State of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry and Karaikkal in the Union Territory of Pondicherry were subjected to the fury of cyclone and unprecedented rains. In Pondicherry Union Territory 50,000 huts have been swept away by the swirling waters of the flood. The standing Samba crop on 3500 hectares and the standing sugarcane crop on 1500 hectares in Pondicherry area were destroyed. In Karaikkal area the samba crop on 6500 hectares was uprooted by this cyclone. The swollen rivers and the overflowing tanks flooded the entire area. The whole transport has been adversely affected by the damage caused to 400 kilometres of roads. The irrigation canals, the school-buildings, huts, hospital buildings etc. have been worst hit by the floods and they have to be repaired immediately if normal life is to be restored in these parts of Union Territory. The Union Territory Administration has sought from the Central Government flood relief assistance to the tune of Rs. 12.38 crores for undertaking flood relief measures on war footing. I take this opportunity to appeal to the hon. Minister of State for Finance that the entire demanded by the Union Territory Administration should be sanctioned forthwith.

I would take this opportunity to convey the gratitude of the people of Pondicherry Union Territory to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who air-dashed to the flood affected areas in Pondicherry and in Tamil Nadu. He made the aerial survey in the helicopter and apprised himself personally about the damage caused by the floods. He assured the affected people of Central Government's immediate assistance for flood relief measures. I am sure that the hon. Minister of State for Finance will release the flood relief assistance immediately. In Pondicherry Union Territory, 15750 C and D category employees of the Administration are undergoing untold misery due to the floods. I demand that they should be sanctioned flood relief advance immediately and the Centre should sanction this without any delay.

On behalf of the people of Pondicherry and on behalf of 7500 workers of Anglo-French Textile Mills, I would convey my gratitude to the hon. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for having permitted the Union Territory Administration to nationalise this Mill which had remained closed for the past 2½ years. I need not say that the re-opening of this Mill would rehabilitate the suffering workers and would restore normalcy in the Union Territory. In these supplementary Demands, under Demand No. 49, a sum of Rs. 12 crores has been sanctioned for nationalising this Mill. Out of this, Rs. 4.95 crores would be given as grant and Rs. 7.05 crores as loan. As far as I am aware of this problem, I know that a sum of Rs. 18 crores would be required for re-opening this Mill. I, therefore, request that this sum of Rs. 12 crores I should be given as grant and the balance Rs. 6 crores as loan. I appeal to the hon. Minister of State for Finance that he should sanction Rs. 18 crores for re-opening this Mill. I understand that the owner of this Mill, Mr. Jatia and his henchmen are trying to find places in the new management. It must be remembered that Mr. Jatia was primarily responsible for the closure of this Mill and for starving 7500 workers for nearly 2½ years. The insidious efforts of Mr. Jatia should be thwarted and this Mill should be handed over to really capable and talented people. The Central Government

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri P. Shanmugam]
should take appropriate steps in this matter. We should ensure that this Mill does not fall again into the hands of unscrupulous people.

I am really grateful to the hon. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for having given several concessions to the freedom fighters. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of State for Finance to the miserable lot of freedom fighters in Pondicherry, numbering about 500, who had fought for the freedom of Pondicherry from French rule, and for merging this Territory with independent India. They are not getting central freedom fighters pension. I do not know the reasons for the delay in the sanction of freedom fighters pension to these freedom fighters of Pondicherry. They are suffering a lot. I want that the hon. Minister should take immediate steps to sanction central pension to these freedom fighters also. I would also request the hon. Minister of State for Finance that the freedom fighters State pension of Rs. 150 being given to those in the Union Territory should be raised to Rs. 300. The Railway passes and such other facilities being given to the freedom fighters who are getting Central freedom fighters pension should be extended to the freedom fighters getting State freedom fighters' pension.

Again, I would pay my grateful thanks to the hon. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for having approved the Central University in Pondicherry. The people of Union Territory of Pondicherry are greatly indebted to the hon. Prime Minister for giving the Central University. I demand that this Central University should start functioning without delay. I demand that Pondicherry which is the capital of Union Territory should be air-linked with other parts of the country by starting Vayudoot Service.

Karaikkal and adjoining areas are traditionally known for their religious importance with Karaikkal Ammaiyyar temple, Tiruvellaru Saneeswarar Temple, Nagore Dargha, Velanganni Temple, which are visited by a large number of devotees and also tourists, from all over the country. I want that Karaikkal should be air-linked with Pondicherry, Tiruchirappalli and Madras. I request the hon. Minister of State for Finance to do the needful in this matter.

On account of non-supply of water from Cauvery river at the required time and due to the unprecedented rains recently, the agricultural workers in the Territory are the worst hit because they cannot do agriculture this season. In fact they are facing acute starvation. 80% of the population of Karaikkal are engaged in agriculture and now they are the victims of the nature's wrath. I take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister of State for Finance, Shri Janardhana Poojari that he should direct the public sector banks to give loans to the suffering poor people of Pondicherry Union Territory. In fact, he should direct that a loan mela in the Union Territory and distribute himself such loans to the victims of floods in Pondicherry Union Territory.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on these Supplementary Demands and I conclude my speech

17.00 hrs.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA (Purulia) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1985-86 presented in the House by the hon. Minister of Finance have been under consideration for the past two days. I would also like to say a few things in this regard.

In the last Budget Session the hon. Finance Minister had stressed that the sources of black money would be unearthed and efforts would be made and a scheme would be formulated to keep it under control. Shri Datta Samant has rightly said here that till there remains black money in our country, we will not be able to make any of our schemes or industries successful because black money is adversely affecting the economy of our country. No doubt certain steps have been taken in this direction for which I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister. Raids have also been conducted at one or two places to unearth black money. Other methods are also being used, but big capitalists and industrialists have not so far been natted in this connection. They have felt no impact of these raids. I, therefore, feel that the Finance Minister has failed in this mission. The prices of essential commodities

are increasing day by day because of impact of black money. These articles are going beyond the purchasing power of underemployed persons and for this reason they are not in a position to purchase them. We people demand again and again that Government should fix the prices of these articles so that these can easily be made available to poor people at fair prices. But the Government has not so far taken any step in this regard.

Eighty per cent of population in our country depends on agriculture and the trades associated therewith. In a way, we can also call these people the farmers. According to official figures, agricultural production has increased, but we do not accept their claim. Instead the condition of our farmers is deteriorating day by day. Small farmers are compelled to sell their agricultural land and they are becoming agricultural workers. Once they had laboured hard to grow the crops. But now the situation is that they are experiencing great difficulty in making both ends meet. On behalf of people of all sections of society a demand is made that Government should fix the prices of jute, betel, potato, cotton, sugarcane, etc. so that the farmers might be able to get reasonable prices. I would like to give an example. My constituency falls in West Bengal where lac is produced in a large quantity. Last year its price was between Rs. 8 to 10 per kg., but this year its price has gone up to Rs. 50 per kg. because two or three local capitalists are exporting it. These people themselves fix its price. I would like to ask the Government to take steps to fix the price of lac. The price of all such articles should be fixed so that the farmers can get benefit.

Thirdly, Government has not so far implemented the land reform law. No concrete step has been taken in this direction. According to official figures, Government has got 86 lakhs hectares of surplus land, but it has been able to take possession of only 15,60,000 hectares of land, and out of it only 6,91,000 hectares of land has been distributed among agricultural workers and landless persons so far. In this regard West Bengal, Kerala and Punjab are on the top. Other States have not implemented it. I request the Government to pay full attention

towards allotment of land. Still 6 per cent people in the villages have got more than half of the total land and 40 per cent people have become agricultural workers. In our country 45 crore people are living below the poverty line. They are deprived of even the privilege of being called the poor. The basic reason for this is that Government is not implementing the policy concerning land reforms.

The number of agricultural workers is increasing in villages day-by-day and an agricultural worker does not get work for more than 122 days in a year. That is why he does not get full wages. The number of unemployed persons is increasing day-by-day due to wrong economic policy. The number of unemployed persons, who got their names registered, was 95 lakhs in 1971 and during the current year this number has increased to about 2,50,00,000. This number includes doctors, engineers and degree-holders also. The number of educated unemployed persons is increasing day-by-day. Being unemployed these youngmen may adopt wrong path. There might be a danger to the country's integrity also.

[*English*]

Youth have a lot of energy and if this vast source of energy is not channelised in the right direction, then indiscipline will prevail among the youth.

[*Translation*]

Country's unity is jeopardised. I request the Government to pay more attention towards it.

The current year is International Youth Year. Therefore, Government should take certain steps by which youth may get employment. The age limit fixed for getting employment should be removed, because this Government cannot provide employment to such unemployed persons. Why should there be age-bar? I request the Government to dispense with age-bar condition.

So far as the question of education is concerned, we say here loudly that there should be compulsory education. Two types of education systems are in vogue in this

[Shri Chitta Mahata]

country. The wards of poor people get education in a different school whereas the wards of rich persons get education in mission and English-medium schools. Such type of educational policy should not be there.

With these words I conclude.

***SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR** (Kutch) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grant presented by the hon. Finance Minister before the House. To present Supplementary Demands in a developing country, according to the needs, is a natural process.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Gujarat has a long coastline. Therefore, a ship breaking yard has been set up here in Alang, but this industry is passing through a crisis. The annual capacity of breaking ships in this yard is between 180 to 200 ships. Even then the Central Government has provided only 60 ships for breaking. Moreover, Sir, the Government has imposed an excise duty of Rs. 360 for this work. Consequently, the industry has been lying completely closed for about three months. Though the Central Government has assured withdrawal of the excise duty taking into account the conditions prevailing there, yet so far it has not been implemented. Due to suspension of the work of breaking the ships, the country has suffered losses worth crores of rupees. I request the Government through you, Sir, that it should withdraw the additional excise duty at the earliest. Due to closure of the industry thousands of workers have been rendered jobless and they are now in great trouble. Gujarat is also facing drought at present. Therefore, this industry should be recommissioned at an early date.

Sir, my constituency Kutch also consists of a long coastline. Here also ship-breaking yards can be set up at three places. These are Mundra, Tuna and Mandavi. I think the facility of having Assistant Custom Collector is necessary and that facility is available at Tuna. Mundra and Mandavi

are situated at a distance of 50 kms. from Assistant Custom Collector's office. Therefore, this service can be made available there as well. I request that at one of these three places, where it is technically feasible, a ship breaking yard should be set up.

Sir, Bhuj and Kandla are the two very important places of Gujarat and Kandla is also an important port of Northern India, but so far both these cities have not yet been linked with other main cities of the country by S. T. D. I request the Government through you that STD facility should immediately be provided at both these places.

Sir, I am one with Shri Manavendra Singh and other hon. Members about what they have said regarding drought and floods. In Gujarat also there has been severe drought this year. There is acute shortage of drinking water. I suggest that the water of the rivers like Narmada and Machhu in Gujarat, which flows down without being utilised should be stored and supplied to needy areas for drinking and irrigation purposes.

Sir, I would also like to express my views on Doordarshan and would like to submit my demand in this regard. You are aware that Kutch is a border area. It is necessary to make the people vigilant in the interest of unity, integrity and security of the country and this work can be easily done by the Doordarshan. People are also eager to get the television facility. Keeping this thing in view, the hon. Minister has sanctioned a scheme to set up a Doordarshan Kendra in Kutch. It is necessary to implement this work at the earliest. I hope that the hon. Minister will consider the matter and get the installation work of Doordarshan Kendra started without any delay.

Sir, I would like to say something about rail service also which is very important. Rail service from Delhi to Bhuj is already available. A survey to convert meter gauge into broad gauge to Lakhpat via Mandavi has been made. I request the Government to start work on this immediately. The

*The Speech was Originally delivered in Gujarati.

places like Mundra, Mandavi, Lakhpat etc. on this line are situated at coastline. People here are engaged in the trade of minerals, salt and fishing. For the development of the industry and to make available cheaper transport facilities to the producers rail service is the most important facility. I, therefore, request the Government through you that it should take immediate necessary steps to convert the meter gauge line into broad gauge line as per the survey made. Sir, the number of wagons made available for loading salt, minerals and coal at places like Saurashtra, Kutch etc. in Gujarat is very less. More wagons are required. I request the Government to make adequate number of wagons available to them.

Sir, I am thankful for giving me a chance to speak on the Supplementary Demands.

SHRI R. P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1985-86. Sir, first of all I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister, the Hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of State for Finance that the demands presented here are timely, but these are not balanced. I would like to submit that in order to maintain some balance in them, some such arrangements should have been made by which we could have given top priority to certain matters. But due to certain reasons we could not do so. Still I support the supplementary demands. I would like to congratulate the Government and the Hon. Prime Minister for making a promise of giving a clean and efficient Government. It has been proved during the past few days that Government are taking very prompt action to set up a healthy society. A few days back huge amount of black money was unearthed. It shows that Government are determined to wipe out those, who were engaged in ruining the economy in this way. Government is also taking urgent steps to strengthen the economy. The hon. Finance Minister and his Ministry deserve congratulations for this.

I would like to point out that particularly one thing is overlooked while making allocation of funds. I request that one thing should be taken note of in future and that

should be given priority at the time of allocation. At the time of allocation of funds we should take into account as to what items should be given priority. The funds required to bring people above the poverty line, the situation prevailing in each State, damage suffered, the requirement, area and population of each State should be taken into account and funds should be allocated while giving priority to all these things. I would like to give an example. Many parts of our country witnessed the fury of natural calamities like floods and drought. Uttar Pradesh was also in the grip of these calamities. Some districts of Uttar Pradesh have been totally ruined. The State Government had sent a proposal to the Central Government for providing Rs. 1,400 crores to deal with this natural calamity. But it is a matter of regret that only Rs. 125 crores have been provided. You should yourself imagine, how is it possible to manage the affairs with a meagre amount of Rs. 125 crores against a demand of Rs. 1,400 crores in such a big State where so much damage has been done. I, therefore, would like to submit that keeping in view the population of the State and the heavy damages suffered there, special allocation of funds should be made.

Besides, I would like to say one more particular thing in respect of floods and drought. Jaunpur is one of the districts of Uttar Pradesh. From the time I have come of age I have not seen a year in which Jaunpur did not witness the fury of floods. Every year heavy damage is caused due to floods. Government provides funds for that. That money is further distributed. I do not want to mention the authorities distribute date money. You are also aware of that. Every year it happens like that. So, I would like to say that we should make some sort of permanent arrangements to solve the problem of floods and drought in areas where these calamities occur every year in order to save the State, district, region and block from the fury of these natural calamities. Therefore, we should keep in view this thing particularly that these areas may be identified and their problems solved for ever.

Very important programmes are being implemented with the funds allocated for this purpose. I am happy that we are

[Shri R.P. Suman]

marching very fast towards our goal. It is a different matter that we have not been able to reach our goal. I would like to quote the following couplet :

*“Manzil Mile ya na mile is ka gam nahin,
Manzil ki justju mein mera karvan to hai.*

We are marching in that direction. We are marching on the path of progress. No matter if our pace is slow. Still we are marching ahead. We should pay special attention to see whether the funds given by Government for the schemes meant for the uplift of poor farmers and workers living in rural areas in great number are being utilised properly or not. Fortunately, the Minister of State of Rural Development is sitting here.

17.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair.*]

Government has provided funds for Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and National Landless Employment Guarantee Programme to ensure rural development. We have to see whether the funds provided by Government are being utilised properly or not, whether this money is being spent on the implementation of these schemes or not, whether roads are being constructed or not, whether bridges are being constructed or not, whether farmers are getting fertilizers or not, whether they are getting subsidy or not. We have to see all these things. Besides, an amount of Rs. 100 crores have been allocated under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for construction of houses for the Scheduled Tribes. We have also to see whether this money is being utilised or not and whether work is being done in this respect or not. Similarly, we have also to see whether people are getting benefit under the Special Component Plan. The implementation of these programmes is held up at some places due to indifferent attitude of our officers. So, it is necessary that these programmes

should be implemented speedily so that Government may be able to achieve its objective and poor farmers can get benefit.**

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude. Since he is not concluding, whatever he says after this will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

[*Translation*]

†SHRI M. MAHALINGAM (Nagapattinam) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Second Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1985-86 which are under discussion.

I would confine my remarks to Demand No. 38 which seeks the approval of the House for an additional amount of Rs. 45 crores for flood relief measures. Last month many parts of Tamil Nadu were battered by a vicious cyclone and unprecedented rains. Our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi air-dashed to the flood-affected parts of Tamil Nadu and apprised himself about the condition of damaged areas of Tamil Nadu. He also assured the suffering people of immediate central assistance for relief work. My parliamentary constituency Nagapattinam is on the coast and Nagapattinam, Tiruvarur, Tiruthuraiipoondi, Vedaranyam, Nannilam and Mannargudi areas were the worst hit in the floods caused by heavy rains. In East Thanjavur District the standing Kuruvai crop of 1 lakh acres was destroyed in floods. Similarly, it can be said that we will not get this year samba crop on three lakh acres, as it has been uprooted by the swirling waters of the flood. Thousands of huts belonging to thousands of farmers have been destroyed. In the beginning period of cultivation, the agriculturists of this area do not get adequate water from Mettur Dam. Even if they happen to get water, it is not sufficient to undertake agriculture since that

**Not recorded.

†The Speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

too is not given when it is required. In October-November, the standing crop on several lakh acres of land is destroyed by floods.

Under Demand No. 38 only a sum of Rs. 45 crores is being sought for relief work. This money is not sufficient even to undertake flood relief work in Nagapattinam area. The roads have been damaged. The railway track has been swept away. The railway bridges have been damaged. Presently there is no train connection between Madras and Villupuram. Even for repairing the Anna Salai in Madras we may require several crores of rupees. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Finance to sanction Rs. 200 crores as has been requested by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Then alone meaningful relief work can be undertaken.

Nagapattinam is a port of historical importance. Unfortunately, even today it continues to be a minor port. The dredger has gone out of repair and the port is getting silted heavily. Immediately the Central Dredging Corporation should be directed to undertake dredging in Nagapattinam Port and make the port serviceable. The Nagapattinam Port should also be expanded.

After the fire accident in Chidambaram ship, which was plying between Nagapattinam and Singapore and Malaysia, there is no shipping service a between these places. The passengers and the exporters are suffering because of this. I demand that immediately a shipping service should be started between Nagapattinam, and Singapore and Malaysia.

Velanganni Virgin Mary Temple, Muslim Dargha at Nagore, the Sikkal Singaravelan Temple are around Nagapattinam. From all parts of the country, the Christians, the Muslims and the Hindus visit these temples. They are in fact real symbols of secularism since the devotees go to all these temples irrespective of their religion. Velanganni and the adjoining area should be declared as a Central tourist area and necessary infrastructure facilities should be created for the benefit of large number of people visiting these temples.

In Nagapattinam and around there are thousands of fishermen. The State Government is implementing several welfare measures for the benefit of these fishermen. The Central Agriculture Ministry should construct cold storage godowns and also establish Fisheries Farms here for the purpose of uplifting the poor fishermen of this area. The fishermen in Vedaranyam and Nagapattinam are in need of such central assistance.

Year after year Thanjavur district is either afflicted by drought or by floods. The agriculturists and the agricultural workers are the victims of such recurring natural calamities. It is being established that they cannot depend on agriculture for their livelihood. But they do not have alternative avenues of avocation. There are no industries in Thanjavur district and particularly in my constituency. Recently in Cauvery Basin in Calappai and Narimanam and other adjoining areas, gas has been struck and it is proved that substantial quantity of oil can be exploited in these areas. I suggest that efforts should be made for starting petro-chemical industries in this area. in Vedaranyam and Nagapattinam salt is available in abundance. The salt can be used for starting chemical industries in this part of Tamil Nadu. Such industries will give alternative job opportunities to the agriculturists and the agricultural workers of this area. I appeal to the hon. Minister of State for Finance that he should initiate steps for setting up industries in Thanjavur district and in my constituency of Nagapapattinam for the good of agricultural workers.

With these words I conclude my speech,

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiserganj) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands for grants. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister that he has tried to curb black money and has brought about a revolution in the country through the Banking system.

I have been listening to the speeches of hon. Members in the House. I generally see that it has become a practice to criticise the working of banks. I would also like to congratulate the hon. Minister for opening

[Shri Ranavir Singh]

branches unions banks an far flung areas in the countryside. He deserves congratulations for this revolutionary step. After getting loans from these banks, the poor people are making progress. I feel that a new society is emerging as a result of upliftment of these poor people. The this new society has emerged as a result of our sound policy. I would like to give two or three suggestions in this regard.

My first suggestion is that we should not think that our duty is over after giving loan. Rather, we should try to take follow-up action and see whether per capita income is increasing or not. In addition, we should augment the staff strength also. The young persons, who are willing to work in far off areas should be given more facilities so that they could execute their work with dedication.

Secondly, the revolution brought about by our farmers in our country has proved a great success due to which we have been able to stand on our feet. The nation has become self-sufficient. But I regret to say that despite all the efforts made by the hon. Finance Minister, farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce like paddy. They are compelled to sell their paddy at throw away prices in the market. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to make arrangements through F. C. I. to ensure the payment of declared price to the farmers for their produce in the market.

There is a new scheme to provide employment to educated youngmen. It is a very important scheme. Our youth can come forward and a new society can be created. There are two or three big loopholes in the matter of grant of loans to youngmen. Generally, the amount of loan given to them is consumed midway and they do not have money to set up the desired project. We want that they should become good entrepreneurs, but due to the loopholes mentioned above and non-repayment of loan amount, they are put behind the bars. In this way a feeling of resentment develops among them. I want that special attention should be paid towards this scheme and

proper arrangements may be made to advance loans to them. The people's representatives may be associated in this matter so that they could get loans very easily.

You have announced a scheme to provide foodgrains at cheaper rates to poor people. This scheme has been welcomed by one and all and for this you deserve congratulations. It is a revolutionary policy of our Government and it has not so far been implemented in India. You will agree with me that our distribution system is not very efficient. Essential commodities should be made available to common man through mobile vans in order to avoid any malpractices. I am not concerned about the new schemes introduced by you, but I would like to request you to ensure full implementation of the incomplete schemes. The Sarjoo Canal Project meant for Bahraich, Barabanki, Basti and Gonda Districts has been lying incomplete for many years, due to which people of these districts have been experiencing fury of floods. I would like to request you that if the State Government does not complete this project, the Central Government should provide funds and get it completed. If it is not completed, poor people will have to suffer a lot. A large area is submerged by water and we have to formulate another scheme to deal with this problem. I would like to draw your attention towards this incomplete scheme.

I would like to say one thing more. It is said again and again that balance will be maintained about industrialisation. But when we demand industrialisation of Bahraich and Barabanki where raw material is available, the demand is put aside on the plea that no raw material is available there. It is a matter of great surprise that industries are being set up in districts where there is not even remote possibility of availability of raw materials. We had made a demand for setting up of distilleries based on molasses for two or three sugar mills in our area, but no licence has been given on the plea that raw material is in short supply there. I would like to request you to pay special attention towards these districts. Time is short and you are ringing the bell. With these words, I conclude and hope and trust that our hon. Minister of Finance, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and the Minister

of State for Finance, Shri Janardhana will try to do their best for the welfare of common man.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say only two or three things.

Iqbal had said about India :

*“Kuchh baat hai keh hasti
mitti nahin hamaari”.*

While sitting here, I was pondering that there is something that our condition does not improve. What you say is true and what I am going to say is also true. You have spent money for the welfare of people, but no welfare took place and the people, who should be benefited, did not get any benefit. I can say it with challenge. During the last Session also, I had requested the hon. Minister to accompany me to the market and see himself as to what extent prices have gone up. I see that the condition of people living in jhuggi jhonparies is very pitiable. I remember my days I come from the area where Malaria was in epidemic form. In our childhood days, our doctors used to give us quinine mixture and say that no medicine will be given after that. In the afternoon again quinine mixture was given on the plea that no further medicine would be given, but in the evening again quinine mixture was given. The budget brought by you is like quinine mixture. First main budget was brought. It was quinine mixture. After that supplementary demands were presented. It was also quinine mixture and now you have again brought these demands.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Was Malaria cured or not.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : No, Malaria was not cured. That is why you are spending money, but the money has not been spent for the purpose for which it was meant. Full inquiry should be conducted in the matter.

Last week I had raised the issue of natural calamities. Here also I would like to make a mention about them. I had stated that North Bihar is being ruined by floods. After two days' hard labour I had been able to make Shri Buta Singh agree to it. At this he said that the Bihar Government had neither sent any letter nor any memorandum to the Central Government. You are a witness to it. My eyes were full of tears. The leading newspapers of the country and Bihar had published that a Member of Parliament from Bihar had vehemently said that North Bihar was in the severe grip of floods, but despite that no memorandum was submitted by the Bihar Government. They are not prepared to put forward even the factual position.

When the Chief Minister of Bihar came here. I asked him to send a memorandum or letter. I asked him to do something. At this he said “what would happen by submitting a memorandum”? They would say that assistance has been provided, but it would be loan and not assistance. They would compel us to repay loan by 31st March? How will we be able to repay the loan?

North Bihar, particularly Mithila area is affected by floods since Independence. Kamala, Kosi, Bagmati and Mahananda are the rivers in this area. What loveable names they are. One would like to name one's daughter after the names of these rivers. But these are black cobras which are destroying North Bihar and Mithila area.

I had said earlier also that dams should be built on them in Nepal. Power would be generated from them to such an extent that the whole of Nepal and North Bihar would become a paradise. For God's sake, do something. People suffer there every year. The people are living in hell there. When we go to our constituency, people are compelled to ask as to why we do not articulate their demands. We tell them that we do raise their demands time and again, but that remains a cry in wilderness.

Sir, there are many things to be said. But I would like to say that something must be done in this regard. The people are ir

[Dr. G.S. Rajbans]

great difficulty there and I would like to inform you that persons having even 200 to 400 acres of land there, are working as a labourer in Chandni Chowk and NOIDA areas. I am prepared to accompany you and show you all these things.

The hon. Finance Minister might have heard that people are becoming restless there. I would like to say that the people of North Bihar may be saved from becoming Nexalites. You should take timely action to save North Bihar from the revages of floods.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now our friend from Bihar was speaking. He made his speech with tears in his eyes. Why? When we go and meet the people, they ask us as to what we have done in Parliament. What we say here does not reach them, because our Radio and Press do not release our speeches.

Where is the amount given by you being spent? People are not getting benefit of it. That is why they have nothing but tears in their eyes. Nothing has been done even after so many years of Independence. All these figures are on papers only. (*Interruptions*) You go and meet the people. You are paying more attention towards cities only.

Just now he has stated that the funds provided by the Centre for flood control measures are in the form of loan. You have got all the resources. You have got the resources of exise and income-tax. Mr. Samant was saying that you collect Rs. 2,500 crores annually from Bombay. How much money is spent by you there? What is the condition of that area? Sometimes, you talk about rural development. But had rural development taken place, why people would have rushed towards cities? What is the reason for it? The reason is that they are not getting employment there. They are running towards cities for getting employment. We have formulated N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P., but would a man be able to make both ends meet with a meagre wages of Rs. 9/- per day. Today a farmer in the village is willing to give Rs.

15 per day, but he does not get a labourer. Why does a village worker pull cycle-rickshaw in a city? He earns Rs. 20/- there. How can he meet both ends meet with an amount of Rs. 9/- . I am pained to note that the amount given for R.L.E.G.P. or N.R.E.P. is not reaching the workers direct. The amount does not reach the workers direct. The amount is pocketed by the middlemen like agent Gram Pradhan, B.D.O., contractor, etc. The bills and the cheques are in the name of Government supervisor. The supervisor keeps a muster roll. These people write the names of a few persons and pocket the money by putting the impression of the big toe. There is nobody to see as to how many workers are actually working or how much work is being done. While sitting in the office of the Planning Commission, the schemes are given very good names like National Rural Employment Programme and R.L.E.G.P. I would like to know whether a labourer in the village will accept a daily wage of Rs. 9/-, when he is not prepared to work as an agricultural worker at a daily wage of Rs. 15/-. How will he dig the earth, or construct road on a daily wage of Rs. 9/-. Who will do this job? You think that development has taken place with the spending of money. Spending money does not mean that development has taken place. I would like to mention two or three examples before you. The Food Corporation of India procures a commodity at the rate of Rs. 140 per quintal and sells the same for Rs. 225 per quintal. What are its reasons? It includes the expenditure on petrol of M.D.'s car, expenditure on his journey from Hyderabad to Delhi expenditure on sight-seeing and AC First Class ticket charges. If a commodity costs Re. 1, the other charges would be 40 to 50 per cent extra. A commodity is purchased at lower price and is sold at higher price. The Minister of Civil Supplies told us here that sugar has been imported for Rs. 225 per quintal and the State Governments have been asked to sell it at a price not exceeding Rs. 6 per kg. What is all this? Is Food Corporation not indulging in black marketing? Sugar imported for Rs. 225 per quintal is sold at the rate of Rs. 580 per quintal through State Governments. What are the reasons for this? When we asked about the reason therefor, no reply was given to us. You have made a mention about many countries

which do not produce sugar and import it from other countries. Mauritius is prepared to sell sugar at a landed price of Rs. 95 per quintal in Bombay, but you did not accept its offer. What is the reason for it? Where is all this money going? We will have to think about it.

I would also like to point out that in Hyderabad I.D.P.L., N.T.P.C. and other mills are running at loss and you have provided them facility of producing 80 per cent polyester and synthetic yarn. I would like to know as to what would happen to farmer's cotton. The farmer will have to burn its cotton. When Government mills start producing 80 per cent polyester fabrics, then what will happen to cotton? What would be the fat of farmers? Is this the rural development? If this is the rural development in your eyes, then it is alright. Similarly, I would like to know the number of persons benefited under 'Gramodaya' scheme and the number of persons to whom you are giving loans. Proper measures, which should have been taken are not being taken in this regard. (Interruptions) I would like to say that I may be given more time to speak. The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board recovers money from the people in the name of service charges under the Electricity Act. A.P.S.E.B. asks the customers to purchase poles, wire and transformers. We asked the reasons for doing so. We came to know that the money asked for has not been given to the Board. This year an amount of Rs. 30 crores has been given less as compared to the last year. That is why they do not have sufficient funds.

[English]

Recently APSEB collected out-right contribution for each well at Rs. 2,500. It is not Advance Payment. It is out-right Contribution given to the Board.

[Translation]

You call it rural development. There is no shortage of electricity and coal in Andhra Pradesh. (Interruptions) Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Cabinet took a decision to sanction pension to the freedom fighters

without any evidence. A decision was taken that each one of them should be given an amount of Rs. 500. Alright, we are ready to accept it. In Hyderabad Cell, youngmen of 25 years of age are getting this money. Even those persons, who had never entered the public life, are getting this money. Applications from 18,000 persons are lying pending. These applications are pending in the Central Government's office located in Lok Nayak Bhavan. Twenty persons, who had been imprisoned, are not getting this money.....
... (Interruptions)

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : There is bungling in respect of payment of pension to freedom fighters in Andhra Pradesh. ...
..... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : This bungling has also been done by Congress. Justice should be done to the affected persons. I want that an inquiry should be made in this regard. It appears that they have no Chairman. (Interruptions) An amount of Rs. 20 crores is involved. That is why inquiry must be conducted. I want that malpractices being indulged in must be stopped. An inquiry may be made again in respect of steps being taken by you for rural development.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented in the House. First of all, I would like to thank the Hon. Prime Minister and congratulate him through this House for certain achievements of the Government during the period between presentation of main Budget and the Supplementary Demands, due to which peace has been established in the country. These special achievements are Punjab Agreement and Assam Agreement. Today, we are seeing here representatives of Punjab and after a few days representatives of Assam will also be here in this House. I do not want to take much time. The earlier speakers have said that adequate funds are given, but these are not spent. When you look into the old figures you will see that in 1947, entire country's budget outlay was Rs. 171 crores and today the outlay of country's budget is Rs. 54,000 crores. It is

[Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

a fact that a good deal of development has taken place. But the funds given do not yield the desired results. The matter becomes still more disgraceful when people come to know that an amount of Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 50 lakhs has been given for such and such village or city and when they see the work done they feel that there is corruption somewhere in Government or its officers are corrupt. Keeping in view all these things, Government should take steps in such matters very cautiously, because when people come to know that the amount given for a particular work has not been spent for that purpose, they lose their confidence in Government and the consequences thereof might be very harmful. These are my views.

Today, everybody says that a good deal of development has taken place in villages. Eighty per cent of population of India lives in villages. But whenever somebody in a village becomes affluent, he leaves the villages and settles in a city. In this way the condition of villages remain as it is, I know about Haryana and I have full information especially about Sonapat District. The holdings of farmers in villages have become very small and according to my knowledge there may not be any farmer who owns more than six standard hectares of land having Sharecroppers rights. Their plight is such that the people at large do not take them to be farmers. In my view, there is not much difference between a landless person and a landholder in Haryana. A Landholder only knows in which farm he has to work and a landless farmer comes to know in the morning only in which farm he has to work, and where he has to work. Specially, Sonapat, Rohtak, Jind Districts may be declared industrially backward and industries may be set up there and more and more funds may be provided for this purpose.

In addition, I would like to submit that Yamuna river flows between U.P. and Haryana. We have been demanding since long that a bridge should be constructed on it on the sides of Bagpat and Sonapat. With the construction of this bridge both States would be benefited. This bridge would also provide transport facilities to people and would serve as a link between the two States.

In addition, I would like to say that in order to check corruption, Urban Ceiling Act should be strictly implemented on the pattern of Agricultural Land Ceiling Act. If corruption goes on in this manner the persons, who become affluent in villages, come to cities and purchase property there. Somebody invests Rs. 50 crores and establishes a factory, another purchases a building worth Rs. 5 to 10 lakhs. But in villages all these things are not possible. I would, therefore, like to submit that unless ceiling on urban property is imposed, corruption cannot be checked. I would also like to give some more suggestions to check corruption. Under the existing laws, Government does not take the responsibility of ensuring our security. Our security is attached with money. We all feel secured on the basis of money. Everybody feels that if he has got Rs. 10,000, he is secured. If he has Rs. 20,000 he will be even more secured. If Government gives the guarantee for our security, then I feel that corruption can be checked and our country can make progress and our character could be raised to a high level. Unless all these things take place, there cannot be economic independence in our country and I feel that we cannot enjoy the full benefits of independence.

I would also like to say one thing concerning the Mathew Commission. We all Haryanavis are very much concerned with the Sutlaj Yamuna Link Canal. Our Hon. Prime Minister has also taken a decision in this regard. But circumstances are being created in Punjab to create hurdles in giving a practical shape to both these decisions. This may raise the question of law and order which is a State subject. I would like to say that Punjab issue is a national issue and the Centre is required to take firm and strict steps in this regard. The digging work of S.Y.L. Canal should be undertaken before time so that people of Haryana may get water and farmers of Haryana may make progress. The term of the Mathew Commission has recently been extended. The Mathew Commission has been set up to determine the Hindi speaking areas to be transferred to Haryana. In this connection I would like to say that if both the works, *i. e.* completion of S.Y.L. canal and transfer of Hindi speaking areas to Haryana are completed in time, people will be able to heave a sigh of relief and our 19 years old struggle will also come to an end.

With these words I thank you for giving me time to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

STATEMENT RE : INDUSTRIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION- RIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT OF CONTROL MEASURES.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : Exactly a year ago, Bhopal was overtaken by a ghastly tragedy involving heavy loss to human life and property. The unprecedented environmental disaster on December 3, 1984 resulted from a combination of shortcomings in concepts and designs of the plant and in the practices and safety measures adopted in its operation. The haunting memories of death, misery and suffering will endure for ever. We have tried our best and spared no effort in organising relief and rehabilitation measures on a massive scale for the victims of the tragedy. But the traumatic effects of the holocaust will continue to be felt; no relief or rehabilitation can ever compensate the brutal sufferings of countless men, women and children caused by gross neglect of fundamental safety. Hon'ble Members are aware of the Government's ceaseless efforts for securing justice to the affected Population.

The Bhopal Tragedy provided painful proof that no substitute exists for strict and ceaseless vigilance of industrial safety measures coupled with a high degree of awareness of the risks and consequences and a scientific analysis of these. No Laxity in such matters can ever be permitted. While educational and promotional efforts have their own place, what is essential is a strict enforcement of well-thought-out safety regulations and deterrent penalty to those who fail to provide the necessary safeguards and play with the lives of people. This is all the more so where one has to deal with agencies who do not take adequately seriously their responsibilities to the community at large.

A thorough review of the existing provisions of the Factory Act has been undertaken, realising the need for protecting the workers from the health hazards arising out of storage, use and production of hazardous materials. The Factories Act will be amended to specify the special requirements regarding safety and health which the owners and occupiers of factories have to follow. The Act would also lay down the permissible limits of exposure to toxic and chemical substances. Penalties for violation of the Act would be made deterrent.

We intend to make provisions for the management of hazardous substances beyond those that can be covered by the Factories Act. The Acts for Water and Air Pollution control will also be amended to ensure that we have adequate powers for dealing effectively with violators of safety. Provisions for enforcing closure of polluting industries which do not observe standards will be introduced. The present penalties for defaulters are inadequate and will be made deterrent. Government would consider enabling private individuals affected by industrial polluting factories.

It shall be our endeavour to see that tragedies like the one in Bhopal do not recur and that every effort is made to strive towards promoting industrial safety and a cleaner environment.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, a committee was constituted just after that incident. It also submitted its report. But we do not know what is there in the report and what happened to that report.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifteenth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I beg to present the Fifteenth report of the Business Advisory Committee.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1985-86 CONTD.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is already 6 O'Clock. There are six Members to speak. They can speak for five minutes each. The time of the House is extended by half-an-hour. We have already extended four hours for this discussion alone. We cannot go on extending because that means there are lot of speakers we have to allow. Therefore, we have to allow half-an-hour.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is quorum. Now Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer will speak.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Sir, since we discussed the original Budget there have been lot of changes in the political field in our country, thanks to Punjab and Assam accords.

It is the duty of every one to see (*Interruptions*) that these accords are implemented in the spirit in which they have been arrived at. Similarly, there are a number of inter-State border disputes and river disputes.

Just now, the hon. Member Shri Datta Samant was mentioning about the Karnataka-Maharashtra boundary. So far as that piece is concerned, as you are aware, that has been decided long ago, about 20 years back. The Mahajan Commission award was submitted during the year, 1965-66. It is unfortunate that the Central Government which was duty bound to implement it, has not so far implemented the Mahajan Commission award. It has created lot of discontent in the minds of the people of Karnataka State. So, I strongly urge that the Mahajan Commission report must be implemented by the Central Government in toto.

If we reopen the decisions of the tribunals or commissions appointed, then there will be no end to it. It will be a bad

precedent. It may happen so in case of Mathew award. When once a commission or tribunal has been appointed and receives the concurrence of the State, the Central Government must see to it that it is implemented in toto.

Another matter in which about 4 crores of Kannadigas are involved is the way in which the Central Government has laid it down with regard to several major projects. Vijayanagar Steel, for which the foundation was laid by the late Prime Minister 15 years ago, it is still a dream. We do not know what its fate will be. Similarly, only during the Budget Session, we were assured that the Mangalore Oil Refinery will be set up in Mangalore. But yesterday we have seen in the newspapers that the Chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation has mentioned that only Karnal Project will be taken up and there is not a word about the Mangalore Refinery.

Similarly, first they said that the Electronic Digital Exchange Factory will come up in Bangalore. But that was shifted to Uttar Pradesh. A second unit will be set up in Bangalore but that will be a truncated factory but not fullfledged factory. The people of Karnataka are very much agitated over all these matters.

One suggestion which I would like to make to the hon. Finance Minister is we have got plenty of food production. We are surplus in food production. We are just thinking what to do with our surplus food. At the same time, we have got poverty. 50% of the population of our country are not getting a single square meal, that is 2,000 calories minimum required. Cereal consumption which was 350 before independence, now it has risen by another 50 grammes. So, the purchasing power of the people is very much [reduced. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to extend the supply of subsidised food articles which was given to the tribal people to all rural people just as it is done by the Government of Karnataka.

Thank you.

[Translations]

SHRI GANGA RAM (Ferozabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me the time to speak. I support the Supplementary Demands for grants presented in the House today. I appreciate the steps taken by the Ministry of Finance to curb price rise and congratulate the Ministry for launching a campaign against corruption, black marketing and hoarding. It also deserves kudos for the commotion it has caused among the anti-social elements. I would request that this campaign should be made more intense and more effective action should be taken to eradicate this evil from the country.

It is a matter of pleasure that sufficient funds have been made available under IRDP, NREP, RLEGP and self employment scheme for the educated unemployed, but I would request the Finance Ministry and the concerned Ministries and Departments to keep a strict vigil on the implementation of these schemes, because the intended beneficiaries, the poor are not being benefited fully. It has been repeatedly stated in the House that the Finance Ministry and other concerned Ministries must formulate some scheme to abolish the system of middlemen. There is a great need to do away with this system.

In the last Budget the Finance Minister had made an allocation of Rs. 165 crores for the Special Component Plan for the development of the poor, but no appreciable amount has so far been asked for from this allocation. I was thinking about the situation when the grant lapses at the end of the financial year. I would request the Finance Ministry to direct the State Governments to utilise these funds to the maximum extent.

I would also like to submit some problems of my constituency also. The Chambal valley is a dacoit-infested area. The Central Government and the Agriculture Ministry have prepared a dacoit affected area development plan for that and I am aware that Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent a scheme worth about Rs. 297 crores to the Finance Ministry. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give approval to this scheme at the earliest so

that the dacoit problem is solved at the earliest. The dacoits in that area are not actually dacoits. The society has made them dacoits. I am of the view that the men harassed by the society become dacoits and the women exploited by the society become prostitutes. With this scheme, these people of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh whose borders touch Chambal area will be given a chance to become good citizens so that they could make their contributions in the welfare schemes of the country.

Kautilya has stated in the 'Arth Shastra' that a State where education, medical care and justice are costly, that State is not considered to be a good State. I have not seen any additional provision for education, medical care and justice in these demands. I would request the hon. Finance Minister that he should take effective steps to make education, medical care and justice cheap which are at present the costliest in the country.

I support the different measures proposed to bring down the prices and lastly, once again I express my gratitude to you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to thank you for giving me time. I would like to submit certain important things. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that while replying to the points raised in connection with the Supplementary Demands, he should clarify the position regarding the report submitted by a Government institute—the national institute of Public Finance Policy. The institute has submitted its latest report to you. It has been stated in it that the 20.81 per cent of the total production escapes the taxation net. So much is being produced without taxation. I want to know as to how you will control so much black money, being generated. What will be your plan to bring out this one fifth of the country's production so as to cover under taxation because so long black money exists, no programme and scheme of yours can succeed. Shri D.R. Pendse, a renowned economist has stated that black money to the tune of Rs. 4.6

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

crores is being generated every minute. Unless you improve this situation, you will not be able to implement any of your schemes, howsoever good it may be, because a strong parallel economy is existing in the country which has paralysed the economy of our country.

Secondly, unemployment is increasing and along with it is increasing the concern and anxiety of the administration. The proof of this is that in Bihar whereas earlier there was one police station at a place and now for the same area 6 police stations have been opened during the last one and a half year. There is one police station in two circles each. It should be deemed that administration in Bihar has become almost non-existent because police stations are being opened for every two or four villages. The main reason for this is that our youths are unemployed and the extremist elements are misleading the farmers and labourers. On the other hand the remaining feudal elements are organising themselves on the caste basis and are organising armies like Bhumi Sena, Patel Sena etc. You have seen how much chaos prevailed there for two days. The poor people are being massacred in village after village. To rectify this situation I suggest, and I have suggested this in my letter also, that if in the entire area proper arrangement for irrigation is made, the farmers and labourers will get work continuously and the youths will also start taking interest in the work and then no one will be able to mislead them. There are two schemes for this—one relates to Mohana dam project and the second is Punpun Digha irrigation project. These two projects have been under consideration for the last twenty and seven years respectively. You should sanction them immediately and provide funds for them. These projects have been lying with the Central Water Commission. You should get them cleared from there immediately and allot money for them. With the implementation of these schemes the anti-social elements who mislead people will take to their heels. That is why I am urging you for this.

I have been writing to you constantly about the irregularities in the banks. You

have got them investigated and I am happy that the allegations are proving true and the guilty are being punished. You have taken the reformatory measures which are very good. You had promised to take reformatory steps and you are fulfilling your promise in the real sense. My being in the Opposition does not mean that I should only criticise. I must appreciate the good steps. It is true that improvement in the banks seems possible now. I hope you will improve them further so that the poor to whom you want to give money get it in proper way. This will help them becoming economically sound and consequently, self-reliant. But the agitations going on in Bihar at present show that there is no administration worth the name. With a view to improve this situation, it is very necessary that the attention is paid to the two schemes which I have mentioned above, i.e., Mohana dam and Punpun Digha irrigation projects, because these projects will prove to be a boon to the people of the area.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, presenting the Supplementary Demands in the House is not a new tradition. I, rather consider it a sign of dynamic economy and also indicative of the thing that the Finance Ministry and the hon. Finance Minister and the Government are vigilant about the new situations arising in the country. Through this, the Members get an opportunity to express their views on different economic activities of the Government.

The hon. Finance Minister has come before the House for getting approval of the funds required for items like drought, floods, relief to the flood affected people, programmes like NREP, RLEGP etc. I think no hon. Member of the House would like to criticise provision of funds for these items. I would rather submit to the hon. Finance Minister that he has not provided for that much amount for these items as we had expected; specially under the programme meant for assisting the educated unemployed youths. For this item less amount has been provided for. You should have demanded more money for that programme from the House.

One of my friends was criticising the provision of subsidy and was saying that subsidy is misused. It is known to everyone and we have been demanding time and again that this situation should be rectified, but there is a limit to provide for the subsidy, specially in such an economy where a large chunk of the population is even now living below the poverty line. If we do not provide subsidy, do not assist the poor, then poverty will become burden for them. I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to take such criticism in the positive sense and not in the negative sense.

During the last Session, the hon. Finance Minister had said to this extent that the Government would control the prices. I am happy that he has not only controlled the prices, but he has brought stabilisation to the prices also. Good crop is also responsible for this. It would have been better if we would have benefited from our industrial production also, because we have given many concessions to the industrial sector. We had estimated industrial growth of 8 per cent per annum, but that target has not been achieved. Along with this, our projection of economic development of 6 per cent will also remain below the target. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that there is need to keep a strict vigil on the concessions and relaxations given to the Industrial Houses in the shape of Licences or funds. It needs to be looked into that these concessions help in the development of the country. Strictness followed in the matter of recovery of direct taxes has yielded good results. The recovery is good, but there is need to maintain pressure on it because if there is any hinderance in the realisation of revenue, the situation may undergo change. It has been observed earlier also that in case of hinderance, the situation becomes stagnating on a certain point. I would, therefore, request that there is need to gear up the enforcing agencies to maintain pressure.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has brought down the rate of inflation, which is a welcome step. I would like to draw your attention towards the gap in the foreign trade. Our Imports are increasing and the exports are not increasing to the desired extent. If we do not reduce

this gap of Rs. 2000 crores, then in the long run it will adversely affect our economy. Your expectations will also not be fulfilled. I, therefore request you to make efforts to increase exports. I am sorry to state that for a large state like Uttar Pradesh no special provision has been made for its development this year nor any special efforts has been made to make a provision in our plan outlay. As per the Gadgil formula, the plan outlay is more tilted towards those States which are already developed. In a large State like Uttar Pradesh even today lakhs of people are reeling under poverty. The Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bundelkhand region and the hill areas of the State are far behind the other parts of the country in so far as development is concerned. Therefore, I would urge upon you that the way a Developmental Agency has separately been established for the development of the hill areas and separate amount is allocated by the Planning Commission to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, a Development Agency should be formed for the development of Bundelkhand and Eastern part of U.P. and funds should be made available to it on the line of funds being provided for the development of hill areas and deserts.

I am also to request that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent many schemes to the World Bank through you which include river valley projects, integrated soyabean development project, project relating to development of Panchayat forests and horticulture. You should discuss all these projects with the World Bank authorities at the earliest because these are the projects which can contribute meaningfully to the development of Uttar Pradesh.

The economy of the hill areas depend on the production of fruits and vegetables and in our hill areas the production of fruits etc. is immense, but the farmers there do not get fair prices for their products. Fruits and vegetables are the most perishable commodities, but these have not been covered under the crop insurance scheme. I hope that in near future you will cover them under the crop insurance scheme.

[Shri Harish Rawat

You have extended the benefit of social security scheme to certain districts, but border areas, tribal areas and hill areas have been excluded from this scheme which is not a good thing. You should bring the above areas under the social security scheme. I would urge upon you to ask the officers of the Ministry to discuss the matter with the State authorities and bring the above mentioned areas also under social security scheme.

With these words I support the supplementary demands.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for the year 1985-86 presented by the hon. Minister of State for Finance. Many of our colleagues have said that you wanted to improve the lot of the poor by spreading a network of banks in the rural areas. Regarding subsidy, Shri Harish Rawat has expressed his views. I say with authority that in Gopalganj, which is in North Bihar, and in the nearby areas of that region Gandhiji had started 'Satyagrah', and I come from the nearby area, but not even a single poor person has got the subsidy there. I do not talk of the entire country, but the bank managers in North Bihar who earlier used to come on bicycle and who used to make both ends meet with great difficulty, are now the owners of property worth Rs. 50 to 60 lakhs. If you investigate these allegations and if you find them incorrect I will resign my membership of the House. In our Gopalganj area there is a bank in Bathana Kuti where one Shrikant Singh is the manager. His father used to earn his livelihood in 1982 by selling land, but today he is the owner of the property worth Rs. 40 lakhs in Kuchai Kot and Pahadpur in Gopalganj. He has a cinema House and has elephants and horses at home and truck, rifle, houses as well as land. When I told this thing to the Collector, then he informed me that he has been provided loan on the basis of certificate issued by the B.D.O. He gets 5 to 10 papers signed by poor persons, who come there for getting loans. Later on he gives them an amount of Rs. 100 and makes entries in those papers showing an amount of Rs. 5000 to 7000 in their names. Therefore, the question of giving subsidy does not arise. I have written

not one but hundreds of letters in respect of several banks, but the enquiry officers sent there by you to conduct inquiry come back having V.C.Rs. with them. Unless you get the inquiry conducted by C. B. I. team, you will not be able to know anything. Today, the situation is that the Bank Managers are making, easy money in the entire area. Unless you meet the persons on the spot and enquire whether they have got loan or not, you will not be able to know anything. The local Bank Manager and the B.D.O. are in connivance with each other. The persons sent by you for conducting inquiry submit their report that no case has been established.

Inquiries may be made from the local collector who got Shri Singh suspended. A board was set up. It had come to the notice that an amount of Rs. 50 to 60 lakhs was embezzled in a bank at Bathana Kuti in Gopalganj District. You did not come to know about it,

Secondly, your wards and our wards study in schools. We are not able to know about their performance during the year. When their results come, only then we come to know about their progress.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : About the allegation that has been made by the hon. Member, I assure him that immediate action will be taken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has he mentioned about any case ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Yes, he has given some particulars.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Many many thanks. Sir, I wanted to say that their performance is known only after the result is announced.

I am very much impressed by the performance of Shri Janardhana Poojary. I am an Independent Member and express my independent views in the House. My views are above party politics.

Sir, a mention has been made about the Chambal area. A similar mini Chambal exists in Bihar also which is known as Champaran. Government gave grant worth crores of rupees, but no action has been taken to implement any project with that grant. It is not known as to what happened to that grant. Similarly, Government had invested lakhs of rupees in Amva card board factory in my parliamentary constituency-Gopalganj. No action has so far been taken there also. That factory is also lying closed. Similarly, although crores of rupees have been spent in other districts also, yet all the schemes remain on the on papers only.

The most painful part of this all is that nothing has been done so that Shrimati Indira Gandhi's soul may rest in peace. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had laid the foundation stone of Chhitauni Railway Bridge in North Bihar in 1974. This railway bridge links Chhitauni with the whole of India and Nepal. People were expecting that this bridge would be completed within a period of one year. This bridge could not be constructed due to paucity of funds. We formulate schemes, but they are not implemented. The marble foundation stone laid by Shrimati Indira Gandhi has also worn out. The entire population of the area had made a demand for this bridge. People of Nepal were also anxiously waiting for its completion because it serves as a link between India and Nepal border. This bridge has not so far been completed.

Gopalganj from where I come, is a very backward area. You talk about the adivasis. But all the Governments after Independence have failed to do justice to them.

Mr. Rajhans had made a reference about floods. Flood problem in North Bihar should be solved on permanent basis so that people there may feel a sigh of relief. When floods occur there, the Bihar engineers take it as a boon for themselves. The engineers, Executive Engineers, other engineers and officers make crores of rupees at that time. You should find out some such solution which may provide relief to the people.

With these words I welcome the Supplementary Demands.

SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM (Mandla) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Supplementary Demands presented by the hon. Minister. In fact these demands reflect the wisdom of hon. Minister. Through these demands he has been able to control inflation and curb black money.

In addition, he has also stated that wheat and rice would be sold @ Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 1.85 respectively in Harijan and Adivasi areas. It is very good thing. We as well as the poor people of the entire country are very grateful to him.

He has also announced the support price for agricultural products of farmers. It would have been much better if this price would have been kept a little higher. The support price announced is not adequate keeping in view the hard labour put in by the farmers. I feel that tax on luxury goods may be increased, but support price for the farmers should be increased so that they could get encouragement.

I would also like to submit one thing more. Foodgrains are procured from farmers at the support price, but when the farmers purchase foodgrains for seeds, they have to pay a higher price. This matter may be looked into by the Government. It would be better if they get seeds at the lower price.

Now I come to other matters. So far as the question of research in the field of atomic energy is concerned, the Hon. Prime Minister has said that special attention would be paid in this regard. A scheme was formulated to set up an atomic power station near Bargi Dam in my constituency. The experts and scientists had opined that Chutakapatha would be most suitable place for this, because it is located near Bargi Dam and water is available there in abundance. Moreover, there is also not much population and transport facilities also exist there. Due to the influence of certain persons this power station is now proposed to be set up somewhere else. It is a hilly and undeveloped area, which needs industrialisation. Some industries must be set up there. Government is also of this view. If this power station is set up at

[Shri M.L. Jhikram]

some other place despite availability of so many facilities, then it will be termed as exploitation of people of this hilly area. I humbly submit to the hon. Minister to please look into this matter seriously so that people are not deprived of their due.

In addition, I would also like to tell you that it is a hill district and many facilities are provided by the Government for promotion of industries in such areas, but the industrialist get money in the name of setting up of industries there, and after getting all the facilities, they set up industries on the border of Mandla near Jabalpur whereas the industries should be set up in Mandla District, which results in exploitation of Mandla District and nothing else. A rule should be framed that the loan obtained to set up industries in a particular district should not be utilised for setting up of industries in other districts. Mandla is a hill district. All the facilities are obtained in its name, but all the industries are being set up near Jabalpur. I request the Government to see that the people of hill district are benefited.

The second thing that I would like to say is that the air strip at Mahakoshal in Jabalpur is not in good condition. An air crash took place on 12th or 13th September there. Therefore, landing facilities at the airport should be improved. In this context, I would like to say one thing more. Vayudoot service exists from Delhi to Jabalpur, but there is no direct service from Jabalpur, to Delhi. At present one has to come from Jabalpur to Delhi via Bhopal. This matter should also be looked into and this facility should be provided to people there.

Adequate funds have been allocated for public works, still I would like to submit that since it is a hilly area, more funds should be allocated for it in order to provide better transport facilities. I had stated earlier also that due to non-availability of transport facilities, development of this area is not taking place. If this hilly areas is to be developed in real sense, then adequate transport facilities should be provided there. Another important thing is that this hilly area is infested with a large number of forests. Under the rules of the land, forests cannot be cleared without the permission of the

Central Government even if the construction work is connected with development. Therefore, unless the Central Government gives permission, neither roads can be constructed there nor electric wires can be installed nor railway lines can be constructed. This causes a lot of delay in the implementation of development works. The entire development work is held up. Keeping in view the development of hilly areas the Centre should make some relaxation in this rule in order to execute development works.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The minister will reply tomorrow.

18.34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 4, 1985 Agrahayana 13, 1907 (Saka)