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# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

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(Ninth Lok Sabha)



व्यसमेव जयते

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<b>Shastri, Shri Yamuna Prasad (Rewa)</b>	<b>Singh, Shri Ram Bahadur (Maharajganj)</b>
<b>Shekhada, Shri Govindbhai Kanjibhai (Junagadh)</b>	<b>Singh, Shri Radha Mohan (Motihari)</b>
<b>Shingada, Shri D.B. (Dahanu)</b>	<b>Singh, Shri Ram Naresh (Aurangabad)</b>
<b>Shiwankar, Prof. Mahadeo (Chimur)</b>	<b>Singh, Shri Ram Prasad (Bikramganj)</b>
<b>Shrivastava, Dr. Shailendranath (Patna)</b>	<b>Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad (Jahanabad)</b>
<b>Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan (Mahasamund)</b>	<b>Singh, Shri Ramdas (Gridih)</b>
<b>Sidnal, Shri S.B. (Belgaum)</b>	<b>Singh, Shri Sukhendra (Satna)</b>
<b>Silvera, Dr. C. (Mizoram)</b>	<b>Singh, Shri Surya Narayan (Balial)</b>
<b>Singam, Shri Basavapunnaiah (Tenali)</b>	<b>Singh, Shri Tej Narayan (Buxar)</b>
<b>Singaravadivel, Shri S. (Thanjavur)</b>	<b>Singh, Shri Uday Pratap (Mainpuri)</b>
<b>Singh, Shri Ajay (Agra)</b>	<b>Singh, Shri Vishvendra (Bharatpur)</b>
<b>Singh, Shri Anand (Gonda)</b>	<b>Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap (Fatehpur)</b>
<b>Singh, Shri Dhanraj (Monghyr)</b>	<b>Singh Deo, Shri A.N. (Aska)</b>
<b>Singh, Shri Dharmgaj (Shahabad)</b>	<b>Sinha, Shrimati Usha (Vaishali)</b>
<b>Singh, Shri Har Govind (Amroha)</b>	<b>Sodhi, Shri Mankuram (Bastar)</b>
<b>Singh, Shri Hari Kishore (Sheohar)</b>	<b>Solanki, Shri Surajbhanu (Dhar)</b>
<b>Singh, Shri Jagannath (Sidhi)</b>	<b>Sonkar, Shri Kalpnath (Basti)</b>
<b>Singh, Shri K. Manvendra (Mathura)</b>	<b>Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)</b>
<b>Singh, Shri Lalit Vijoy (Begusarai)</b>	<b>Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-din (Baramulla)</b>
<b>Singh, Shri Lokendra (Damoh)</b>	<b>Srikantaiah, Shri H.C. (Hassan)</b>
<b>Singh, Shri Mandhata (Lucknow)</b>	<b>Srinivasan, Shri C. (Dindigul)</b>

Subedar, Shri (Robertsganj)  
Sucha Singh, Baba (Bhatinda)  
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)  
Sultanpuri, Shri K.D. (Shimla)  
Suman, Shri Ramji Lal (Firozabad)  
Sumbui, Shri Bagun (Singhbhum)  
Sundararaj, Shri N. (Pudukkottai)  
Sunil, Dutt, Shri (Bombay North West)  
Sur, Shri Monoranjan (Basirhat)  
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao (Bidar)

**T**

Tandel, Shri D J (Daman & Diu)  
Tarif Singh, Shri (Outer Delhi)  
Tarwala, Shri Amratlal Vallabhdas  
(Khandwa)  
Taslimuddin, Shri (Purnea)  
Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji  
(Kapadwanj)  
Thambi Durai, Dr. (Karur)  
Thapa, Shri Nandu (Sikkim)  
Thomas, Prof. K.V (Ernakulam)  
Thomas, Shri P.C. (Muvattupuzha)  
Thorat, Shri S B (Pandharpur)  
Thungon, Shri P K (Arunachal West)  
Tiraky, Shri Piyus (Alipurduars)

Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan  
(Domariaganj)

Tiwari, Shri Janardan (Siwan)

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran  
(Barrackpore)

Tyagi, Shri K.C. (Hapur)

**U**

Uma Bharati, Kumari (Khajuraho)

Umbrey, Shri Laeta (Arunachal  
East)

Unnikrishnan, Shri K P (Badagara)

**V**

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinh  
(Gandhinagar)

Varma, Shri B Rajaravi (Pollachi)

Varma, Shri Dharmesh Prasad  
(Bettiah)

Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas  
(Dhandhuka)

Varma, Shri S C (Bhopal)

Vekaria, Shri S.N (Rajkot)

Venkatesan, Shri P R S (Cuddalore)

Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Peddapalli)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)

Verma, Shri R L P (Kodarma)

Verma, Shri Sheo Sharan  
(Machhlisahr)

Verma, Shri Upendra Nath (Chatra)



Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)

Vijayaraghavan, Shri A. (Palghat)

Viswanatham, Dr (Srikakulam)

**W**

Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta  
Narasimha Raja (Mysore)

**Y**

Yadav, Shri Baleshwar (Padrauna)

Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh (Karnauj)

Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad  
(Bhagalpur)

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad  
(Jhanjharpur)

Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan  
(Sitamarhi)

Yadav, Shri Janardan (Godda)

Yadav, Shri Kailash Nath Singh  
(Chandauli)

Yadav, Shri Mitra Sen (Faizabad)

Yadav, Shri Ram Krishan  
(Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri Ram Sharan (Khagaria)

Yadav, Shri Ramendra Kumar Ravi  
(Madhepura)

Yadav, Dr S P (Sambhal)

Yadav, Shri Satyapal Singh  
(Shahjahanpur)

Yadav, Shri Sharad (Budaun)

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan (Saharsa)

Yadava, Shri Ramji Lal (Alwar)

Yadvendra Datt, Shri (Jaunpur)

Yazdani, Dr Golam (Raiganj)

Yuvraj, Shri (Katihar)

**Z**

Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)

**LOK SABHA**

*The Speaker*

**Shri Rabi Ray**

*The Deputy Speaker*

**Shri Shivraj V. Patil**

*Panel of Chairmen*

**Dr. Thambi Durai**

**Shri Vakkom Purushothaman**

**Shri Jaswant Singh**

**Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee**

**Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee**

*Additional Secretaries*

**Shri K.C. Rastogi**

**Shri C.K. Jain**

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

**Prime Minister and also incharge of the Ministries/Departments of Defence; personnel; Public Grievances and Pensions; Science & Technology; Atomic Energy; Electronics; Ocean Development; Space and other subjects not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State (Independent charge).**

**Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh**

**Minister of Finance**

**Prof. Madhu Dandavate**

**Minister of Home Affairs**

**Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed**

**Minister of Industry**

**Shri Ajit Singh**

**Minister of Commerce and Tourism**

**Shri Arun Kumar Nehru**

**Minister of External Affairs**

**Shri I.K. Gujral**

**Minister of Energy with additional charge of the Ministry of Civil Aviation**

**Shri Arif Mohammad Khan**

**Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals**

**Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy**

**Minister of Surface Transport**

**Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan**

**Minister of Steel and Mines and additional charge of the Ministry of Law and Justice**

**Shri Dinesh Goswami**

**Minister of Railways**

**Shri George Fernandes**

**Minister of Urban Development**

**Shri Murasoli Maran**

**Minister of Food and Civil Supplies**

**Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha**

**Minister of Environment and Forests**

**Shri Nilamani Routray**

**Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Parliamentary Affairs**

**Shri P. Upendra**

**Minister of Labour and Welfare**

**Shri Ram Vilas Paswan**

**Minister of Textiles with additional charge of the Minister of Food Processing Industries**

**Shri Sharad Yadav**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)**

Minister of State of the Ministry of Communications	Shri Janeshwar Mishra
Minister of State of the Ministry of Water Resources	Shri Manubhai Kotadia
Minister of State of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Shri Rasheed Masood

**MINISTERS OF STATE**

Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce	Shri Arangil Shreedharan
Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning and Minister of State in the Ministry of Programme Implementation	Shri Bhagey Gobardhan
Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Shri Bhajman Behera
Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development	Shri Chimanbhai Mehta
Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri Hari Kishore Singh
Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests	Shrimati Maneka Gandhi
Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology	Prof. M.G.K. Menon
Minister of State in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in the Ministry of Agriculture	Shri Nitish Kumar
Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence	Dr. Raja Ramanna
Minister of State in the Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies	Shri Ram Pujan Patel
Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism	Shri Satya Pal Malik
Minister of State in the Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries in the Ministry of Industry	Shri Srikanta Jena

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<b>Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs</b>	<b>Shri Subodh Kant Sahay</b>
<b>Minister of State in the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture</b>	<b>Shri Upendra Nath Verma</b>

***DEPUTY MINISTERS***

<b>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways</b>	<b>Shri Ajay Singh</b>
<b>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance</b>	<b>Shri Anil Shastri</b>
<b>Deputy Minister in the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports in the Ministry of Human Resource Development</b>	<b>Shri Bhakta Charan Das</b>
<b>Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs</b>	<b>Ch. Jagdeep Dhankhar</b>
<b>Deputy Minister in the Department of Women and Child Development in the Ministry of Welfare</b>	<b>Smt. Usha Sinha</b>

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. VIII

First day of the Third Session of Ninth Lok Sabha

No. 1

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 7, 1990/Sravana  
16,1912 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### MEMBERS SWORN

[English]

- 1 Major D D Khanoria (Kangra)
- 2 Shri Lal Baboo Rai (Chapra)

11. 01 hrs.

### OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR SPEAKER Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of over two months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the demise of five of our former colleagues, namely, Sarvashri Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, Devendra Satpathy, C. Nanjappa G.N Dixit and C.M. Poonacha.

Shri Harindranath Chattopadhyaya was a member of the first Lok Sabha during 1952-57 representing Vijayavada constituency of the then State of Madras

Shri Chattopadhyaya was the brother of Mr. Sarojini Naidu, the 'Nightingale' of India.

His father Aghovendranath was the founder Principal of Nizam's College in Hyderabad. A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Chattopadhyaya was jailed several time during the freedom struggle.

A grand old man of letters and arts, Shri Chattopadhyaya wrote his poems with a fine lyricism and a depth of thought ran through all of his poem, giving them a distinctive charm that touched the hearts of millions of his readers. He had 19 books of collected poems to his credit. Way back in 1965, he attended Expo-67 and Montreal-30—two world poetry conferences—where he represented Indian poets.

Recipient of Padma Bhushan, Shri Chattopadhyaya will be remembered forever in the world of cinema, for his character roles and his lyrics. A find orators, he made appearances on Doordarshan also. An emeritus producer with All India Radio and Doordarshan, he made many a delightful feature on various subjects

He also excelled as a painter with his works having shades of beauty and showing a reverence for life. A portfolio of his album of paintings was published under the pen-name Nana

An able parliamentarian, Shri Chattopadhyaya took keen interest in the proceedings of the House and was heard with rapt attention

He passed away at Bombay on 23rd June, 1990 at the age of 92.

Shri Devendra Satpathy was a Member of Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971-77, representing Dhonkanal Constituency of Orissa.

A journalist by profession, Shri Satpathy served on several organisations in vari-

ous capacities. He was the Vice-Chairman of Orissa Unit of Bharat Sevak Samaj during 1967-68. He was also the president of All India Postal Employees Union Class IV and Postmen Orissa Circle during 1968-69. Shri Satpathy also served as organiser, Gandhi Tattva Prachar under Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and a Member of Shri Aurobindo Society, Pondicherry.

An active social worker, Shri Satpathy organised several camps and relief work for Bharat Sevak Samaj and Aurobindo study circles in Orissa.

Shri Satpathy passed away at Bhubaneswar on the night of 26th June 1990, at the age of 61.

Shri C. Nanjappa was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during 1957-62, representing Nilgiris constituency of the composite State of Madras.

A medical practitioner by profession, Shri Nanjappa was associated with various social and other organisations in different capacities. He served as a member and later on, as the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Coimbatore for a number of years.

A veteran freedom fighter, he participated in the freedom struggle and offered satyagraha in 1941 under Gandhiji and suffered imprisonment.

Shri Nanjappa passed away at Coimbatore on 21 st July, 1990 at the age of about 88.

Shri G.N. Dixit was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67, representing Etawah constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier, he had been a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1952-57.

A lawyer by profession, he participated actively in the freedom movement and suffered imprisonment several times.

An ardent political and social worker,

Shri Dixit served as a member of the University Grants Committee, Uttar Pradesh and as Chairman, Committee on Closed Mills, Uttar Pradesh. He was author of several publications.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Dixit took keen interest in the proceedings of the House and made valuable contributions thereto.

Shri Dixit passed away on 2nd August, 1990 at Delhi at the age of 83.

Shri C.M. Poonacha was a Member of Fourth Lok Sabha during 1967-70 representing Mangalore constituency of the erstwhile State of Mysore. Earlier he was elected to the then Coorg Legislative Council in 1945. Subsequently, he served as a Member of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during 1947-51. Still later, he was elected to Rajya Sabha in April, 1964.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Poonacha discontinued his studies to join the National Movement for Freedom and suffered imprisonment several times.

Shri Poonacha was Chief Minister of the then State of Coorg during 1952-56 and later on held various portfolios in the council of Ministers in the newly formed State of Karnataka.

An able administrator, Shri Poonacha held with distinction several portfolios in the Union Council of Ministers during 1966-69. He also served as Governor of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

A widely travelled person, Shri Poonacha served as Chairman, State Trading Corporation of India during 1959-63. He led a Trade Delegation to East European countries in 1960 and the State Trading Corporation Delegation to Japan in 1961.

An able parliamentarian, he made valuable contributions to the proceedings of this House.

Shri Poonacha passed away at Gonkoppal (Karnataka) on 3rd August, 1990 at the age of 80.

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

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

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

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to atrocities on Harijans and backward classes in Agra... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Kumari Mayawati, it is question-hours. Please sit down.....

*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Mr. Speaker, Sir,... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Kumari Mayawati, I am not allowing you in the question hours. It is not the time to raise this question. So please be seated.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mayawatiji, please resume your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have asked you to sit down and you are standing up again. This sort of conduct does not be have you are the leader of your party.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some Congress Members have moved for the suspension of Question Hour so that the adjournment motion on prices, that we have brought, may be taken up immediately. I would request you to put to the House the question of the suspension of Question Hour and the taking up of our adjournment motion immediately. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): The Government is prepared to hold a discussion on the question of rise in prices. That is upto you. You may take it up either before the Question Hour or after it. The Question Hour may be suspended forthwith. We leave it to you to take a decision in that regard but we are ready for a discussion.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, in that case, we would request you to move it immediately after Question Hour. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall not listen to anything else now. First of all, I want everyone to be seated. The entire House and



everyone in the country is exercised over this issue.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. B.N. Reddy.

SHRI B.N. REDDY: Question No. 1.  
(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Kumari Mayawati, I am asked you again and again to sit down. I am not entertaining any requests during the Question Hour. Let the Question Hour continue.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gurupadaswamy.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seats?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: You should listen... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not refused. I shall listen to it only at the proper time, not now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I would like to repeat that I shall listen to your request only after the Question Hour and not now. Now Shri Gurupadaswamy is giving his reply.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, it is regrettable that atrocities are being committed on Harijans in U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. This is a very serious matter. It is a heartless Government which is completely unconcerned.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister should have been present in the House at the moment. How is the business of this House going to be conducted in this situation and who will listen to us in his absence?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): The hon. Members has complained that the Prime Minister is not in the House. Today is his Question Hour in the Rajya Sabha. He is replying to the question in the other House. ... (*Interruptions*)

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#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION

[*English*]

#### Consumption of Petrol and Petroleum Products

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\*1. SHRI B.N. REDDY:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) the specific steps taken by Government for curtailing the consumption of petrol and petroleum products;

(b) whether the views of general public, industrialists etc. were invited and considered before taking decision in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any appraisal of petrol and petroleum products regulations issued recently has been made in regard to its consumption; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY):** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). It is too early to assess the impact of the various measures taken recently, on the consumption of petroleum products.

### STATEMENT

The measures taken by Government to curtail the consumption of petroleum products include reduction in consumption of petrol and diesel in vehicles of Central/State Governments, local bodies and public sector undertaking. Bulk consumers like State Road Transport Corporation, Railways and Power Houses have been advised to reduce consumption by 10%. Restrictions have also been placed on overall supply of some other petroleum products. Allocations of Kerosene to States have been restricted to a 4% increase for the Monsoon Block 1990 (July–October) compared to the increase of 7% permitted last year. Retail outlets are to remain open only from 7.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon on Sundays and have been asked to observe working hours from 7.00 A.M. to 7.00 P.M. on other days. All retail outlets located within the limits of Municipal areas and within a radius of 20 KMs from the limits of Municipal areas are covered by the guidelines as above.

**SHRI B.N. REDDY:** When such an important matter on the question of prices was raised, they should have taken the public opinion and prices of petrol and petroleum products have really gone up to a great extent. We are facing a very big problem today due to rise in prices. I would like to know as to why the Government has not taken the view of the general public and the industrialists as far as the rise in prices of petrol and petroleum products are concerned.

**SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY:** The question does not refer to petroleum prices at all. Petroleum prices have been hiked because of the duties imposed by my hon. friend the Finance Minister and that does not arise from this question.

**SHRI B.N. REDDY:** No details have been furnished which I have asked for. Would you please furnish the details asked for?

**SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY:** Sir, some details have already been given. On 21st June, a notification was issued by the Ministry detailing the various measures to curtail consumption of petroleum products. We have restricted the hours of working of petrol bunks. They are now open from 7 AM to 7 PM... (*Interruptions*)... There is partial closure of petrol bunks on Sundays. Besides this, various measures have also been taken by the Ministry. We have requested all the Central Ministries to cut down the consumption by 20 per cent. In particular, we have asked the Railways to cut down the consumption by 10 per cent. Similarly, we have asked the State Governments to cut down the consumption by 20 per cent. We have said that 10 per cent cut should be applied for road transport and Electricity Boards. We have been examining the impact of these measures and it will take some time to assess the impact of the various measures.

**SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** How does the Petroleum Ministry now propose to compensate not only for the spurt in the prices of crude oil and petroleum products in the international markets in the wake of OPEC raising the target price by three dollars a barrel and the likely disruption of supplies consequent of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on the main supplier of petroleum products to India but also effect a saving in consumption here?

**SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY:** It is true that recently the OPEC countries have hiked the petroleum price upto 21 dollars per barrel. As a result of this hike, the gross foreign exchange requirement has been

worked out by my Ministry, and it comes to about Rs. 9500 crores for meeting the demand. But the Finance Ministry has restricted the foreign exchange availability to us to Rs. 6400 crores, which was the figure for the last year. If we have to adhere to this figure, we have to restrict the consumption of petroleum products much more than now. The Ministry has taken up this matter with the Finance Ministry. We are making a request for higher allocation in foreign exchange. We are watching the situation everyday and I am afraid, the international oil scenario is very difficult and volatile. I am afraid, we may have to take more strict measures to cut down the consumption of petroleum products... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No interruptions. You cannot get the reply from the Minister like this. You will get your chance. Let the Minister reply. Please take your seat.

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: The rate of growth in demand last year for petroleum products was 8.2 per cent and for petrol itself, it was about 14 per cent. If this rate of growth is continued this year also, we do require about Rs. 8800 crores of foreign exchange. The Finance Ministry has allowed us Rs. 6400 crores of foreign exchange this year. As I said, the overall growth in demand last year was 8.2 per cent. If I have to adhere to this foreign exchange limit made available to me by the Finance Ministry, then instead of meeting 8 per cent growth in demand, there has got to be a cut in demand, a negative growth of 1 per cent. This is the picture that is now emerging.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This Government has deservedly earned the reputation of acting first and then putting of its thinking cap. With great flourish, they announced that the petrol pumps would be closed on Sundays, and would open from 7.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. on other days. Firstly, at least they should do one thing. They should not have taken two aircrafts to Maldives, when the Prime Minister visited that country. Aircrafts, I presume run on petrol. While we support these measures to con-

serve petroleum products and petrol and consume less, does the Minister know that by the unthinking decision that they have taken, there is a flourishing blackmarket in petrol after 7.00 p.m. everyday? There is a flourishing blackmarket on Sundays and auto-rickshaws and taxis rightly or wrongly, fleece customers after 7.00 p.m. Instead of these gimmicks, will they come forward with a well thought-out programme to conserve petrol and petroleum products?

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: : We are not indulging in any gimmick. I would like to assure my friend that we are quite serious about it. It is a very serious national problem.

About the specific question regarding black-marketing, I would like to say that we are all aware that in a situation of scarcity, there is bound to be some malpractice and black-marketing. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please order, order. Mr. Minister, you please address to the Chair.

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: We have visualised this situation and we are monitoring the entire distribution. We are not allowing the black market to flourish. We have taken all measures to see that black marketing do not occur.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that they are quite serious about it. They are so serious that they did not deem it fit to consult any political party before its implementation..... (*Interruptions*)...they are not able to describe the kind of impact it has had during the last two months. It is this whimsical order that has encouraged black marketing. May I know from the hon. Minister if the Government is going to review the situation or hold consultations with various Parliamentary Parties on this issue?

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: May I

assure the House that we have taken all measures—we have built up the inventory—to meet the situation. There is no shortage of Petroleum product just now. We have taken steps to see that proper inventories are built up. We are meeting the demand. If still malpractices are emerging, we are taking all steps to see that these are curbed.

**SHRI HARIN PATHAK:** It is still there. What steps have you taken, we would like to know. Already three months have been passed.

**SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY:** If the hon. Member brings to my notice any specific case, I will deal with it..... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation* ]

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Sir, no reply has been given to my question. My question is, whether the Government is going to hold consultations with political parties to review the situation? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY:** Sir, we have taken these measures very recently, only on 21st June, 1990. We must wait for another two-three months to assess the impact of these measures.

So far as the other part of question is concerned, as far as possible we have consulted the political parties. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** I can understand your concern, but you please allow the Minister to reply.

**SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY:** We will review the whole situation after two-three months. We will also study the impact of these measures. If there will be any need, we will certainly take the necessary action.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTICATTERJEE:** I have no doubt in my mind that this is an area where by reducing Government expendi-

ture, you simultaneously tackle the problem of balance in external trade and deficit financing. I, therefore, feel that the cut in petroleum consumption should be heavier than that proposed by the Minister. I am told that half of the petroleum is consumed in the Government sector.

- (1) I want to know what fraction of the output or availability of petroleum is consumed by the Government and public sector units;
- (2) How much has it succeeded in reducing that consumption; and
- (3) Whether they are going to curb their own consumption first before asking others to curb the consumption.

To that extent, that they going to introduce rationing of petroleum consumption inside the Government and public sector units?

**SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY:** These measure have been taken to create an awareness in the country about the serious situation arising in the oil sector. These measures have got to work for sometime and after two or three months, we will make an assessment of the whole situation and take appropriate measures... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI AMAL DATTA:** It is a very important question. Let the Minister first understand the question before answering it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please, try to reply to the specific question.

**SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY:** The Central Government proposes to take a lead in containing the demands for petrol and diesel by curtailing the consumption in Government vehicles by 20 per cent in 1990-91, over that in 1989-90. All Chief Minister have been requested to issue instructions to cut petrol and diesel consumption by 20 per cent over the consumption in 1989-90..... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI HARIN PATHAK:** What is the real picture?... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY:** He wants to know the real picture. The demand for petroleum products by the end of the Eighth Plan is 53.52 million. The demand in 1990-91... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** What is this?

**SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY:** You want the real picture. So, I am giving you the picture. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has explained to us a combination of fiscal and physical measures to curtail consumption of petroleum products. I think the points made by my old and eminent colleague are very valid.

Roughly by my estimates, about 70 per cent of the total consumption of petroleum products is by the Government itself or by the Government undertakings. I could well be corrected about the exactness of the statistics. The hon. Minister now tells me, it is approximately 50 per cent. Now, my point is—without getting involved in the argument of the exact statistics—how much of this is Government consumption and how much of the burden is borne by private consumers? Now the hon. Minister says that it is 50% ; whether it is 60% or 70%, all these fiscal and physical controls hit us individually, directly. It hits the citizen independently, directly. So, I put it to you that whereas consumption by Government and Government undertakings is concerned, has any examination been made; what was their consumption pattern for the last six months, and also, what has been their consumption pattern in the last three months? If there is a mandatory reduction of 'X' percentage, has that 'X' percentage been actually implemented? This is one part. (*Interruptions*)

The second part is this: the hon. Minister informed us that he is asking the Railways to cut down their consumption. I think asking the Railways to do so is a dangerous

suggestion. (*Interruptions*) You ask the Railways to cut down, which means that there has to be congestion. Somewhere there has to be congestion, whether it is in goods traffic, or whatever. Would the Government clarify that?

The third aspect: I would like the hon. Minister to inform us, how much percentage of our gas is being flared today, because gas, after all, is also a petroleum products. Flaring of gas is an unproductive consumption. Flaring of gas is denying the users of a possible petroleum product. Flaring of gas is simultaneously a loss in rupees and also in dollars.

The hon. Minister also said that it is a serious situation that we face. Would he please answer these three aspects, including the aspect of Railways?

**SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY:** I will answer the last question first. (*Interruptions*) According to the latest estimate, the projected availability of gas will be 98.13 million cubic metres, in 1994; (*Interruptions*)...he has asked for it in the question—and 122.27 million cubic metres in 1999-2000; and in Bombay High itself, we are flaring about 17 million cubic metres of gas. (*Interruptions*) Please have patience. We have calculated that we are flaring to the extent of Rs. 1800 crores worth of gas in Bombay High alone. I have already said that it is a criminal waste, a national waste; and we are now drawing up a plan of action to see that there will be zero flaring within 4 or 5 years; and a plan is being worked out by my Ministry in this regard. When I took over there was no plan at all. It was neglected. I am taking steps to see that we should not flare gas in future, and we are making a plan of action, and to link it up with gas-based industries. We are working it out.

Regarding the other question raised by my hon. friend, he had said that cutting the consumption of Railways is wrong. We have suggested to the Railways a cut of 10%; and in respect of other Central Government undertakings and Central Government de-

partments, I have suggested a 20% cut. If there are difficulties, we are going to change it.

About the impact after these measures were introduced, we are assessing it. After 2 or 3 months, we are going to come to conclusions. May I remind the House that these measures are taken to prevent a future crisis in the oil sector.

I have already done this, and I am appealing to the people, so that there may be awareness. It is not my intention to see that the wheels of industry and agriculture stop. I do not want to see that the industry is affected in any manner by this. I want unnecessary consumption to go, superfluous consumption to go, and wastage to go. There is a tremendous wastage in oil consumption.

Therefore, I think the house will agree with me that we should avoid wastage of petrol, superfluous consumption, luxurious consumption (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the policy framed in regard to Petroleum would be reviewed. This policy has created an apprehension of shortage of petroleum in the near future, and in view of that probability everybody tries to make some alternative arrangement. Two months back the Government had announced that they proposed to go in for the rationing of petrol. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that the very word 'rationing' creates a fear in the minds of people. Then the Government laid down working hours for petrol pumps i.e. from 7.00 A.M. to 7.00 P.M. and Sunday has been declared closed. I would like to know the total consumption during the months of June and July in 1989 and in the corresponding period in 1990 and also the savings effected thereby and whether the apprehension that has been created in the minds of people will be removed and whether the Government proposes to review this matter.

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: May I just give the figures as has been asked by the hon. Member. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You reply to the last part of his question.

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: In the year 1985-86, the consumption of petroleum products was 45.867 million tonnes; in the year 1989-90, that is last year, the consumption was 53.82 million tonnes; in the year 1990-91, it is estimated that the consumption will be 58.74 million tonnes. Then you had asked about the deficit. In the year 1990-91, the deficit will be 9.49 million tonnes; by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan, it is expected to be 14.48 million tonnes. Then you had asked about the break-up of the figures. I do not have the break-up of the figures. I will supply you those figures later. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Shri Chavda.

(*Interruptions*)

### Late Running of Trains

\*2. SHRI K.S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the passenger trains running on Mehsana-Patan, Mehsana-Chanasma and Mehsana-Taranga Hill sections in Rajkot Division, Western Railway have become irregular;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) to what extent the inadequate supply of coal has contributed to it; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**STATEMENT**

(a) to (c). No, Sir. However, the running of 4 pairs of passenger carrying trains out of 13 pairs running on Mehsana-Patan, Mehsana-Chanasma and Mehsana-Taranga Hill sections had to be suspended from 6.6.90 to 17.6.90 (both days inclusive) due to dislocation of supply of loco coal and consequent shortage on account of a serious accident involving derailment of a freight train on Ratlam-Godhra section which interrupted through running of trains for about 84 hours.

(d) Normally such situations do not arise.

**SHRI K.S. CHAVDA:** The branch lines are in my constituency. I know the trains on these lines run regularly irregular. There are two reasons for this; and these two reasons will be my two supplementaries. (1) The railways have engaged a contractor who does not give adequate wages to the labourers who load loco coal with the result that the trains do not run according to the departure time. I would like to know, Sir, from the hon. Minister, what steps he is going to take to give adequate wages to the labourers who are engaged to supply loco coal.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** We are dealing with the question where four trains out of 13 pairs of the trains that were operating in the section had to be suspended for eleven days. This suspension was due to certain specific problems that we had on the Ratlam-Gonda section where there had been a derailment of a freight train which was carrying coal. It took more than three days to clear the track and that upset the scheduled in that entire section, of supply of loco coal in this particular metre gauge line. This had nothing to do with the contractor loading or unloading coal or the wages that the contractor had to pay to the labourers, who are involved in loading or unloading coal.

**SHRI K.S. CHAVDA:** Mr. Speaker, the Railway has employed a contractor who

does not give the wages to the labourers at all.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI L.K. ADVANI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I never interrupt during the Question Hour. But just now I have received information that some people are standing on Gate No. one and raising slogans on microphone within the compound of Parliament House. It has never occurred in the history of Indian Parliament. Our friends have come just now from that place and have told us about all these things. It is a very serious matter.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have come to know of it and I am verifying it.

**SHRI L.K. ADVANI:** If the Congress party is involved in it, it would be a wrong practice... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** This is a matter which has to be looked into. This cannot be permitted to go unnoticed. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI L.K. ADVANI:** I want the Hon. Speaker to take action against this. (*Interruptions*) You condemn them.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** This is a serious matter and action has to be taken immediately.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You please take your seat. Yes, Mr. Chavda? You put your question.

**SHRI CHAVDA:** I am not satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister.

**MR. SPEAKER:** What is your question?

**SHRI CHAVDA:** The steam engines of the GBS Railway—Gaiwad—Baroda State Railway—are still running on this branch line. Many a time these old engines fall and

that is why the trains are late. May I know whether the hon. Minister is taking any steps to change the old engines and replace them by new ones?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** There is a plan to replace the old steam engines and that plan is under implementation.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAGHAVJI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Central Railway there are some trains which always run behind scheduled round the year. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister proposes to get all the factors responsible for the late running of trains analysed and effect a change in the time table to ensure the adherence of their schedule or analyse and remove such factors.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** We will implement the suggestion given by the hon. Member.

[*English*]

**DR. A.K. PATEL:** This pertains to my constituency. Over and above the irregularity of the trains there are various other problems also there. At present one agitation is going on in my constituency, Mehsana on the 10th of August, and about 10,000 people are going to take part in a rail *roko* agitation. The problem is that these old railway lines were laid some fifty years back; the entry to the city is too small and the people have to wait for two to three hours to enter the city. We have been asking the Railways to widen the track. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they will construct the over bridge or widen the track at the cost of Railways.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** It does not relate to this question. However, I would like to tell the hon. Member that that action will further hurt the punctuality schedule of the trains.

### **Availability of Essential Drugs**

\*3. **SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new initiatives have been taken by Government to ensure availability of low cost essential drugs to the consumers;

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

(c) what steps have been taken to break the nexus between the MNCs and large scale drug manufacturing companies to the detriment of the consumers?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **STATEMENT**

(a) and (b). Government is committed to make available essential medicines to the public in adequate quantities at fair and reasonable prices. While doing so reasonable returns are also ensured to the manufacturers. The prices of number of formulations based on Chlorpromazine, Thioridazine, Trifluoperazine, Amitryptiline, Imipramine, Triprolidine, Polymixin B. Sulphate, Flucinolone Acetonide, Oxyfedrine, Triameinolone etc. have already been reduced in the recent past. The existing drug policy is also under review and the objective of making drugs available at reasonable prices will be kept in mind.

(c) In such situations the following steps are taken to protect the interest of the consumers:

- (i) Prices of bulk drugs/raw materials procured by large manufacturers from abroad are constantly monitored.



- (ii) Wherever instances of over invoicing come to the notice of the Government, necessary action as per the provisions of law is taken.
- (iii) Efforts are made to get the prices from different sources to ensure that imports are competitive.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I regret to say that hon. Ministers statement in reply to the question does not cover all the questions I have asked. I wanted to know whether the new Government had been taking initiative to frame whether the new Government had been taking initiative to frame a policy to ensure the availability and manufacture of life saving drugs in adequate quantity for the consumers. The reply says that the prices are being constantly monitored and it has resulted in the reduction of prices. However, the fact is that during the last two years the prices of almost every medicine has registered an increase varying from 100 per cent to 200 per cent or even upto 380 per cent. If the hon. Minister so desires I can give him the full details in this regard. During the last session some officials of ONGC were planning to go on a three day strike But the hon. Minister become furious and wanted to put a bean on strike under ESMA to get it withdrawn. In this country, the drug companies and multi-national Corporations have been responsible for the deaths of the poor which have now formed a cartel and are engaged in blackmailing the entire country...

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to your question, you are supposed to ask two questions.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Before their proposed strike an agreement had been signed sometime between July 31 and August 1. I would like to know about the conditions of the ONGC officials and the manufacturers that have been accepted by the Hon'ble Minister.

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that essential drugs and life saving drugs are important and their production has got to be ensured.... (*Interruptions*) Keeping in view the commitment made by our Government that essential drugs have to be supplied to the consumer in adequate quantity and at a reasonable price, I started this exercise on my own, at my own initiative... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Drugs have become so costly that people cannot afford to purchase them.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not been permitted, just listen.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: I am not dissenting with the questioner... (*Interruptions*) As soon as I took over the Ministry, I have included about 21 life drugs under price control. Later on... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: In the front bench of the House what a gas is being flared!... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: I take strong objection to this remark. I did not expect this remark from him... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I request the hon. Minister to take this in humor... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: I have included already 21 drugs under price control. Later on, after the review by the Ministry, we have included another five such drugs under price control. In all, about 26 drugs have been included under price control. As a result of this inclusion, prices of nearly 164

formulations have been brought down. It is true that some of the drug manufacturers have been charging very high prices. For that purpose I have got a Standing Committee of my Department to go into the whole question. If the hon. Members can suggest anything, I will certainly look into that.

**SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI:** Even the answer to the first question is totally inadequate. The question is of supplying essential drugs at reasonable price to the consumers. 20,000 new cases of kala-azar have been detected this year. That drug is in short supply. Anti-glucoma drug is in short supply. Anti-TB drug is in short supply. All the drugs of the diseases which afflict the poor people are in short supply. What is the Government doing to improve the supply of these essential drugs and at reasonable prices?

Now the Minister has said that the prices of 100 and odd drugs are being controlled. Before the new drug policy was announced by the last Government, prices of 343 drugs were being controlled. By saying that you have added 20 or 25 does not mean that price control is really being enforced as far as essential drugs are concerned. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what his Ministry is doing to see that essential drugs are made available to consumers at reasonable prices?

**SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY:** Though the distribution of drugs comes under the Health Ministry, we are also monitoring on the production side. Wherever there are cases of scarcity immediate steps are taken to remove that. If the hon. Members bring to my notice any specific cases of short supply I will certainly look into that... (*Interruptions*) When the case of short supply of anti-TB and other drugs has been brought to our notice, we have taken immediate steps to see that the supply is maintained... (*Interruptions*) The State Governments also have got to take steps to see that drug supplies are properly regulated and distributed. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** The hon. Minister has asked for specific cases of drugs which are in short supply. The question is really not of short supply but supplying at proper prices because short supply implies that these are being sold in the black-market. I hope, the hon. Minister will agree with me on this. The Minister has rightly taken a stand against pharmaceutical companies in trying to recover their dues.

My question is that the stand which the Minister has taken and also the time to recover the dues from the pharmaceuticals companies may be the reasons why these companies have curtailed production which is giving cause to the short supply. Is this a fact?

**SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY:** It is very clear that there cannot be shortages in production at all. There are cases of scarcity in the local areas because of the wrong distribution, mal-distribution and irregular distribution and we have alerted the State Governments to take steps to see that these essential drugs are made available. I have already said that the Health Ministry is looking to the matter and it is not my Ministry and I am not concerned with that.

[*Translation*]

**SHRIMATI JAYAWANTINAVINCHANDRAMEHTA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in today's list of Questions, Questions at S. No. 3 and 18 are about the increase in the prices of drugs. The hon. Minister has just now told that a meeting was held on June 21, but no concrete decision has been taken so far. Later on, a meeting was held again in the month of July but the prices of drugs in the market have not come down. Now my question is also what were the factors responsible for non-reduction of prices of drugs despite two meetings held in the months of June and July. Is the hon. Minister going to give that information to this House.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]**Oil drilling in Jwalamukhi, Himachal Pradesh**

\*4. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in respect of drilling for oil in Jwalamukhi in Himachal Pradesh and whether any gas has struck there;

(b) if so, the quantity of gas likely to be found there; and

(c) whether Government propose to expedite the on-going drilling work there?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) In Jwalamukhi area of Himachal Pradesh, five deep wells and five structural wells have been drilled so far without any commercial gas strike

(b) Does not arise

(c) At present no drilling is going on in Jwalamukhi area. However, location Chantalai-I in Himachal Pradesh is slated for drilling in the near future.

[*English*]**Incentive to Entrepreneurs**

\*5. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of leading trade and industrial houses have recently sought further relaxation of policies specially those relating to MRTP and FERA rules;

(b) whether they have also requested for encouragement to indigenous entrepreneurs by giving them incentives at par with those for foreign investors;

(c) if so, the details of the relaxations and incentives asked for; and

(d) the reaction of Government to the demand of the trade and industrial houses?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM) and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) have, *inter-alia*, made the following suggestions for changes in the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 and F.E.R.A., 1973:—

**REGARDING CHANGES IN M.R.T.P. ACT, 1969**

- (i) Section 21 and 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 relating to substantial expansion and establishment of new undertakings are totally out of place and should be deleted.
- (ii) Rationalisation and simplification of the definitions of 'value of assets', 'interconnected undertakings', 'group', 'associated persons' and 'relative' under Section 2 of the Act.
- (iii) The procedure for de-registration of the M.R.T.P. companies and the prescription of time limit of 60 days for grant of deregistration certificate should be simplified.
- (iv) Multiplicity of approvals under various Sections of the M.R.T.P. Act should be avoided and a suitable form devised to cover all aspects.

- (v) The ceiling for seeking approval of the Central Government for appointment of a person as Director in more than 10 inter-connected undertakings be raised to 20.
- (vi) The provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act should be extended to public sector undertakings, specially where the interest of the consumers is involved.
- (vii) Upward revision of the threshold limit of M.R.T.P. undertakings from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 crores and in respect of dominant undertakings from Rs. One crores to Rs. 25 crores under Section 20 of the Act.

## REGARDING CHANGES IN F.E.R.A., 1973

- (i) Clear guidelines should be drawn indicating norms under which Reserve Bank of India will grant approval for setting up branch offices abroad.
- (ii) Overseas trading offices be allowed to avail a longer duration post shipment finance by India negotiating banks.
- (iii) Indian banks be allowed to issue bank guarantee to the overseas offices out of credit limits sanctioned by the head office of the same bank in India.
- (iv) To further consolidate foreign exchange earnings, incentives for inward remittances be introduced. Incentives may also be introduced to foreign parties to retain and re-invest foreign exchange earned within the country.
- (v) The issue of rights shares to non-

residents should not require Reserve Bank of India's approval.

- (vi) The requirement of Reserve Bank of India permission for issue of bonus shares to foreign partners should be automatic.

(d) The suggestions made by ASSO-CHAM and FICCI have been noted by the Government. However, at present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to amend the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 and the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973.

**Power shortage in Capital**

\*6. SHRI R. GUNDU RAO:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power position in the capital was badly affected during June and July, 1990;

(b) whether the citizens had to remain without power for more than 20 hours in a day in most of the localities;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to take any action and fix responsibility in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). The power supply position in Delhi during June and July, 1990 was substantially better than in the corresponding period last year. It is not correct to say that in most of the localities citizens had to generally remain without

power for long hours. The power supply to some localities was affected due to breakdowns of HT supply, transformers, snapping of the conductors, fault in the cables, overloading of the system etc. Keeping in view the extent of DESU's network, such dislocations in the power supply are unavoidable, particularly during the summer season due to the excess load. DESU, however, makes every possible effort to keep the extent of dislocation in the power supply to the minimum possible by carrying out extensive preventive maintenance and quick deployment of the breakdown gangs for restoration of the supply in the event of a breakdown in the supply of power to any locality.

#### **Import of Electric Locomotives**

**7. SHRIDEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:**  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds given by the Asian Development Bank for the import of three phase electric locomotives in 1987 have remained unutilised and in the meantime the companies concerned have substantially raised the prices;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in importing these electric locomotives;

(c) the amount of the commitment charges, if any paid to the ADB for the non-utilisation of the loan so far; and

(d) the final decision, if any, taken by Government with regard to import of these locomotives?

THE MINISTERS OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). No, Sir, Though the loan was signed in December, 1987, the funds were programmed to be actually withdrawn from November, 1990 to January, '93. Additional time is likely to be

taken in the withdrawal of funds for 3 phase Electric Locomotives because of following reasons.

- (i) As these are state-of-the art locomotives, the evaluation and selection takes time.
- (ii) The necessity was considered by an Expert Group of Planning Commission when the evaluation of tenders were in advance stage of consideration.
- (iii) The validity of offers expired on 31.3.1990.
- (iv) ADB has suggested revised bids to be obtained.
- (v) the variation in price would be known when revised bids are received and evaluated.

(c) Upto December, 1989, commitment charges, on un-withdrawn amount of loan, amounting to about US \$ 7,67,050 have been adjusted against loan account.

(d) The issue is in close co-ordination with ADB with a view to finalising the procurement of locomotives early.

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

**\*8. SHRI VARMANRAO MAHADIK:**  
**PROF. K.V. THOMAS:**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed participation of private sector companies in power generation;

(b) if so, the details of the companies

selected and the criteria for their selection, State-wise;

(c) the estimated investment and power generation expected from the private sector;

(d) whether Government would be having any control over the tariff to be charged and the area of operation of these companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). In view of the steadily increasing requirements for power and the shortage of the resources inhibiting public sector power utilities, the Government have taken a decision to encourage greater private sector participation in power generation, supply and distribution provided private sector bring in additionally of resources to the power sector. A number of private parties have evinced interest but no detailed proposal has been received.

(d) and (e). As per the guidelines issued in this regard, the private parties could participate either as 'Licences' or as 'Generating Companies'. The tariff and area of operation would be finalised as provided for in the Electricity Legislation and the guidelines which stipulate determination of tariff based on operation parameters to be laid down by the Government.

[Translation]

#### Identification of Industry of Foreign Equity Participation

\*9. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identi-

fied the industries in which foreign companies would be allowed 40 per cent equity participation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether industries operating in non-priority sector and those manufacturing consumer goods are to be excluded from this list?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Vayudoot Services to Falka

\*10. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to link Falka with Vayudoot services in view of the development of Ranakpur;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the future plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

#### Collapse of Power Supply in Eastern Region

\*11. DR. A.K. PATEL:  
SHRI NANI BHAT-  
TACHARYA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been made into the cause of the total power failure in entire Eastern Region on 26 June, 1990;

(b) if so, the outcome of the enquiry;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed in this regard; and

(d) the details of measures taken to prevent recurrence of such disasters in the Eastern region grid or elsewhere in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) to (d). A Committee was constituted to enquire into the causes of the failure of power supply in the Eastern Region on 26.6.1990. The Committee has attributed the failure to inadequate generation of power, lack of grid discipline, inadequate reactive compensation, inadequate transmission and communication facilities, lack of trained manpower for load despatch, etc.

The measures taken/proposed to avoid the recurrence of grid failure in the Eastern Region and elsewhere in the country include strict adherence to scheduled load management and live flows, effective coordination of regional grid operation, strengthening of transmission/transformation capacities, analysis of the failure of transmission system components and strengthening of the load despatch and telemetry system etc.

[*Translation*]

**Corporation for Gauge Conversion of Tracks In Marathwada**

\*12. SHRI PUNDLIK HARI DANWE:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to set up an independent corporation to complete Mara-

thwada Rail gauge conversion work is under consideration of Government;

(b) whether Government have received any proposal from the State Government to issue debentures for this project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to issue such debentures?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The State Government of Maharashtra had suggested that they would like to contribute funds by floating debentures for accelerating progress of the gauge conversion projects. Railways had agreed that such contribution could be in addition to and quite separate from Railway's Annual Plan outlay and that no additional financial liability would come on Railways as a result thereof, whether in the form of interest payment or redemption of debentures, or in any other manner. Proposal on these lines has not been received from the State Government. In the meanwhile the Ministry of Finance in a communication has opined that if such schemes are to be financed by raising of debentures outside the Plan, the Central Government should agree to a pro-tanto reduction in the borrowing programme to accommodate such requests. Further, they have suggested that the only way to expedite execution of these gauge conversion projects is to make adequate provision for these schemes within the Plan outlay for Railways.

[*English*]

**Rail Accidents**

\*13. DR. ASIM BALA:  
PROF YADUNATH PANDEY:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents since December, 1, 1989, month-wise;

(b) the total casualties/deaths in each of the accidents;

(c) the number of people given compensation and the amount thereof;

(d) the total loss incurred by the Railways;

(e) the reasons for those accidents and the action taken against persons found responsible; and

(f) the remedial steps taken by Government to check rail accidents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The number of train accidents that took place on the Indian Railways during the period December 1989 to June 1990 is given below:

<i>Month</i>	<i>No. of train accidents</i>
December, 1989	39
January, 1990	43
February, 1990	41
March, 1990	45
April, 1990	44
May, 1990	39
June, 1990	44

(b) 223 persons lost their lives and 631 sustained injuries in these accidents.

(c) 91 persons have been paid a sum of Rs. 38.85 lakhs as compensation during this period, but not necessarily pertaining to acci-

dents that occurred during his period. In addition, Railways have made an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 13.80 lakhs.

(d) The cost of damage to the railway property has been estimated at Rs. 20.62 crores.

(e) Various causes like human failure (both railway staff and others), failure of equipment and miscreant activity etc., led to these accidents. During this period 134 railway staff were punished.

(f) Railways have a comprehensive on going campaign to arrest the incidence of accidents. Some of the important measures are:—

- (i) induction of technical devices to assist the human effort.
- (ii) improvement in quality of maintenance of fixed and moving assets.
- (iii) intensive and frequent inspections.
- (iv) monitoring the performance, including psycho-technical tests, of the staff belonging to critical safety categories; and
- (v) intensive training of staff engaged in train running and train passing duties.

[*Translation*]

#### **Transfer of Officials in Railway Board**

\*14. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any rule/order regarding the maximum number of years; for which an employee/officer of the Railway Board can be posted at one branch;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Railway Board is fully complying with this rule/order; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). Posting of officers of Railway Group 'A' Services in Railway Board's office is governed by a tenure ranging from 3 years to 5 years. Employees and Section Officers of Railway Board are given rotation after 4 to 5 years of stay in one Section except in a few cases where continuity is required in the administrative interest.

(c) and (d). Tenure Rules for the Railway Group 'A' officers are normally adhered to. The rotation of Section Officers and staff is a continuous process and is done with due regard to administrative requirement.

[English]

#### Production cost of Maruti Vehicles

\*15. SHRIBHABANISHANKAR HOTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of different Maruti vehicles and their respective selling prices;

(b) the number of Maruti vehicles produced during the last three years and the

number of vehicles sold to Government and its agencies including public sector undertakings; and

(c) the sale price of similar vehicles in other countries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) It is not in the commercial interest of the company to disclose the cost of production of its vehicles. However, net average profit (before tax) per vehicle during 1989-90 works out to Rs. 2858/- (excluding net interest income). The prices of different Maruti vehicles are given below:—

<i>Model</i>	<i>Ex-factory Price (including excise duty)</i>
Car Standard	Rs. 99,984.00
Car AC	Rs. 1,20,921.00
Omni	Rs. 1,00,194.00
Omni AC	Rs. 1,23,187.00
Gypsy Soft Top	Rs. 1,33,637.00
Gypsy Hard Top	Rs. 1,45,591.00
Gypsy AC	Rs. 1,71,006.00

(b) Maruti Udyog, Ltd. does not administration data regarding vehicles sold to Govt. and its agencies. However, the number of vehicles produced by Maruti Udyog Ltd. and sold under DGS&D Rate contract during the last 3 years are as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of vehicles Produced</i>	<i>No. of vehicles sold under DGS&amp;D rate contract</i>
1987-88	92,630	1,770
1988-89	1,05,547	2,547
1989-90	1,17,521	2,744

(c) This information is not available.

### Model Stations

\*16. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of model stations developed and the number of such stations in the tribal areas;

(b) the number of model stations in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat sanctioned during the last five years and the number of these stations completed and the number of stations yet to be completed; and

(c) whether Dahod, an important railway station in the tribal area, is proposed to be included in the list of model stations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) 67 stations were selected to be developed as Model Stations. One station falls in the tribal area.

(b) 7 stations in Madhya Pradesh and 3 stations in Gujarat were selected under this scheme. Works at one station each in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have since been completed.

(c) No, Sir.

[Translation]

### Black marketing in Cement

\*17. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of black marketing in cement by some cement dealers;

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to check black-marketing of cement; and

(c) the details of such cases detected so far and the action taken against the cement dealers found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). As a result of the various policy initiatives taken by Government in the past for the growth of cement industry, the country had achieved near self sufficiency in cement production. Accordingly, effective from 1.3.1989, cement was fully decontrolled. Thus, at present Government do not exercise any statutory control over price and distribution of cement. However, with a view to check profiteering at the retail level, State Governments have been requested to keep a close watch on the dealers.

The States/Union Territories have been advised from time to time to check hoarding, black marketing etc., in essential commodities by taking appropriate action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[English]

### Meeting with representatives of Drug Industry Association etc.

\*18. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he held a meeting on 20 June, 1990 with the representatives of industry associations, chemists and druggists and consumer health organisations;

(b) if so, the details of discussion held and the decisions arrived at;

(c) the follow up action taken thereon; and

(d) whether any decision has been taken regarding category of essential drugs for price control?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the meeting, a wide range of issues relating to the Drug Policy was discussed in which the various interest groups put forward their views.

(c) and (d). No decisions were arrived at in the meeting. However these views will be kept in mind while reviewing the Drug Policy, which is currently in progress.

**Threat by Airbus Industrie to Indian Airlines**

\*19. **SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI VIDYA:**  
**SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:**

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airbus Industrie has threatened to institute breach-of-contract proceedings against the Indian Airlines in the absence of a firm commitment of take delivery of the A-320 aircraft presently in the hangars of Toulouse;

(b) if so, the details of the stand taken by Government on the issue; and

(c) whether the Airbus Industries has agreed to make any changes in the aircraft and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indian Airlines has experienced a number of snags in the operation of the A-320 fleet. It has taken up the problem of recurrence of snags with the Airbus Industrie.

**Koraput-Rayagada Railway Line**

\*20. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Koraput-Rayagada rail line is to be completed as per target date of March, 1991;

(b) what are the works pending completion;

(c) whether sufficient money has been allotted for it; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH):** (a) Although efforts are being made to commission the line by March 1991, there have been slippages in some items of work due to delays in handing over of forest land by the State Government, failures of some contractors, sickness in labour and unseasonal rains during this year.

(b) Koraput-Machilguda section of the project has been commissioned and opened for traffic. The overall progress of work on the project is 63% as on June, 1990.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Expansion by Maruti Udyog Ltd.**

1. **SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maruti Udyog Ltd. has

started expansion of their production capacity to meet Suzuki's market in Holland, Belgium and Germany;

(b) If so, the expected earnings in foreign exchange and the target of exports; and

(c) the approximate additional employment generation on this account in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

### **National Energy Strategy**

2. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any step to adopt a national energy strategy for efficient use of energy;

(b) if not, the alternative steps taken to ensure conservation and efficient use of energy; and

(c) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (c). The strategy for ensuring conservation and efficient use of energy includes.

(i) Better demand management so as to encourage more efficient use of energy;

(ii) An effective system of incentives and disincentives backed by legislative mandate for energy conservation, and waste reduction among all users;

(iii) Better utilisation of generating capacity by selective modernisation of existing generating units;

(iv) More rational use of power in order to flatten the load curve and to reduce the peak demand for power;

(v) A better balance between power generating capacity and transmission and distribution system;

(vi) A pricing policy that reflects relative scarcities of alternative forms of energy and improves viability of investment and boost energy conservation; and

(vii) Measures to reduce the consumption of oil and oil products, to increase the fuel efficiency of power generation and in road and rail transport; and introduction of more energy efficient production technology.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Employment on Compassionate Ground**

3. SHRI SUBEDAR PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class III, IV, casual labour and temporary staff in the Railways who died due to natural death and accident while on duty from January, 1988 to June, 1990;

(b) the number of SCs and STs employees out of them;

(c) the number of wards employed on compassionate grounds of these deceased families and SCs and STs out of them;

(d) the number of cases of the deceased families not provided with jobs and the number of SCs and STs out of them; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (e). Information for the period January, 1988 to June, 1990 is being collected from Railways/Production Units and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

**Passenger Amenities at Chitrakoot Dham Karvi Station**

4. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new platform and an over-bridge is proposed to be constructed by removing the existing dilapidated godown at Chitrakoot Dham Karvi station in Banda section of Jhansi Division, Central Railway, for public convenience;

(b) whether a new godown is also proposed to be constructed on the Western side of the existing godown;

(c) whether the entry and the exit points of the new platform will be connected with the roads leading to Northern and Southern sides; and

(d) if so, the time by which this entire project will be completed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Additions/alterations to stations is a continuous process and the same is done when there is an increase in volume of traffic subject to availability of funds and relative needs of other stations. Accordingly, certain other improvement works at the station are in hand.

[*English*]

**Growth Rate of Freight Traffic**

5. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether freight traffic on Railways has recorded a decline in rate of growth over the past two financial years (1988-89 and 1989-90);

(b) the rate of growth in freight during these two years;

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the freight rate on selected cargo to promote freight traffic; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The growth rate of revenue-earning freight traffic in 1988-89 and 1989-90 was 4.08% and 2.60% respectively over the previous year.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to effect a general reduction in freight rates for selected cargo. Zonal Railway Administrations have been delegated with powers to quote reduced station-to-station rates, where warranted, to meet competition from other modes of transport.

[*Translation*]

### **Lalitpur-Singrauli Railway Line**

6. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey for constructing Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line;

(b) if so, the time by which this work is likely to be taken up and completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A fresh survey for a new BG line between Lalitpur and Singrauli via Khajuraho, Satna and Sidhi (excluding Stana-Rewa) and Mahoba- Khajuraho, approved in 1989-90 has been taken up. The survey is likely to be completed by June 1992.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### **Passenger Train between Tatanagar and Dhanbad**

7. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a direct passenger train between Tatanagar and Dhanbad in view of the public demand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Presently not feasible due to opera-

tional and resource constraints.

[*Translation*]

### **Group Formation of SSI Units**

8. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to form a group of small scale industrial units;

(b) whether by forming a group of small scale industrial units a particular product manufactured by these small scale units could be sold under a particular brand; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO RURAL INDUSTRIES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): (a) The Government is not aware of any new proposal regarding formation of group of small scale industrial units. However, NSIC has already adopted a consortia approach in marketing the products of small scale industries by clubbing the capacities and capabilities of SSIs producing similarly products and then market the products through tenders and other normal channels to Govt. departments and other needy sectors. This concept has been tried in the case of hand-made paper, stationery, Tapioca Starch, Hosiery, Fans, GLS Lamps, TVs. etc.

(b) By forming a group of small scale units of similar product lines into a consortia, the product can be marketed under a common brand name.

(c) NSIC has rendered the marketing assistance for Fans, GLS Lamps, in the Eastern Region by marketing the products on NIC branch name in the Eastern Sector

and handmade paper tapioca Starch, TVs. in the Southern sector.

[English]

### **IB Thermal Power Plant**

9. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shift the site of the IB thermal power plant in Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). IB Valley Thermal Power Project, comprising four units of 210 MW, was sanctioned by the Planning Commission in April, 1987 for implementation in the State Sector. The units 1&2 are under implementation. No proposal has been received from the State authorities to shift the site of the project.

### **Programme on Improved Chulhas**

10. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of improved chulhas installed since the national programme on improved chulhas was launched; and

(b) the target fixed for installation of chulhas in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Imp.oved Chulha Programme was launched in December, 1983 and since then about 84 lakhs improved chulhas have been installed all over

the country upto the end of March, 1990.

(b) The target for the year 1990-91 is 18.27 lakh improved chulhas.

[Translation]

### **Bridge over Ganga from Pahleja to Digha**

11. SHRI LALBABOO RAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for the construction of a railway bridge over Ganga river from Pahleja to Digha (Bihar) for linking North Bihar with Patna is pending since two decades;

(b) whether Government propose to construct this bridge in the near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). An Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for a railway bridge across river Ganga near Patna has been taken up. Further action on the project will depend upon the results of the survey and availability of resources.

[English]

### **Water Coolers in Trains in Kerala**

12. SHRI A. VJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to install water coolers in any of the trains in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a) Water Coolers were installed in certain trains originating from Delhi and New Delhi on experimental basis. Extension of this facility in other Trains including the trains in Kerala will depend upon the performance of such Water Coolers.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Supply of Potable Water in Coalfields Areas under C.I.L.**

**13. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of arrangements made by all the subsidiaries of the Coal India Limited for supply of potable water in the coalfields areas through integrated water supply schemes and also through tube-wells, pumps, and open wells; and

(b) the steps taken to supply drinking water during break down of the regular system in coalfields areas?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Civic Amenities in Railway Colonies of Delhi**

**14. SHRI J.P. AGARWAL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of railway colonies in Delhi have old, depleted houses and in several such colonies power, sanitation, medical and health and drinking water facilities are not available;

(b) whether any survey has been con-

ducted in the matter;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to look into the matter and take corrective measures; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

#### **Supply of Coal to Thermal Power Plants in Karnataka**

**15. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that coal supplied to thermal power plants in Karnataka from collieries is often delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) to (c). Raichur Thermal Power Station has been operating with low stocks for some time. The coal requirement of Southern region cannot be fully met by Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. Efforts are made to meet the shortfall by moving coal from other coalfields by rail, rail-cum-sea routes and even by road. Situation is likely to improve in the coming months.

#### **Dispute over acquisition of Land for Coal Mining Project in Eastern Coalfields Limited**

**16. SHRI HARADHAN ROY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:



(a) whether there were disputes over acquisition of land for coal mining project in the Eastern Coalfields Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these disputes have been settled in Raniganj sector of the Eastern Coalfields limited; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). Eastern Coalfields Ltd. have, since 1980-81, sent 156 proposals for acquisition of 5551.862 acres of land under the I.A. Act and the State Act, to the West Bengal State Govt., who have constituted two site selection committees at sub-divisional and district levels for examination before clearance by the State Government. Since the setting up of Site Selection Committees on 2.8.89, only two cases covered under proposal for Bansra (part) and Sonapur Bazari (Part) projects have been settled in the Raniganj Sector of coalfields, although taking over the physical possession of land in case of Sonapur Bazari project has not been possible because of resistance by the local people. The main dispute has been over the rehabilitation package which has been finalised, after discussion with the West Bengal State Government in the case of acquisition of land for Sonapur Bazari Open-cast Project and orders in this regard have been issued on 31.5.90.

#### **Remodelling of Talcher Station (Orissa)**

17. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to remodel Talcher station in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the work will be started?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Revival of Paper Plant**

18. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from Orissa Government for the revival of two paper mills i.e. Sewa Paper Mill, Koraput and Titagarh Paper Mill, which are sick and are closed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) (a) to (c). In so far as M/s. Sewa Papers Limited is concerned, the company made a reference to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under Section 15 (1) of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. BIFR, at the hearing held on 21st May, 1990, has declared the company as a sick industrial company within the meaning of Section 3 (1) (0) of the Act. BIFR has appointed IFCI as the operating Agency to prepare a scheme of rehabilitation/revival of M/s. Sewa Papers Ltd.

As regards Titagarh Paper Mills, it is also a sick industrial company in terms of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. As required under the Act, the company has made a reference to the BIFR in June, 1987. BIFR held its last hearing on 3.7.90 and has reserved its orders.

[*Translation*]

**Air Services for Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh**

19. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce air service for Sanchi (Madhya Pradesh) to facilitate tourists keeping in view its international importance;

(b) if so, the time by which the service is likely to be introduced and the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The aircraft capacity available with Vayudoot and constraints of other resources do not, at present, permit airlinking of new stations in Madhya Pradesh.

[*English*]

**BICP Report on Paraxylene**

20. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in Times of India Ltd. 2nd June, 1990 captioned 'Uniform price, OGL imports for Paraxylene likely';

(b) if so, whether the report of BICP referred to therein has been received and whether Government propose to lay it on the Table of the House;

(c) the number of reports in this regard prepared by BICP so far and whether these were laid on the Table of the House and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). Government have noted the news item in question. BICP has not submitted the Report so far. The BICP carries out cost studies as and when required, to determine the fair selling price of various items. Such reports are used for decision making within the Government.

**Issue of Licences to set up Industry in Orissa**

21. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether major private or public sector units have applied for licences to set up industry in Orissa after January, 1990;

(b) whether Union Government have received any new proposal from Orissa Government under their New Industrial Policy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of licences sanctioned under the New Industrial Policy?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d). During the period 1.1.1990 to 31.7.1990, 22 Industrial Licence applications (including 3 from State Public Sector) were received for setting up industries in Orissa. Of these, two applications have been approved and letters of intent granted. Of the remaining 20 applications, 5 have been rejected and 15 are at various stages of processing.

The New Industrial Policy of the Government is yet to be operationalised.

**Insurance Policy of Gas Consumers**

22. SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from various cooking gas consumers associations to introduce General Insurance Policy to consumers instead of third party insurance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Shatabdi Express from Howrah to Jamshedpur**

23. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a Shatabdi Express from Howrah to Jamshedpur (Tatanagar); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The Section between Howrah and Jamshedpur (Tatanagar) has been identified for running of Shatabdi Express in future. However, due to paucity of resources and operational constraints it is not feasible to run such train at present.

**Karappara and Kuriyar Kutty Hydrel Projects of Kerala**

24. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for Karappara and Kuriyar Kutty hydrel projects submitted by Kerala Government have been rejected;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any request to reconsider this decision; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The proposal was rejected by the Ministry of Environment & Forests on environmental grounds.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) An Expert Group consisting of representatives of the Central and State Governments was constituted in 1987 to look into the total water and power requirement of the Palghat region along with the environmental impact of the proposed project. In their report submitted in the year 1989 they have made certain recommendations based on which the project has to be recast by the State Government. The techno-economic and environmental clearance of the project will be considered after receiving the revised project report.

**Expansion Plan of Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL)**

25. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJAWADIYAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. has a plan for its expansion during 1990-91;

(b) the details of the new projects proposed to be taken up by the IPCL; and

(c) the amount of investment proposed

to be made in each of those new projects?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). IPCL's proposals for expansion projects to be taken up from 1990-91 include the following:—

<i>Project</i>	<i>Total Estimated Cost. (Rs./Crores)</i>
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### I BARODA COMPLEX. GUJARAT

(i) Butadiene Extraction Plant (Revamp)	36
(ii) Poly-Butadiene Rubber Expansion.	104
(iii) Polypropylene Expansion	99
(iv) Engineering Plastics (Joint Venture)	78

### 2 NAGOTHANE COMPLEX, MAHARASHTRA

(i) Maharashtra Gas Cracker Expansion	109
(ii) HDPE plant expansion	93.5
(iii) Wire and Cable Compound (Phase-II)	28

### 3. GANDHAR PETROCHEMICALS COMPLEX, GUJARAT

2665

[Translation]

#### Generation of Energy from Gobar Gas in Bihar

26. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken or proposed to remove the extreme backwardness of North

Bihar by generating energy from Gobar gas and other sources of energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) to (c). Several

programmes for the development and utilisation alternative sources of energy, such as Gobar gas, solar energy, wind energy, biomass, etc. have been undertaken in association with the Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency which is the nodal agency in the State of Bihar. National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD), which envisages installation of family size biogas (gobar gas) plants is under implementation in Bihar, including North Bihar, since 1981-82. For 1990-91, a target of installing 5000 biogas plants has been fixed for the State of Bihar. Measures have been taken for providing central subsidy and other incentives and organising training courses for masons, technicians, users etc. for achieving the targets. A regional Biogas Development and Training Centre has also been functioning at Pusa-Samastipur. Similar programmes have also been undertaken in other areas of alternative sources of energy in the State of Bihar, including North Bihar.

#### **LPG Agencies in Rajasthan**

27. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies allotted during last three years in Rajasthan;

(b) whether periodical checking of already allotted agencies is conducted;

(c) whether complaints have been received regarding mal-functioning of LPG agencies in Rajasthan;

(d) if so, the district-wise details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(e) the number of LPG agencies proposed to be sanctioned this year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURU-

PADASWAMY): (a) 47 LPG distributorships have been allotted during the last three years in Rajasthan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Complaints have been received but District-wise details are not maintained by the Oil Companies. Time and effort which will be taken to compile the information will not be commensurate with the public purpose sought to be served thereby. All the complaints received are enquired into by the respective Oil Companies and remedial measures taken wherever considered necessary in accordance with the Marketing Discipline Guidelines.

(e) 31 LPG distributorships have been planned. However, in view of various steps preceding allotment of a distributorship, it will not be possible to indicate how many of these will be allotted during the current year.

[English]

#### **Flight facilities between Bombay and Rajkot**

28. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suspended a daily flight between Bombay and Rajkot and Bombay and Jamnagar as well as three flights a week between Rajot-Udaipur and Delhi recently;

(b) whether all these sectors had enough traffic to make the operation economically viable; and

(c) the action proposed to resume the air service in above sectors?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF

MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The frequency of Indian Airlines services on Bombay-Rajkot-Bombay and Bombay-Jamnagar-Bhuj-Bombay sectors was reduced and Delhi-Udaipur-Rajkot service was withdrawn.

(b) Bombay-Rajkot and Bombay-Jamnagar-Bhuj Sectors have sufficient traffic to make operations economically viable.

(c) Restoration of the withdrawn frequency will depend upon the availability of sufficient capacity after the resumption of A-320 operations.

### **Second Oil Terminal at Bombay High**

29. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of starting of the second oil terminal at Bombay High;

(b) whether a branch will be provided from the terminus to backward region of Marathwada and Vidharbha; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the future plans of his Ministry to set up gas-based industries in Marathwada?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Government has not so far received any proposal for 2nd terminal for evacuating oil and gas produced from Bombay Offshore area. However, depending upon availability of additional crude oil and gas from Bombay offshore and necessity of a second terminal, such a proposal would be considered at the appropriate time.

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

### **Linking of each district of Maharashtra by Air**

30. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:  
SHRI KISANRAO BABURAO BANKHELE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Maharashtra which have not been connected by air service so far with its capital;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide air link to each district with the State Capital during 1990-91;

(c) if so, the details in regard thereto; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Out of the 30 districts in the State of Maharashtra, the following districts are not having airlinks;

Ahmednagar, Amravati, Bhandara, Bhir, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Garhchiroli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Latur, Raigarh, Sangli, Satara, Sindudurga, Thane, Tarbhana, Wardha, Yavatmala.

Vayudoot services to Ratrangiri, Sholapur, Nasik and Osmanabad are at present temporarily suspended due to shortage of aircraft capacity.

(b) to (d). Whereas Indian Airlines has no plans to airlink any new stations, Vayudoot has identified the following stations for airlink in its future plans:—

Chandrapur, Jalgaon, Latur, Amravati and Sangli. The rest of the districts neither

have airports suitable for operations by aircraft IA/Vayudoot nor have any airport at all. There are no plans to take up construction of airport at each district headquarters.

### **Streamlining of Purchase System of Cast Iron Sleeper Plates**

31. PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that previously cast-iron sleepers were purchased by Open Tender System but now this system has been changed;

(b) if so, the details of the changed system and the reasons for the same;

(c) whether any complaints of malpractices followed by Limited tenders regarding supply of cast-iron sleeper plates to the Railways have been received;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last three years (year-wise) and the action taken thereon; and

(e) whether Government propose to review the position to streamline the correct procedure with a view to eliminate the irregularities and malpractices in the supply of the cast-iron sleepers to the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Only approved parties having requisite facilities/ established manufacturers are allowed to participate in Limited Tender.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, from two persons who have not given their designations or addresses to make further enquiries from them.

(e) There is no proposal at present to

review the policy of procurement of cast-iron sleeper plates.

### **Stagnation in Khadi Industry**

32. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the production of khadi in value during each of the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed by Government to increase the production and time bound programme for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): (a) The production of khadi during the last three years has been as under.

	<i>Rs. in Crores</i>
1986-87	218.06
1987-88	227.51
1988-89	235.35

(b) To increase the production of khadi in the coming years, the following steps have been taken/proposed to be taken.

- (i) Loans for khadi advanced by the KVIC (obtained from budgetary support) are free of interest.
- (ii) Rebate on various varieties of khadi are available on the retail sales.
- (iii) Exemption from excise.
- (iv) KVIC provides improved version of NMC (New Model Charkha).
- (v) Provision of technical expertise.

- (vi) Arranging exhibitions for popularising khadi.
- (vii) Marketing support through sale-outlets, mobile vans.
- (viii) Training to khadi artisans through KVIC's multi-disciplinary training centres.

Steps for the improvement and increase in Khadi Production are continuous process.

#### **Industries set up in Backward Districts**

33. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AG-  
NIHOTRI:  
SHRI NANDLAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in the country which have been declared as backward for the purpose of industrial development;

(b) the names of such districts, along with the number of industries established there during the last three years and how many of them have closed down; and

(c) the criteria for declaring a district as industrially backward area?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). Statement I, giving the number and names of industrially backward districts in the country and Statement II, giving the number of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued to the backward districts, state-wise during the last three years are given below. Industrial units generally have a gestation period of varying durations before they go into production after the issue of Letter of Intent. Information on closure of these units is not centrally maintained.

(c) The criteria laid down for declaring a district as backward was per capita foodgrains/commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of foodgrains/cash crops; Ratio of population to agricultural workers; Per Capita industrial output; Number of factory employees per lakh population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population; Per Capita consumption of electricity; Length of surfaced roads in relation to population or railway mileage in relation to population.



**STATEMENT-I**

*List of Industrially Backward Districts in the Country*

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1.	Andhra Pradesh (14)	—	Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ongole, Srikakulam and Warangal.
2.	Bihar (18)	—	Bhagalpur, Champaran, Darbhanaga, Muzaffarpur, Palamau, Purnea, Saharsa, Santhal, Parganas, Saran, Nalanda, Auranganbad, Nawadah, Gaya, Bhojpur, Begusarai, Monghyr, Khagaria, and Madhepur.
3.	Gujarat (11)	—	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Surendernagar & Dang.
4.	Haryana (4)	—	Bhiwani, Hissar, Jind and Mohindergarh.
5.	Kerala (7)	—	Allaphey, Cannanore, Malapuram, Trichur, Trivandrum, Wynad & Idukki.
6.	Karnataka (11)	—	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hasan, Mysore, North Kanara, Raichur, South Kanara and Tumkur.
7.	Madhya Pradesh (36)	—	Balaghat, Bastar, Betul, Bilaspur, Bhind, Chhatarpur,

			Chindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dhar, Dewas, Guna, Hoshangabad, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Panna, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajandgaon, Rajgarh, Raisen, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Seoni, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Surguja, Tikamgarh, Vidisha, and New Sehore Distt.
8.	Maharashtra (14)	—	Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bhir, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Colaba, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Yeotmal and Gadeehiroli.
9.	Orissa (8)	—	Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Phulbani.
10.	Punjab (5)	—	Bhatinda, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Sangrur.
11.	Rajasthan (16)	—	Alwar, Banswara, Bhilwara, Barmer, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhana, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur.
12.	Tamil Nadu (9)	—	Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Madurai, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Pudikkottai District.
13.	Uttar Pradesh (41)	—	Almora, Azamgarh, Badau, Baharaich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandshahr, Chamoli, Deoria, Etah,

			Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rai Bareilly, Rampur, Unnao, Uttar Kashi, Kanpur, Dehat, Pauri, Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Dehradun & Nainital, Shahajahanpur, Sitapur and Sultanpur.
14.	West Bangal (13)	—	Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Coach Behar, Darjeeling, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Purulia and West Dinajpur.
15.	Assam	—	Entire State
16.	Himachal Pradesh	—	Entire State
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	Entire State
18.	Manipur	—	Entire State
19.	Meghalaya	—	Entire State
20.	Nagaland	—	Entire State
21.	Sikkim	—	Entire State
22.	Tripura		Entire State

23.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	Entire State
24.	Goa	—	Entire State
25.	Mizoram	—	Entire State
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	Entire U.T.
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	Entire U.T.
28.	Daman & Diu	—	Entire U.T.
29.	Pondicherry	—	Entire U.T.
30.	Lakshadweep	—	Entire U.T.

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**Note :** The district/area would include the district/area as it existed on 1.10.70 prior to its reorganization Areas carved out of these district thereafter continued to be industrially backward.

**STATEMENT-II**

*Statement showing State-wise Break-up of Letters of Intent (LOIs) & Industrial Licences (ILs) Issued for Backward area during the years 1987, 1988, 1989 & 1990 (upto May)*

No.	State/Union Territory	1987		1988		1989		1990 (upto May)	
		LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	55	22	47	17	43	14	16	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
4.	Assam	12	3	12	—	5	3	2	—
5.	Bihar	6	—	8	2	5	—	1	—
6.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	2	2	2	4	—	1	—
7.	Daman & Diu	1	1	3	—	3	2	—	—

No.	State/Union Territory	1987		1988		1989		1990 (upto May)	
		LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Goa	6	7	11	4	12	3	5	1
9.	Gujarat	25	26	36	15	68	16	18	8
10.	Haryana	13	5	10	4	14	5	3	1
11.	Himachal Pradesh	22	3	25	2	17	4	5	2
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	10	4	12	1	9	5	2	—
13.	Karnataka	37	14	21	8	17	10	8	3
14.	Kerala	9	3	12	1	6	3	—	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	44	12	52	15	39	19	19	5

No.	State/Union Territory	1987		1988		1989		1990 (upto May)	
		LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Maharashtra	62	20	89	25	80	21	41	8
17.	Manipur	—	—	3	1	5	—	—	1
18.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
19.	Mizoram	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Nagaland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Orissa	8	4	7	1	13	—	2	—
22.	Pondicherry	12	1	7	4	6	4	3	1
23.	Punjab	8	2	9	4	13	3	10	—

No.	State/Union Territory	1987		1988		1989		1990 (upto May)	
		LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL	LOI	IL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Rajasthan	42	7	31	4	23	10	5	2
25.	Sikkim	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Tamil Nadu	68	14	46	15	49	16	21	15
27.	Tripura	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
28.	Uttar Pradesh	59	23	86	20	105	25	39	11
29.	West Bengal	25	9	15	6	13	7	1	3
30.	State not indicated/More than one state	5	7	4	1	1	3	2	1
TOTAL:		536	192	551	153	553	175	204	67



**Profit/Loss of National Airlines**

34. SHRI ASHOK ANANDARAO  
DESHMUKH:  
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:  
SHRI GANGA CHARAN  
LODHI:  
SHRI A. VIJYARAGHAVAN:

India, Indian Airlines, Vayudoot and Pawan Hans Limited during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to make all these corporations more profitable and efficient?

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the profit or loss of Air

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The profit/loss of the following organisations during the last three years was as under:—

<i>Organisation</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>		
Air India	(-43.41)	43.31	70.00*
Indian Airlines	30.10	10.68	(20.10*)
Vayudoot	(-7.62*)	(-8.47*)	(-5.41*)
Pawan Hans Limited	(-6.69)	(-4.94* <sup>@</sup> )	(-8.31* <sup>@</sup> )

\*Provisional

<sup>@</sup>After write-back of Rs. 1.99 crores during 1988-89 and Rs. 7.67 crores during 1989-90 being provisions no longer required.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Government to improve the efficiency and profitability of these Organisations:—

- (1) Signing of MOU with Indian Airlines and Air India, giving them more functional autonomy.
- (2) Scheduling of aircraft matching with traffic demand and improvement in Passenger/Overall Load Factor.
- (3) Close monitoring of on time performance.
- (4) Improvement in passenger serv-

ices in the areas of Passenger Reservations, Check-in, Flight Information, Baggage Handling, Catering, etc.

- (5) Vayudoot is proposed to be given permission of operate medium and long haul sectors with bigger capacity aircraft so as to cross-subsidise the losses incurred on un-economic short-haul sectors.
- (6) Vayudoot has also been requested to rationalise its route structure and consolidate, rather than expand its net-work.

- (7) The working of the Pawan Hans Limited is being revamped in consultation with Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Inconvenience to long distance passengers which is not desirable and alternative trains are available for commuters for travel between Buxar and Patna.

[*Translation*]

**Rail Pass facility to commuters**

35. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways provide rail pass facility to commuters from Aligarh to Delhi in Magadh Express;

(b) whether commuters from Buxar to Patna in Bihar are not provided rail pass facility in Magadh Express and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any steps are being taken by Government to provide rail pass facility to commuters between Buxar and Patna; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Season Ticket holders are allowed to travel from Aligarh to Delhi by Magadh Express.

(b) Season Ticket holders are not permitted to travel between Buxar and Patna by Magadh Express as the train is overcrowded.

(c) and (d). No, Sir, as this would cause

**Vayudoot Services in Madhya Pradesh**

36. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vayudoot services on Bhopal, Bilaspur, Jabalpur, Jagdalpur and other routes in Madhya Pradesh were regular every month during the period from May, 1990 till date and if not, for how many days these did not operate;

(b) the weeks in which Vayudoot services were operated daily in the above period on the above routes; and

(c) the weeks in which Bhopal bound or Delhi bound flights of Vayudoot took off the same day immediately after landing for Jabalpur and Raipur during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Vayudoot operates its services 6 days a week from Bhopal base. However, due to non-availability of aircraft, no flights could be operated during the period 12.7.90 to 29.7.90. During the period 1st May, 90 to 11.07.90 and 30th to 31st July, 1990 the number of days on which flights were cancelled were as follows:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Flight</i>	<i>Number of days</i>
1.	Bhopal-Rewa-Satna-Khajuraho and back	5
2.	Bhopal-Jabalpur-Raipur-Jagdalpur and back	3
3.	Bhopal-Indore-Jaipur and back	4
4.	Bhopal-Jabalpur-Bilaspur-Raipur-Nagpur and back	3
5.	Bhopal-Guna-Delhi and back	3

(c) Flights were operated from Bhopal on the same day to Jabalpur and Raipur immediately after landing during the following periods:—

1st to 5th May, 1990; 9th to 12th May, 1990; 14th to 31st May, 1990; 1st to 21st June, 1990; 23rd to 29th June, 1990; 8th to 11th July, 1990 30th and 31st July, 1990.

#### **Petrol/Diesel Pumps and LPG Agencies in Haryana**

37. SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) when Government propose to conduct a survey of more sites in Haryana for allotting LPG agencies, petrol pumps and diesel pumps;

(b) the criteria fixed for allotment of petrol pumps, diesel pumps and LPG agencies;

(c) the location-wise names of agencies and dealerships proposed to be advertised; and

(d) whether Government will give preference to the persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes and educated unemployed rural youths while allotting dealerships of aforesaid agencies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Periodic surveys are conducted by the Oil Industry to identify locations for development of Retail Outlets (Petrol/Diesel)/LPG distributorships.

(b) The marketing oil companies appoint Petrol/Diesel dealers on the basis of recommendations received from the concerned Oil Selection Boards. In making selection of candidates who meet the eligibility

conditions in regard to income, educational qualifications, residence, category, age, etc. the Oil Selection Boards take the following factors into account:

(i) Personality;

(ii) business ability/Salesmanship;

(iii) capacity to arrange finance and capability to provide facilities;

(iv) preparedness for working full time as a dealer; and

(v) general assessment and extra curricular activities.

(c) Out of the Retail Outlets already planned, only one Retail Outlet at Samalkha is awaiting release of advertisement.

(d) The existing policy regarding award of RO dealership/LPG distributorship provides for 25% reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Educated unemployed rural youths possessing requisite qualifications can also obtain dealerships/distributorships, although no special preference is given to them.

[English]

#### **Passenger Service Between Howrah and Naihati**

38. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations for starting passenger service between Howrah and Naihati of the Sealdah division of Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the reasons for not starting passen-

ger service there?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Examined but not found feasible due to operational difficulties and shortage of EMU stock.

#### **Restoration of Naupara-Bunupur Railway Line**

39. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the damage and loss incurred to Naupara-Gunupur narrow gauge line due to recent cyclone;

(b) the present position of repairs of that line; and

(c) the steps taken by the Railway to restore the train services on that line?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a) There was breach on the bank between Kashinagar and Luhuri PH in the Naupara-Gunupur section on 11.5.90 causing a loss of about Rs. 15,000/-.

(b) and (c). The bank has already been repaired and the line was restored on 14.5.90.

#### **Recruitment In Indian Airlines**

40. **SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have put a ban on fresh recruitment in the Indian Airlines due to grounding of A-320 fleet;

(b) if so, the number of employees who were managing A-320 fleet rendered job-

less; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Indian Airlines to accommodate them?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) Since Indian Airlines was suffering heavy losses due to suspension of A-320 aircraft operations, it was decided in May, 1990 that no post should be created and there should be no fresh recruitment. However, this condition is relaxable if it was necessary to full up a post in the interests of safety of operations, facilitation of passengers or other such compelling reasons.

(b) None, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **AIR flight from Coimbatore to Madras**

41. **SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether air flights from Coimbatore to Madras via Bangalore were reduced from seven days to three days;

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

(c) the steps taken to restore the air flights on the above route?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) and (b). Due to shortage of aircraft capacity on account of suspension of A-320 operations, Indian Airlines reduced the frequency of daily Madras-Bangalore-Coimbatore service to four days week basis.

(c) Restoration of the withdrawn fre-

quency will depend upon the availability of sufficient capacity after the resumption of A-320 operations.

[*Translation*]

**Release of Double Barrel Connections  
In States**

42. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to release Double Barrel LPG connections in States; and

(b) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). The LPG distributors are under instructions to release Double Bottle connections (DBC) to the consumers in line with the annual enrolment. Customers on vulnerable supply routes are given priority for release of such connections. However, when there is a backlog in LPG supplies, release of new DBCs is temporarily suspended till the situation normalises.

[*English*]

**New Train Service between New Delhi  
and Trivandrum**

43. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW:  
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is overcrowding in all seasons in Kerala Express plying between New Delhi and Trivandrum;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps recently to lessen the hardship by launching new train services or adding adequate number of bogies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Kerala Express is well patronised popular train wherein reserved accommodation is generally fully utilised with a few passengers remaining on waiting list.

(b) and (c). Navyug Express a new weekly between Jammu Tawi-Mangalore/Tiruchchirapalli Express (via Nizamuddin) has been introduced with effect from 1.5.90 for convenience of South bound passengers.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Restoration of Trains Running between  
Karjan-Moti Koral**

44. SHRI KASHIRAM CHHABILDAS RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the villagers are facing difficulty due to discontinuance of the train running between Karjan-Moti Koral on narrow gauge line;

(b) if so, whether Government will reconsider and restore this train; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Two pairs of trains viz. 193/194 and 233/234

Mixed trains running between Miyagam Karjan and Moti Koral were cancelled in March, 1987 due to farmers' agitation. Looking to the traffic requirements 233/234 Mixed train was restored and re-numbered as 421/422. This pair of trains is considered adequate for the present level of traffic between Miyagam Karjan and Moti Koral. Restoration of the other train is not considered commercially justified.

[English]

### Industries Delicensed

45. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of industries delicensed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): The lists of industries delicensed for non-MRTP/non-FERA companies, under the Delicensed Registration Scheme (DLR), are given below at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

#### STATEMENT-I

##### *List of Industries Delicensed for Non-MRTP/Non-FERA Companies including Bulk Drugs alongwith their formulations*

1. Iron castings i.e. special alloy iron castings, Malleable iron castings and SG Iron castings, sponge iron and pelletisation.
  2. Steel structurals fabrications excluding steel structurals produced by steel making in electric arc furnaces and further to convert them into rolled products like window sections, telegraphic channels, lift rails etc. popularly known as light structurals.
  3. Electrical equipment, namely,
    - (a) Equipment for exploitation of
4. Electronic Components
  5. Automotive ancillaries
  6. Cycles
  7. Industrial machinery, including rubber machinery, printing machinery, footwear machinery, meat and poultry machinery.
  8. Machine Tools
  9. Agricultural implements
  10. Miscellaneous mechanical and engineering industries, namely,
    - (a) Plastic moulded goods;
    - (b) Hand tools, small tools and cutting tools;
    - (c) Pressure cooker cutlery and steel furniture;
    - (d) Lanterns of all types;
    - (e) Fuel efficient stoves;
    - (f) Water pumps beyond 10 cms.

alternate sources of energy like solar, wind power, biomass including biogas, geothermal energy, tidal power and sea power.

(b) Steam turbines of and below 20 MW and mini and micro hydel systems, equipment.

(c) Power and distribution transformers, power capacitors switch gears, electrical motors and GLS Lamps.

(d) Diesel Generating sets.

11. **Industrial Sewing Machines**
12. **Office equipment as listed below:—**
- (1) Multiplication and reproduction equipment;
  - (2) Word Processors;
  - (3) Cash registers/invoicing machines;
  - (4) Dictaphone;
  - (5) Micro filming/micro fichereaders.
13. **Surgical, industrial and scientific instruments**
14. **Industrial and Medical Gases**
15. **Following Drugs/Drug intermediates:**
- Rifampicin
- Dapsone
- Clofazimine
- Primaquin
- EMMF (ethoxy Methylene Malonic Ester)
- Novaldiamine
- Insulin
- Anti-cancer Drugs
- Vitamin B6
- Norgestral
- Piperazine
16. **Paper and pulp namely:**
- (a) Writing, printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residue, waste and bagasse.
  - (b) Cotton seed linter pulp.
17. **Canned fruit and vegetable products, protein and process foods, vegetable based weaning food, marine products and cattle feed.**
18. **Vegetable Oils namely:—**
- (a) Solvent extraction of oil/oil cakes from minor seeds excluding cotton seeds.
  - (b) Rice bran oil
19. **Soap and cosmetics, namely:**
- (a) Soap, cosmetics, perfumery and toilet preparations
  - (b) Detergents of ISI standards.
20. **Leather goods**
21. **Surgical and medicinal rubber products**
22. **Glassware**
23. **Ceramics, namely**
- (a) Refractories and furnace lining bricks
  - (b) China ware, pottery and sanitary ware
  - (c) H.T. Insulators

- |                                      |     |                                   |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| (d) Tiles                            |     | wall boards and the like          |
| (e) Graphite Ceramics                | 25. | Printing including Litho printing |
| 24. Insulating boards, Gypsum boards | 26. | Roller Flour Milling Industry     |
- 

## 27. Chemical Industry

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Aluminium Fluoride and Cryolite through recovery route                  |  |   |
| 2. Bromine   |  |   |
| 3. Ferrous/Ferric Salts (Other than those reserved for small scale sector) |  | Inorganic Heavy Chemicals                       |
| 4. Hydrogen Peroxide   |  |   |
| 5. Magnesium Salts (Other than those reserved for small scale sector)      |  |   |
| 6. Soda Ash (Standard solvay process)                                      |  |   |
| 7. Sodium Hydrosulphate through formate route                              |  |   |
| 8. Titanium Dioxides (both Anatase and Rutile grades)                      |  |   |
| 9. Caster-Oil based chemicals  |  |   |
| 10. Furfural   |  |   |
| 11. Metaphenoxy benzaldehyde   |  |   |
| 12. Methanol   |  | Organic Heavy Chemicals                         |
| 13. Pentaerythritol  |  |   |
| 14. Phenol and Acetone based chemicals                                     |  |   |
| 15. Paint driers like Nephthenates Bcatoates, Linoleates etc.              |  | Fine chemicals including Photographic Chemicals |
| 16. Chemicals recovered from waste streams/                                |  | Miscellaneous                                   |



solid wastes/gaseous emissions generated  
in the manufacturing process of the company

Chemicals

17. Chemicals obtained as co-products or by/products
28. Computer Software Industry
29. *Drugs Industry*
1. Aspirin
  2. Digoxin
  3. Hydrochlorothiazide
  4. Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide
  5. Thiacetazone
  6. Tolbutamide
  7. PAS Acid
  8. PAS Sodium
  9. Calcium PAS
  10. Calcium B. PAS

Para Amino  
Salicylic  
Acid (PAS)  
and Salts

- |                                 |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 11. Chloramphenicol             | 20. Halothane        |
| 12. Amodiaquine                 | 21. Thiopental       |
| 13. Chloroquine                 | 22. Lidocaine        |
| 14. Diethyl Carbamazine Citrate | 23. Procaine         |
| 15. Frusemide                   | 24. Nitrous Oxide    |
| 16. Phthalyl Trinitrate         | 25. Ibuprofen        |
| 17. Phthalyl Sulphathiazole     | 26. Chlorpheniramine |
| 18. Predinsolene                | 27. Epinphrine       |
| 19. Ether Anaesthetic           | 28. Mebendazole      |

- |   |                |  |
|---|----------------|--|
| 29. <b>Bephenium Naphthoate</b>               | <b>Hydroxy</b> | 52. <b>Chlorhexidine</b>                             |
| 30. <b>Metronidazole</b>                      |                | 53. <b>Cetrimide</b>                                 |
| 31. <b>Ampicillin</b>                         |                | 54. <b>Parachlore Metaxyleneol</b>                   |
| 32. <b>Sulphamethaxazole</b>                  |                | 55. <b>Promethazine</b>                              |
| 33. <b>Trimethoprin</b>                       |                | 56. <b>Dexamethasone</b>                             |
| 34. <b>Erythromycin</b>                       |                | 57. <b>EthinyI Oestradiol</b>                        |
| 35. <b>Ethambutol</b>                         |                | 58. <b>Norethisterone</b>                            |
| 36. <b>Pyrazinamide</b>                       |                | 59. <b>Glybenclamide</b>                             |
| 37. <b>Griseofulvin</b>                       |                | 60. <b>Chlorpropamide</b>                            |
| 38. <b>Hydroxy Cobalamine/Cyanecobalamina</b> |                | 61. <b>Neostigmine</b>                               |
| 39. <b>Dextran</b>                            |                | 62. <b>Suxamethonium (Succinyl Choline Chloride)</b> |
| 40. <b>Isosorbide Dinitrate</b>               |                | 63. <b>Ergometrine/Methyl Ergometrine</b>            |
| 41. <b>Propranolol</b>                        |                | 64. <b>Oxytocin</b>                                  |
| 42. <b>Verapamil</b>                          |                | 65. <b>Amitriptyline</b>                             |
| 43. <b>Hydrallazine</b>                       |                | 66. <b>Imipramine</b>                                |
| 44. <b>Methyl Dope</b>                        |                | 67. <b>Triluoperazine</b>                            |
| 45. <b>Neomycin</b>                           |                | 68. <b>Aminophylline/Theophylline</b>                |
| 46. <b>Bacitracin</b>                         |                | 69. <b>Salbutamol</b>                                |
| 47. <b>Betamethasone</b>                      |                | 70. <b>Ephedrine</b>                                 |
| 48. <b>Benzyl Benzoate</b>                    |                | 71. <b>Vitamin A</b>                                 |
| 49. <b>Sulphacetamide</b>                     |                | 72. <b>Vitamin D</b>                                 |
| 50. <b>Pilocarpine</b>                        |                | 73. <b>Vitamin.C</b>                                 |
| 51. <b>Homatropine</b>                        |                | 74. <b>Pantothenates</b>                             |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>75. Ferrous Salts</p> <p>76. Chlorpromazines</p> <p>77. Hydroxyellinl theophylline</p> <p>78. Doxyccycline</p> <p>79. Diazepam</p> <p>80. Cephalexin</p> <p>81. Cephradine</p> <p>82. Cephaloridine</p> <p>30. Wire drawing Industry</p> <p>31. Automobile Tyres and Tubes Industry</p> | <p>11. Process equipment for utilisation of Recycling of wastes</p> <p>12. Chemical Process Plants</p> <p>13. Machinery for chemical Industry as listed below:—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i. Rupture Discs</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii. Special Pneumatic Calibrators</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">iii. Karbate Pumps</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">iv. Centrifugal Gas Compressors</p> <p>14. Air Compressors</p> <p>15. Industrial Valves</p> <p>16. Dairy Industry equipment, namely Homogenisers</p> <p>17. Machine Tools</p> <p>18. Tool Room Products</p> <p>19. Industrial Machinery for drilling and production of Mineral Oil/ natural gas</p> <p>20. Mechanised Sailing Vessels upto 10,000 DWT for units with capacity for meeting the requirements of the Oil Industry in particular</p> <p>21. Sponge Iron and Pelletisation</p> <p>22. Stem turbines of and below 20MW and mini and micro hydel system/equipment</p> <p>23. Power and distribution transformers, power capacitors and switch gears</p> |
|--|--|

#### STATEMENT-II

*Part-I (Appendix-I Industries delicensed for location in any of the centrally declared backward areas)*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Pig Iron</p> <p>2. Castings and Forgings</p> <p>3. Alternate Energy Devices and Systems</p> <p>4. Transmission Line Towers</p> <p>5. Electrical Motors with Starters</p> <p>6. Internal Combustion Engines</p> <p>7. Electronic Components</p> <p>8. Automotive Components, Spares and Ancillaries</p> <p>9. Pollution Control Equipment</p> <p>10. Process Pumps</p> | <p>21. Sponge Iron and Pelletisation</p> <p>22. Stem turbines of and below 20MW and mini and micro hydel system/equipment</p> <p>23. Power and distribution transformers, power capacitors and switch gears</p> |
|---|---|

24. Diesel generating sets gases
25. Electronic Components (c) Tonnage plant for manufacture of industrial gases
26. Industrial Machinery
27. Plastic moulded goods
28. (a) Jigs, fixtures, tools and dies of specialised types and crossland tooling
- (b) Engineering production aids such as cutting and farming tools, patterns and dies and mining tool
29. Water pumps beyond 10 cms based on internal combustion engines
30. High technology reproduction and multiplication equipment
31. Word Processors
32. Electronics cash registers/invoicing machines
33. Dictaphone
34. Micro-filming/mico fich readers
35. Surgical instruments—sterilizers, incubators and the like
36. Watermeters, steam meters, electricity meter and the like
37. Scientific instruments
38. Medical gases
39. (a) Refrigerant gases like liquid nitrogen, carbondioxide etc. in large volumes
- (b) Argon and other rare
40. Writing, Printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residue, waste and bagasse
41. Cotton seed linter pulp
42. Vegetable oils, namely:—
- (a) Solvent extraction of oil/oil cakes from minor seeds excluding cotton seeds; and
- (b) Rice bran oil
43. Detergents of ISI standards
44. Refractors and furnace lining bricks
45. H.T. Insulators
46. Graphite Ceramics
47. Gypsum boards, wall boards and the like
48. Canned fruit and vegetable products, protein and processed foods, vegetable based weaning goods, marine products and cattle feed
49. Automobile tyre and Tubes Industry.
- Part-II (Non-Appendix-I industries delicensed for location in category 'A' backward districts)*
1. Steel Structural
2. CLS Lamps

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>3. Cycles</p> <p>4. Agricultural implements</p> <p>5. Hand tools and small tools other than those covered under Entry No. 28 of Part-I.</p> <p>6. Pressure cooker, cutlery and steel furniture</p> <p>7. Lanterns of all types</p> <p>8. Fuel efficient stoves</p> <p>9. Waterpumps beyond 10 cms based on electric motors</p> <p>10. Industrial Sewing machines</p> <p>11. Multiplication and reproduction equipment other than those covered under entry no 30 of part I.</p> <p>12. cash registers/invoicing machines other than those covered under entry no 32 of Part I.</p> <p>13. Weighing machines other than electronic types</p> <p>14. Mathematical surveying and drawing instruments</p> <p>15. Industrial gases other than those covered under entry no-39 of Part I.</p> <p>16. Soap cosmetics, perfumery and toilet preparations</p> <p>17. Leather goods</p> <p>18. Surgical and medical rubber products</p> | <p>19. Glassware</p> <p>20. Chinaware, pottery and sanitary-ware</p> <p>21. Tiles</p> <p>22. Insulating boards</p> <p>23. Printing, including litho printing (without any locational constraints)</p> <p>[ Translation ]</p> <p><b>Declaration of Pratapgarh in Chittorgarh District as Industrially Backward</b></p> <p>46. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:</p> <p>(a) the names of the districts in Tribal Sub-Plan areas which have not been declared industrially backward;</p> <p>(b) whether any sub-divisions under Tribal sub-plan areas are proposed to be declared as industrially backward separately, and</p> <p>(c) if so, whether Government propose to declare the Adivasi-dominated Pratapgarh sub-division in Chittorgarh district as industrially backward?</p> <p><b>THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH):</b> (a) to (c). Based on the criteria laid down by Planning Commission, the districts identified as industrially backward are given in the Statement below. This includes tribal districts/areas. As District Chittorgarh did not fulfil the criteria, it was not declared as industrially backward. At present, there is no proposal to declare any more Districts as industrially backward.</p> |
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## STATEMENT

### *List of Industrially Backward Districts in the Country*

1.	Andhra Pradesh (14)	—	Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ongole, Srikakulam and Warangal.
2.	Bihar (18)	—	Bhagalpur, Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Palamau, Purnea, Saharsa, Santhal, Parganas, Saran, Nalanda, Auranganbad, Nawadah, Gaya, Bhojpur, Begusarai, Monghyr, Khagaria, and Madhepur.
3.	Gujarat (11)	—	Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Surendernagar & Dang.
4.	Haryana (4)	—	Bhiwani, Hissar, Jind and Mohindergarh.
5.	Kerala (7)	—	Alleppey, Cannanore, Malapuram, Trichur, Trivandrum, Wynad & Idukki.
6.	Karnataka (11)	—	Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hasan, Mysore, North Kanara, Raichur, South Kanara and Tumkur.
7.	Madhya Pradesh (36)	—	Balaghat, Bastar, Betul, Bilaspur, Bhind, Chhatarpur,

			Chindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dhar, Dewas, Guna, Hos- hangabad, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Panna, Raigarh, Raipur, Ra- jandgaon, Rajgarh, Raisen, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Seoni, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Surguja, Tikamgarh, Vidisha, and New Sehore Distt.
8.	Maharashtra (14)	—	Aurangabad, Bhandara, Bhir, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Colaba, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Nanded, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Yeotmal and Gadchiroli.
9.	Orissa (8)	—	Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Phulbani.
10.	Punjab (5)	—	Bhatinda, Ferozepur, Gurudaspur, Hosiarpur and San- gur.
11.	Rajasthan (16)	—	Alwar, Banswara, Bhilwara, Barmer, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur.
12.	Tamil Nadu (9)	—	Dharmapuri, Kanyakumari, Madhurai, North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, South Arcot, Thanjavur, Tiruchira- palli and Pudikkottai District.
13.	Uttar Pradesh (41)	—	Almora, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandshahr, Chamoli, Deoria, Etah,

Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhans, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rai Bareilly, Rampur, Unnao, Uttar Kashi, Kanpur, Dehat, Pauri, Gawal, Tehri Garhwal, Dehradun & Nainital, Shahajahanpur, Sitapur and Sultanpur.

14.	West Bangal (13)	—
15.	Assam	—
16.	Himachal Pradesh	—
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
18.	Manipur	—
19.	Meghalaya	—
20.	Nagaland	—
21.	Sikkim	—
22.	Tripura	—

Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Coach Behar, Darjeeling, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Makda, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Purulia and West Dinajpur.

Entire State

Entire State

Entire State

Entire State

Entire State

Entire State

Entire State

Entire State



23.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	Entire State
24.	Goa	—	Entire State
25.	Mizoram	—	Entire State
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	Entire U.T.
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	Entire U.T.
28.	Daman & Diu	—	Entire U.T.
29.	Pondicherry	—	Entire U.T.
30.	Lakshadweep	—	Entire U.T.

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**Note :** The district/area would include the district/area as it existed on 1.10.70 prior to its reorganization Areas carved out of these district thereafter continued to be industrially backward.

[English]

**Improvement in the Service of Goa-Delhi Express**

47. PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the public response to the newly started Goa-Delhi Express;

(b) whether Government have received any suggestions to improve the service; and

(c) if so, the action proposed by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The occupation of Goa-Delhi Express is satisfactory.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The suggestions made are regarding provision of Pantry Car, stoppage at some more stations enroute, enhancement of quota at Satara, allotment of quota at Sanvordem and provision of a connecting train service from Kolhapur to Miraj for Goa Express. While the suggestions regarding the enhancement of quota at Satara and allotment of quota at Sanvordem have been implemented, it is not feasible to provide other facilities at present.

**Air Service in Trivandrum by Emirates**

48. SHRISURESHKODIKKUNNIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Gulf countries have requested to Government of India for permission of air service to Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have given permission for air service in Trivandrum to Emirates;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (e). States of Qatar, Bahrain and U.A.E. had approached Government of India for permitting their designated airlines to operate flights from/to Trivandrum. This was, however, not allowed because Trivandrum is not available as a point of call to the aforesaid carriers under the existing bilateral air services arrangements.

**Air Flight from Bombay to Kerala**

49. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passengers traveled by air from Bombay to Kerala during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively;

(b) the number out of them who came from abroad;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the number of flights to the airports in Kerala; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the facilities for more aircrafts to land day and night at Cochin, Trivandrum and Calicut airports?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). In so far as Indian Airlines is concerned, the number of passengers who travelled from Bombay to Kerala on the sectors operated by it and the

number of passengers out of them who came from abroad during the year 1987-88 to 1989-90, was as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of passengers travelled</i>	<i>No. of passengers who came from abroad</i>
1	2	3
1987-88	2,14,623	1,08,414
1988-89	2,25,731	1,05,574
1989-90	2,25,819	1,06,057

Vayudoot does not operate any flight between Bombay and Kerala. As regards, Air India, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) In so far as Indian Airlines is concerned, it has no plans to increase the number of flights to the points in Kerala. Due to capacity shortage, Vayudoot is also not in a position to step up the existing frequency or to operate new services. As regards Air India, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) Both Calicut and Trivandrum airports are suitable for night operations and adequate facilities already exist at these airports. Extension and strengthening of apron and taxi-track at Cochin airport are being taken up.

[*Translation*]

#### **Modernisation of Railway Stations**

50. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken a decision two years back to modernise certain railway stations; if so, the number thereof

and the criteria adopted for their selection;

(b) whether Faizabad and Ayodhya railway stations also fall in the said category of stations under the said criteria;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to modernise these stations; and

(d) the details of the plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the decision of the Government, zonal Railways were advised to select stations to be developed into model stations, at suitable locations like Zonal Railway Headquarters, Divisional Headquarters, State Capitals, District Headquarters, important junctions and other places of specific importance. Based on the recommendations of Zonal Railways, 67 stations were selected to be developed as Model Stations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Renovation of stations including modernisation is a continuous process. Works in this regard are undertaken as and when necessitated by increase

in level of traffic, subject to the availability of funds and relative needs of other stations.

[English]

**Demands of Category II Officers of N.R.**

**51. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations regarding demands of Category II Officers of Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Demands of Officers of various Zonal Railways are received through their Central Federation, Indian Railway Promotee Officers Federation, from time to time, which are examined and action is initiated accordingly.

(b) The Main Demand of Indian Railway Class II Officers, including those of Northern Railway are:—

- i) Abolition of discrimination between Group A and Group B Officers in the matter of pay scales and promotion prospects i.e. equal pay for equal work;
- ii) Restructuring of Group 'B' (Class II) Gazetted cadre of the Indian Railways and career planning for them;
- iii) Restoration of Concordance Table for the purpose of fixation of pay;
- iv) Implementation of recommendations under Para 23.11 of the

Fourth Central Pay Commission by way of giving effective share against the Group A cadre strength, and

v) Removal of anomalies in the matter of allotment of scales of Group B and highest Group C cadre.

(c) All these issues have been examined from time to time and the position has been apprised to the Federation.

[Translation]

**Purchase of Sub-Standard Material by D.E.S.U.**

**52. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding purchase of sub-standard material by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted by Government in this regard;

(c) whether any action has been taken against those involved therein;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (e). In response to certain complaints received by the DESU regarding the purchase of sub-standard material, its Vigilance Department is conducting an inquiry into the whole affair. Action against the delinquent officials, if any,

would depend upon the findings of the Inquiry.

### **Increase in Royalty on Coal**

53. SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of coal in metric tonnes produced in coal mines of Bihar every year;

(b) the rate of royalty per metric tonne paid by Union Government to the Government of Bihar;

(c) whether royalty on other minerals have been increased whereas royalty on coal has not been increased; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Coal production from coal mines in Bihar during the last 5 years was as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (figures in million tonnes)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1985-86	54.32
1986-87	59.07
1987-88	64.47
1988-89	66.95
1989-90	63.88

(b) Rates of royalty on various grades of coal fixed by the Central Government effective from 13.2.1981 are given in the statement below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The rates of royalty on coal have not been revised in view of the imposition of much higher cesses/levies on coal by some State Governments including Bihar.

## STATEMENT

*Rates of Royalty on Coal Effective From 13.2.1981*

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(i) Group I Coals :

(a) Coking Coal

Steel Grade I

Seven rupees only per tonne

Steel Grade II

Washery Grade I

(b) Hand picked Coal produced in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

(ii) Group II Coals :

(a) Coking Coal Washery Grade II

Coking Coal Washery Grade III

(b) Semi-coking coal Grade I

Six rupees and fifty paise only per tonne

Semi-coking coal Grade II

(c) Non-coking coal Grade A

Non-coking coal Grade B

- (d) Ungraded R.O.M. Coal Produced in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagland.

(iii) Group III Coals :

(a) Coking Coal Washery Grade IV

Five rupees and fifty paise only per tonne

(b) Non-coking coal Grade C

(iv) Group IV Coals :

Non-coking coal Grade D

Four rupees and thirty paise only per tonne

Non-coking coal Grade E

(v) Group V Coals :

Non-coking coal Grade F

Two rupees and fifty paise only per tonne

Non-coking coal Grade G

(vi) Group VI Coals :

Coal produced in Andhra Pradesh  
(Singareni Collieries Company Limited)

Five rupees only per tonne

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**Explanation:—**For the purpose of this item the specification of each such grade of coal shall be as prescribed under clause 3 of the Colliery Control Order, 1945.



[English]

### Conversion of Ghazipur-Jaunpur Rail Line

54. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convert Ghazipur-Jaunpur (via Aunrihar) meter gauge railway line into broad gauge to improve the situation of transport and attract the entrepreneurs;

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

(c) if not, the alternative steps Government propose to take to improve rail transport in the area?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Only Aunrihar-Ghazipur-Chhapra MG section has

been approved for conversion to BG. In this area Varanasi-Bhatni MG has been converted to BG and opened recently. This should considerably improve railway facilities in the area.

### Industrial Growth Centres in Jammu and Kashmir

55. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned some industrial growth centres in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) the funds sanctioned for these industrial growth centres and the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the New Growth Centre Scheme Government have sanctioned two growth centres in Jammu and Kashmir, which are as below:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Growth Centre</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
(1)	Sambha	Jammu
(2)	Canderbal	Sri Nagar

Central Government have not released funds for any growth centre sanctioned under this scheme including those in J & K so far.

[Translation]

### Shifting of Coal Headquarters in Bihar

56. SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the headquarters of coal

industry in Bihar is outside that State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to shift it to Bihar and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). Most of the nationalised coal mines in Bihar are man-

aged by Central Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited with headquarters in Bihar at Ranchi and Dhanbad respectively. A few nationalised coal mines in Bihar are also under Eastern Coalfields Limited with headquarters at Sanatoria (West Bengal). All these three coal companies are subsidiaries of Coal India Limited which is a holding company with headquarters at Calcutta.

In addition to these three subsidiaries mentioned above, there are four other subsidiaries of Coal India Limited namely Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited with headquarters at Ranchi, Western Coalfields Limited with headquarters at Nagpur, South Eastern Coalfields Limited with headquarters at Bilaspur and Northern Coalfields Limited with headquarters at Singrauli.

At present there is no proposal to shift the headquarters of Coal India Limited from Calcutta to any other place.

[English]

**Taking over of Railway Computerisation from Computer Maintenance Corporation Ltd.**

57. SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:  
SHRI SHANKERSINH  
VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to take over the task of computerisation of the railway passenger reservation system from the Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the precise advantage likely to accrue to the Railways in taking over the work from

the Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). CMC are maintaining the four Passenger Reservation Systems at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. At the fifth location, viz., Secunderabad, hardware is being maintained by ECIL, a Public Sector undertaking and software by CRIS (Centre for Railway Information Systems). As a long term policy, Railways would like to have 'In house' maintenance of software which provides greater flexibility in carrying out modifications to software and is also likely to be more economical.

**Setting up of Gas Based Power Plants in Maharashtra**

58. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:  
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of project reports submitted to Union Government by Maharashtra Government for setting up more gas based power plants in State;

(b) whether these schemes have been approved and whether the required natural gas would be made available for the projects from the offshore oilfields near Bombay; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The details of the Project Reports for setting up more gas-based power plants in the State of Maharashtra received from the State authorities and their present status are given in the statement below.

**STATEMENT**

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project and capacity</i>	<i>Date of receipt in CEA</i>	<i>Present Status</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Trombay GTCC TPS (1x120 MW GT+1x60MW ST) Greater Bombay	Jan., 1990	The scheme has been found to be techno-economically in order by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The scheme could be accorded formal techno-economic clearance after all the necessary clearances such as clearance for environmental angle, State Pollution Control Board and Civil Aviation have been obtained by the Project authorities.
2.	Dhabol GTCC (4X120 MW GT+2X140MW ST) District-Ratnagiri	March, 1989	The scheme are under examination in the CEA in
3.	Uran GTCC Extension Stage-I & II (2x130 MW GT+1X150 MW ST)	June, 1990	consultation with the other appraising agencies and could be considered for techno-economic clearances after the requisite

Sl.No.	Name of the Project and capacity	Date of receipt in CEA	Present Status
1	2	3	4
4.	Dhabol Gas based TPS Unit I & II (2x500MW) District Ratnagiri	Sept., 1988	inputs have been tied up and necessary clearances have become available.
5.	Thakuruli Gas based TPS Unit I & II (2x210 MW)	Sept., 1988	MSEB had been advised on 23.2.89 that use of gas in conventional gas fired boilers is less efficient and hence not economical. The gas availability for the schemes is not confirmed. The schemes have been returned to the State authorities.
6.	Uran Gas Turbine Stage-III (8x108 MW)	June, 1984	This scheme was returned to the State Electricity Board in January, 1986 as the availability of gas was not confirmed.

**Findings of Special Team in Supreme Court Drug Cases**

59. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR:  
SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether review of the findings of the Special Team appointed by his Ministry have since been completed in the Supreme Court Drug Cases; and

(b) if so, the details of the earlier findings and the revised findings?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The review undertaken so far is based on the available data. The amounts so assessed would undergo further changes once the complete details are made available by the Companies involved in the Supreme Court case. Details as asked for are given in the Statement below.

**STATEMENT**

*(Rupees in lakhs)*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Tentative amount assessed by the Special Team upto 31.12.1983</i>	<i>Tentative amount assessed upto 31.12.1983 after review</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	M/s. Pfizer Limited.	48.21	87.61
2.	M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd.	389.06	536.91
3.	M/s. Hoechst (India) Ltd.	458.10	2491.05
4.	M/s. Anil Starch Products Ltd.	11.61*	11.61
5.	M/s. John Wyeth (India) Ltd.	133.45	173.02
	M/s. Geoffrey Manners	28.37	28.27
6.	M/s. Ethnor Limited	8.15	10.19

(Rupees in lakhs)

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Tentative amount assessed by the Special Team upto 31.12.1983</i>	<i>Tentative amount assessed upto 31.12.1983 after review</i>
1	2	3	4
7.	M/s. S.G. Pharmaceuticals	114.30*	205.36
8.	M/s. Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	15.59*	37.97
9.	M/s. Merind Ltd.	138.79*	781.58
10.	M/s. Franco Indian Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	11.02	14.02
	M/s. Griffon Ltd.		

\* Assessed but not communicated to the company.

**Flinging of Natural Gas**

60. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:  
SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:  
SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:  
SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE:

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

(a) the estimated volument and value of natural gas being flared annually and its percentage to total production in the country;

(b) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has made and serious efforts in recent months to put an end to the flaring of natural gas and utilise the same in different sectors;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the impediments, if any, faced by the Commission;

(d) whether Government have formulated any estimates recently about the investments required in power, fertiliser and petrochemical projects for utilisation of natural gas presently flared by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether Government have recently issued any directions to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission not to flare any additional gas without its permission; and

(g) if so, the objectives behind the directions issued?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The estimated volume of gas currently flared is about 17 million

cubic metres per day which is about 34 per cent of its production. The economic value of gas so flared has been estimated to be about Rs. 1800 crores a year based on the imputed value of gas at Rs. 2768 per 1000 cubic metres.

(b) and (c). ONGC have prepared a project for setting up additional facilities for compression and transportation of associated gas in the Bombay Offshore area. This project is estimated to cost about Rs. 2002 crores, and is currently under consideration of Government. It is proposed that with the implementation of this project flaring of gas would be stopped in the Bombay Offshore region by 1993-94. ONGC is also currently implementing schemes for augmenting compression capacity and pipelines in the Western Onshore area which are expected to eliminate flaring of gas in this region by December 1991.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Based on the assumption that gas usage would rise to 98 MMSCMD by 1994-95, if requisite investments are made in the development of oil and gas fields and in facilities for processing, compressing and transporting gas, it is estimated that an investment of approximately Rs. 25,000 crores would need to be made on downstream projects in the power, fertilizer, petrochemical and steel sectors.

(f) and (g). Recently ONGC have been advised that flaring of natural gas beyond the unavoidable minimum quantity should not be allowed in respect of new projects unless prior approval of the Government is taken in this regard. The objective is to avoid wastage of this valuable non-renewable source of energy.

**Rehabilitation of Ranjlt Sagar Dam  
Oustees**

61. SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Ranjit Sagar Dam oustees have been allotted land for rehabilitation purposes;

(b) if not, the action propose to be taken in this regard; and

(c) when the oustees are likely to be given the land compensation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The rehabilitation plan of Ranjit Sagar Dam oustees is under finalisation.

[*Translation*]

### **Modernisation of Coal Mines**

62. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating a plan to increase production of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any scheme to modernise the coal mines is under consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The Working Group on Coal and Lignite for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) has projected coal production at 310.31 million tonnes in the year 1994-95. This production is to be achieved from existing mines, mines under development as well as mines to be developed under new projects during the Eighth Plan period.

The modernisation of coal mines both opencast and underground is a continuous process. Measures already taken up include deployment of higher capacity draglines,

shovels, dumpers and drills in opencast mines and roof bolting, continuous miners, powered support longwall systems, multislicing, blasting gallery and hydraulic mining etc. in underground mines. Communications are also being improved through progressive introduction of electronics in the coal mines. These measures are primarily directed towards improving productivity and increasing efficiency.

[*English*]

### **Production of Kerosene and Diesel from Natural Gas**

63. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Scientists have invented the production of kerosene and diesel from natural gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the further steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). The conversion of natural gas to kerosene and diesel involves the following stages:—

- i) Natural gas to Methanol
- ii) Methanol to olefins
- iii) Olefins to middle distillates, viz., kerosene and diesel.

The National Chemical Laboratory, Pune, has developed catalysts for converting Methanol to Olefins and Olefins to Kerosene and Diesel. Conversion of natural gas to methanol is a well established process.

In order to prove the catalysts developed by the MCL on commercial basis, it has been proposed to set up a pilot plant at BPCL Refinery, Bombay, jointly by the National Chemical Laboratory, BPCL and Davy Power Gas India Pvt. Ltd. The cost of the pilot plant is estimated to be Rs. 6 crores and the capacity would be one ton per day of kerosene and diesel.

**Soviet Assistance for Bakreshwar Thermal Project**

64. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:  
SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:  
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet assistance for the Bakreshwar Thermal Project in West Bengal has been made available to West Bengal Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Soviet assistance for the Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project will be released to the West Bengal Government after the final contract is signed with the Soviet authorities on the basis of the detailed project report including prices, which are under preparation by the concerned Soviet agencies.

[*Translation*]

**Extension of Maharashtra Express**

65. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have con-

ducted a survey to assess the need and to meet the public demand for extending Maharashtra Express beyond Nagpur upto Gondia;

(b) whether representations have been received in this regard and action taken thereon; and

(c) whether his Ministry is reconsidering its earlier decisions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). There have been demands for extension of Kolhapur-Nagpur Maharashtra Express to/from Gondia which have been examined but not found feasible for implementation due to operational constraints and lack of resources.

[*English*]

**Energy from Industrial Wastes**

66. SHRI KALP NATH RAI:  
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO  
BRAHMBHATT:  
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:  
SHRI GANGA CHARAN  
LODHI:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat is providing cooking gas to 350 families for eight hours daily in Maithon villages by using urban, rural and industrial wastes;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to go ahead with this scheme by setting up more such plants for generating gas and electricity in other States also; and

(c) if so, the details of the plans pro-

posed, State-wise and the cost thereof in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir. The Community Biogas Plant set up at Maithan village, Mehsana District, in Gujarat provides biogas for cooking by 350 families for 6-8 hours daily. The biogas plant is operated using animal dung.

(b) Yes, Sir. A scheme is already in existence to instal community and institutional biogas plants at potential sites throughout the country. However, the size of the plant and the number of beneficiaries depend upon the quantity of wastes, primarily animal dung and night soil, available in a village or institution. These biogas plants provide gas primarily for cooking and water pumping. Surplus gas is used for generation of electricity, depending upon the site specific requirements.

(c) It has been proposed to set up 900 plants with partial financial assistance from Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 crores has been proposed for this activity during VIII Plan. State-wise targets are not assigned for this programme, as the number of plants set up in any State would depend upon the techno-economically viable sites identified by the concerned state or its implementing Agency.

[*Translation*]

#### **Requirement and Availability of Power in Delhi**

67. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total consumption of power in Delhi and the extent of power generated through its own sources;

(b) whether Government contemplate to take any steps to meet power shortage in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) The present average consumption of power in Delhi is about 26 million units per day. The daily generation from the DESU's own sources, including the Badarpur Thermal Power Station in the Central Sector is about 17 million units. The balance is met by drawl from the Northern Grid.

(b) and (c). With a view to augment the generating capacity of Delhi, the 2 x 67.5 MW Rajghat Thermal Replacement Units have been commissioned recently. Installation of 3 x 30 MW Waste Heat Recovery Units at the existing Gas Turbines and setting up of a 800 MW combined cycle Gas-based power project at Bawana are also envisaged, subject to the availability of resources and other inputs. Delhi would also get its share from the 840 MW National Capital Thermal Power Project being set up at Dadri by the National Thermal Power Corporation. Installation of a 400 KV transmission ring around Delhi, augmentation of 200 KV transmission and distribution network and the construction of Rihand-Dadri HVDC line are in progress, which will also help in meeting the future growth of load in Delhi.

[*English*]

#### **Tidal Power Project in Gulf of Kutch**

68. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the techno-economic evaluation of feasibility report for tidal power

project in Gulf of Kutch together with the potentiality of the tidal power in the country;

(b) the details of results of the ground survey to transfer the revised alignment;

(c) whether specialised drilling vessel is available with government and is being used for investigation/tests involving under-water core drilling in the Hansthal creek; and

(d) if so, the details of the progress made?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The techno-economic evaluation of the Feasibility Report for Kutch Tidal Power Project was carried out in 1988-89. The Central Electricity Authority feel that certain additional investigations should be carried out to form a more realistic estimate of the cost of the project. The economic tidal power potential in the country identified so far is 8000-9000 MW.

(b) The work regarding ground survey to transfer the revised alignment has been carried out by Survey of India. The results of these investigations are, however, awaited from this agency.

(c) and (d). A specialised drilling vessel

is available in India and is at present deployed with Indian Oil Corporation for supply of bunkers to foreign ships. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals have been requested to release this vessel for undertaking under water core drilling works in Hansthal creek from October-November, 1990 for about three to four months.

#### Corporation for Konkan Railway

69. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formed Konkan Railway Corporation;

(b) if so, the initial capital outlay and the percentage of share of Union Government and the respective State Governments; and

(c) the amount proposed to be raised through bonds?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The equity capital of the Corporation will be Rs. 250 crores and the share of the Union Government and the States is as under:—

Union Government	51%	Rs. 128 Crores
Maharashtra	22%	Rs. 55 Crores
Karnataka	15%	Rs. 37 Crores
Goa	6%	Rs. 15 Crores
Kerala	6%	Rs. 15 Crores

(c) About Rs. 950 crores.

[*Translation*]

**New Train between Delhi and Meerut**

70. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether to meet the demand of the people Government propose to start a new train on Delhi-Meerut rail line;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted by Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Target for Electrification of Tracks**

71. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL:  
SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the identified routes electrified till the end of 1989 as against the target, if any;

(b) whether it is a fact that Railway electrification targets have been considerably scaled down and if so, the new targets fixed and the routes proposed to be electrified; and

(c) the reasons for scaling down the electrification targets?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) 9252 route kms. out of 12268 kms. of identified routes representing 75.42% have been electrified till the end of 1989-90 as against a target of 78.58%.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Representation from Indian Drug Manufacturing Association**

72. PROF. GANESH KAPSE:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association and the Organisation of Pharmaceutical Producers of India, Bombay in March, 1990 alongwith some concrete suggestions therein; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation contained various suggestions of the Industry associations in connection with the review of Drug Policy, 1986, which is currently on. These suggestions, *inter-alia* cover a number of issues such as incentives to promote export of bulk drugs and quality control, review of items reserved for the public sector, rationalisation and simplification of DPCO, 1987, ratio parameters, R&D etc. These are being

taken into account in the process of review.

### **Rail Accidents**

73. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents occurred during the last three years and the number of passengers died;

(b) the amount of compensation given to each of the victims of rail accidents; and

(c) the number of dependents of railway employees given employment on compassionate grounds during that period?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) There were a total of 1689 train accidents during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90. 389 passengers lost their lives in these accidents.

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

### **Discovery of Natural Gas in West Champaran, Bihar**

74. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether natural gas has been struck at Joga-Patti test site of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in West Champaran, Bihar; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make the natural gas available for commercial use and for setting up of gas based power station there?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Tuticorin Power Station of Tamil Nadu**

76. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether poor coal supply has hit Tuticorin Power Station in Tamil Nadu recently; and

(b) if so, details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Due to adequate initial stocks of coal at the Tuticorin Thermal Power Station, the recent drop in the linked coal supplies has not so far resulted in the reduction of the power generation.

[ *Translation* ]

### **Production of Motor Vehicles**

77. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decrease in the production of motor vehicles during the year 1990;

(b) if so, the categories of motor vehicles in respect of which there has been marked decrease in production and the reasons for fall in production;

(c) the details of the production of motor vehicles during the last six months; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check the decreasing trend in production of motor vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The production of all the categories of vehicles except-

ing too-wheelers has shown a rising trend as would be evident from the following produc-

tion figures:—

1989	1990 (January—May)	
1	2	3 (January to May)
Passenger Cars	73,623	76,508
Medium and Heavy Commercial Vehicles	31,887	39,049
Light Commercial Vehicles	19,150	23,546
Two-wheelers	7,37,636	6,87,844
Three-wheelers	37,562	39,594
Jeep-type Vehicles	14,717	17,693

Source: Production and Sale data for May, 1990 as furnished by the Association of Indian Automobile Manufacturers.

The production of two-wheelers received a temporary set-back due to labour unrest and stoppage of production in some of the units for some time.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Capital Investment in Uttar Pradesh

78. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested by the Railways per ten lakh persons in the country by the end of Seventh Plan;

(b) whether the amount invested per ten lakh in some States including Uttar Pradesh is less than the national average; and

(c) if so, the measures contemplated for more capital investment in the Railway sector in Uttar Pradesh during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES). (a) to (c). The average investment per ten lakh of population by the penultimate year of the VII Plan would be approximately Rs. 25.16 crores.

Railway investment plans are aimed at development of an integrated transport network to meet the rail transport demand of different regions. Plans are not drawn State-wise nor are figures of investment compiled State-wise.

[English]

#### Supply of SKO to Tripura

79. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of SKO to Tripura has been considerably reduced resulting in acute shortage of SKO; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). There has been no reduction in the supply of SKO to Tripura. However, due to severe constraint of foreign exchange resources, incremental allocation of SKO to all States has been reduced for the Monsoon block this year by agreeing to only 4% rate of growth as compared to 7% agreed to for the corresponding period last year.

[ Translation ]

#### **Accident of Goods Trains**

80. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a goods train met with an accident in Loco Shed at Bareilly Junction in June, 1990;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry was conducted into this accident and if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the employees found guilty of this mishap; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

#### **Amount Sanctioned by Planning Commission for Various Projects of NHPC**

81. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 24 April, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 6300 and state:

(a) the details of power projects and the number of projects out of them for which foreign assistance has been sought; and

(b) the names of on going projects of the National Hydel Power Corporation, National Thermal Power Corporation or State Electricity Boards at present with the progress made so far in each case?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The Eighth Plan has not been finalised so far and the details of power projects to be taken up and the outlays for the power programme would be known only after its finalisation and so it is not possible at this stage to indicate the extent to which foreign assistance might need to be availed of. However, details of ongoing externally aided projects targeted for completion in the Eighth Plan period are given in the statement below.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.



## STATEMENT

*Details of ongoing externally aided power projects targetted for commissioning in the Eighth Plan period*

S.No.	Name of Project	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	2	3

### WORLD BANK

1.	Kawas CC	4x100+2x100
2.	Auriya CC	4x112+2x102
3.	National Capital TPP	4x210
4.	Farakka II TPS	2x500
5.	Talcher I	2x500
6.	Chandrapur TPS	2x500
7.	Kerala Power Project	3x60
8.	Karnataka Power Project I	3x40+3x50

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Installed Capacity (MW)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
9.	Karnataka Power Project II	4x60
10.	U.P. Power Project	6x55
11.	Upper Indravati HEP	4x150
12.	Maharashtra Power Project	4x250
13.	Central Transmission Project	1655 ckt Km
14.	Rihand Transmission Project	2596 ckt Km
<b>ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK</b>		
1.	North Madras TPS	2x210
2.	Unchahar Extn. TPS	2x210
3.	Rayalseema TPS	2x210

<i>S No</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Installed Capacity (MW)</i>
1	2	3

## OECE

1	Eastern Gandak HEP	3x5
2	Hirakud Stage III HEP	1x37.5
3	Lower Borpani HEP	2x50
4	Anpara 'B' TPS	2x500
5	Sardar Sarovar HEP	5x50
6	Teesta Canal HEP	9x7.5
7	Kathalguri Gas Turbine	6x30+3x30
8	Srisailem Left Bank HEP	6x150
9	Purulia Pumped Storage (E/S)	875

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Installed Capacity (MW)</i>
1	2	3
10.	Raichur TPS	1x210
11.	Ghatgar Pumped Storage	2x125
12.	Basin Bridge G.T.	4x30
13.	Ujjani HEP	1x12
14.	Gandhar GTCC	613.9
15.	Bhavani Kattalai HEP	6x15
<i>USSR</i>		
1.	Vindhyachal Stage-I STPP	6x210
2.	Vindhyachal Stage-II STPP	2X500
3.	Kahalgaon TPS	4x210

<i>S No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Installed Capacity (MW)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
4	Tehri Hydro Complex	2400
5.	Kayamkulam TPS	2x210
6.	Mangalore TPS	2x210
7.	Marthon RBC TPS	3x210
8.	Bakreshwar TPS	4x210
9.	Vindhyachal-Bina-Nagda Transmission Line	870 ckt Km
<b>SWEDEN</b>		
1	Uri HEP	4x120
<b>FRANCE</b>		
1.	Dulhasti HEP	3x130

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Installed Capacity (MW)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
2.	Yalhanka	6x20
<i>U.K.</i>		
1.	Nagarjunasagar LBC HEP	2x30
<i>CANADA</i>		
1.	Chamera HEP Stage I	3x180
<i>FRG</i>		
1.	Dadri	817
2.	Uran Waste Heat	2x120

**Projects of Himachal Pradesh under Consideration of R.E.C.**

82. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of projects sent by Himachal Pradesh Electricity Board to the Rural Electrification Corporation for approval; and

(b) the action taken by the Corporation on each such project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The Rural Electrification Corporation has so far sanctioned 262 rural electric projects sponsored by the Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board (HPSEB). Only one project of HPSEB for a loan amount of Rs. 53.478 lakhs for installation of 400 solar Photovoltaic panels is pending with the Corporation.

[English]

**Rail Link between India and Bangladesh**

83. SHRI CHITTA BASU. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bangladesh finalised the modalities of reopening the second rail link between Singhabad in India and Rohonpur in Bangladesh;

(b) whether a proposal for such link between Petropole (India) and Benapole (Bangladesh) has been received by Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Modalities for re-opening the rail link between Singhabad (India) and Rohanpur (Bangladesh) are under finalisation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Foreign Industrial Units**

84. SHRI MANJAY LAL:  
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign Industrial Units permitted to set up new industries in the country in collaboration with Indian Industrial Units during the last six months and the extent of foreign investment likely to be made by them;

(b) the number of requests of foreign Industrial Units rejected during the aforesaid period; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The number of approvals granted for foreign collaboration involving foreign equity participation and the extent of foreign equity participation allowed in these cases during the period 1.1.90 to 30.6.90 is as follows:

No. of applications approved	—	115
Amount of foreign equity participation approved	—	Rs. 7504.47 lakhs

(b) and (c). During the period 1.1.90 to 30.6.90, 45 such applications were rejected. The reasons for rejection include availability of indigenous technology, non-priority nature of the industry, high import content, high payment terms, low scale of production, small equity base, absence of transfer of technology etc.

**Compensation for acquisition of Land for Vishrampur Colliery, Madhya Pradesh**

85. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether compensation has been said paid to all the farmers whose lands were acquired for the Vishrampur Colliery in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which compensation will be paid to the remaining land owners?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). 53.270 hectares of land for Bistrampur Colliery of South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. was acquired from 43 persons. The compensation amount for this land was assessed and awarded by the Collector, Surguja Dis. ict. 30 persons have accepted the compensation. The remaining 13 persons have not accepted the compensation amount on the plea that the compensation amount awarded by the Collector is insufficient. Some of these 13 persons and some of those who have already received the compensation, have filed a

petition in the High Court of Jabalpur in December, 1986 for higher payment of compensation. The matter is sub judice. Pending decision of the High Court, the aforesaid 13 persons are at liberty to receive payment as per the award of the Collector.

**Loss in Coal Production**

86. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal production was suffered due to power failure during April, May and June, 1990;

(b) the extent of losses suffered due to loss in production and damages caused to the machinery during the aforesaid period due to failure of power supply; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the period April-June 1990, coal production in the mines in eastern region suffered due to power shortage. On 25th/26th June, 1990, there was a major grid failure in the eastern region, as a result of which power supply to coal mines was seriously affected. The position worsened due to incessant rains in that area. Coal production at 111 working places (ECL-31; BCCL-50; CCL-30) was affected due to drowning since pumping of water was hampered because of power interruptions. The details of loss in coal production during this period are given below:—



(in lakh tonnes)

Month	Loss of production			Total loss
	ECL	BCCL	CCL	
1	2	3	4	5
April, 1990	1.78	0.45	0.45	2.68
May, 1990	2.96	0.45	0.65	4.06
June, 1990	2.75	2.00	1.00	5.75

(c) Some of the remedial steps being taken to improve the power supply to the coal mines are:

- i) Constant monitoring of power supply position and close coordination between CEA, Eastern Regional Electricity Board, DVC, NTPC, BSEB and CIL with a view to supply power to coal companies on priority.
- ii) Additional supply of power to the DVC system from Northern Grid and Orissa.
- iii) Continuous operation of small captive power supply units available with the coal companies.
- iv) The segregation of coal and non-coal supply feeders.

[English]

**Report of Court of Inquiry into Airbus A-320 crash at Bangalore**

87. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Court of inquiry into Bangalore Airbus A-320 crash, has since been submitted;

(b) if so, the details of findings of the inquiry; and

(c) the steps taken in the light of inquiry report?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Applications for Industrial Licences for W.B.**

88. SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences for West Bengal received from 1.12.1989 to 31.7.1990;

(b) how many of them have been disposed of; and

(c) how many letters of intents have been issued out of above applications?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). During the period 1.12.1989 to 31.7.1990, 46 applications for Industrial Licences for West Bengal were received. Of these, 7 applications have been approved and letters of intent granted. Of the remaining 39 applications, 11 have been rejected or otherwise disposed of and 28 applications are at various stages of processing.

**Development of Nasik Airport**

89. DR. DAULAT RAO SONUJI  
AHER:

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a small airport at Nasik (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, whether Government propose to develop it into national airport in view of the growing population and fast industrial growth of Nasik;

(c) the total amount sanctioned and the progress made so far in the extension work of the Nasik airport; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

#### Leakage of Revenue

90. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:  
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO  
BRAHMBHATT.  
SHRI SHANTILAL PU-  
RUSHOTTAM DAS  
PATEL.

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are suffering huge financial loss on account of leakage of railway revenue; due to corruption in Railways;

(b) if so, the estimated annual loss on this account;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard,

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the areas of revenue leakage identified and if not, the reasons therefor,

(e) the steps being taken to check the malpractice and the action taken against persons found responsible for it, and

(f) the estimated amount expected to be fetched by the recent hike in fares and freight charges?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d). There is some leakage of railway revenue due to ticketless travel, carriage of unbooked luggage and parcels, resale/reuse of tickets, sale of fake tickets, underweighting of consignments and non-accountal of catering sales etc. The amount of leakage is not quantifiable. No specific study has been conducted on the subject of leakage of revenue due to these malpractices, but the subject is under constant review and checks.

(e) The steps taken in this regard include measures like frequent inspections; regular ticket checking including massive concentrated checks etc.

Besides, Vigilance Organisation conduct preventive checks in areas where leakage takes place and investigates complaints received from various sources to bring defaulters to book.

While charges, as due, are recovered from the defaulting rail users, in some cases defaulters are also prosecuted.

Action is also taken against erring railway staff in proven cases of misdemeanour.

(f) Rs 847 crores.

#### Upgradation of Bangalore as International Airport

91 SHRI C P MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:  
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to upgrade the Bangalore Airport as an International airport,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since the existing four international airports at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are sufficient to cater to the needs of international traffic the Government is not considering any new proposals.

**Investment made by Private Sector Companies**

92. SHRI NAKUL NAYAK: Will the

Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise, names of the Private Sector Companies that have set up industry in the Seventh Plan in Orissa; and

(b) the amount of investment made by each of those units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). District-wise number of Industrial Licences granted during the Seventh Plan for setting up industries in Orissa (other than those in public sector) and investment proposed therein is furnished below:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>No. of Industrial Licences</i>	<i>Proposed Investment in fixed assets (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Balasore	7	9,868
2.	Bolangir	1	597
3.	Mayurbhanj	1	346
4.	Dhankanal	2	406
5.	Cuttack	4	4,149
6.	Ganjam	2	89
7.	Puri	7	2,127
8.	Sambalpur	2	726
9.	Sundergarh	6	956
10.	District not mentioned	1	1,830

Details, such as name and address of the undertaking, location, item(s) of manufacture and capacity in respect of all Industrial Licences issued are published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

[*Translation*]

### **Development of Alternative Sources of Energy**

93. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made by Government for developing alternative sources of energy in view of the shortage of petrol at present;

(b) whether Government have formulated any concrete programme for exploitation of Solar energy; and

(c) if so, the detailed outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Several programmes for the development and utilisation of alternative sources of energy, such as solar energy, wind energy, biogas, biomass and micro/mini hydel have been undertaken in association with the State Governments/ Nodal Agencies throughout the country.

(b) and (c). The measures taken to encourage the development of solar energy systems, include promotion of research and development, setting up of demonstration and extension programmes, provision of incentives for users and manufacturers of solar energy systems and products, and training of personnel in the use of such systems.

### **Increase in Rate of Royalty**

94. SHRI C.D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has demanded an increase in the rate of royalty on crude oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto; and

(d) when and to what extent the rate of royalty is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The main points made by the Government of Gujarat regarding revision of the rate of royalty were as follows:

(i) The date of revision of royalty should be from 1.4.1987;

(ii) The royalty should be based on intrinsic value of crude oil, determined in terms of market value for final products paid by the consumer, including cess, taxes and levies;

(iii) The revision in the royalty should be made every two years;

(iv) The State Governments should be consulted when the rate of royalty is revised; and

(v) Independent body be appointed for revising the royalty, based on a clear and rational formula.

(c) and (d). After considering the various representations and taking into account

all aspects of the matter, the Government of India had decided to enhance the rate of royalty w.e.f. 1.4.1987. However, the Chief Minister, Gujarat, has requested that the entire question of revision of royalty should be referred to a Committee for further examination. This request is under examination.

[English]

### Registration of Industries in Delhi

95. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new scheme has been introduced to register factories and industrial units in Delhi:

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the date from which it is effective; and

(c) the number of applications for registration which are pending approval as on 30 June, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): (a) and (b). According to Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi have decided to register on adhoc basis the industrial and commercial units on operation as on 31.12.1989 in non-conforming areas within the territorial jurisdiction of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(c) Out of the total of 31616 applications received, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have examined as on 30.6.90 a total of 1074 applications i.e. registration sanctioned in 540 cases and applications rejected in 534 cases.

### Persons Killed in Goods Train Accident

96. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
GAVIT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a goods train rammed into the Gomoh-Garhwa Chopan passenger train near Mangra Railway Station (Dhanbad) on 25 June, 1990;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured;

(c) whether the compensation has since been paid;

(d) the estimated loss of property;

(e) the causes of the accident; and

(f) the action taken by Government against the guilty persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In this accident, 22 persons lost their lives and 62 sustained injuries.

(c) No, Sir. Compensation is to be awarded by the Railway Claims Tribunal bench at Patna. This is a judicial body. The Railway has, however, made payment of Rs. 25,000/- as ex-gratia to the injured passengers and next of kin of dead passengers.

(d) Rs. 1,88,10,450/-.

(e) and (f). The Report of the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Western Circle, who is holding the statutory inquiry into this accident is awaited.

**Delicensing of Photographic Material**

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

(a) whether the Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company Limited has increased the prices of black and white and colour films and paper, medical X-ray films, graphic art films and cine films;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to delicense the manufacture of photographic material; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). Due to increase in raw material costs, exchange rate variation, increase in overheads etc HPF had to revise the selling prices of the following products with effect from 31.3.1990 as follows:—

---

Graphic Arts films	16%
Roll Films/chemicals	10%
Cine Colour Film (Pos.)	11%
Medical X-ray films	9%
Cine (B&W) films	10%
Cine Sound films (Neg)	10%

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At present, there is no move to delicense the photo sensitised goods industry as letters of intent/licences have been issued to various parties for the integrated manufacture of X-ray films, graphic arts films and cine films.

**Development of Alternative Sources of Energy in Villages**

98. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give top priority to the utilization of alternative sources of energy such as bio-gas and solar energy;

(b) the details of schemes being drawn up and implemented to tap such alternative source of energy, particularly, in villages; and

(c) the total quantity of energy expected to be generated from such sources during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Government is already actively supporting several programmes, including R&D, demonstration and extension for utilising alternative sources of energy, such as solar thermal, solar photovoltaic, wind energy, biogas, biomass, etc. These are being implemented in association with the State Governments/Nodal Agencies throughout the country. The programmes are decentralised in nature and are mainly for rural areas.

(c) The estimated potential for generation of electricity is 450 lakh units per annum and estimated fuel savings in terms of equivalent fuel wood saved is 18 lakh tonnes per annum from the installation/implementation of non-conventional energy systems and devices during the current year 1990-91.

[*Translation*]

**Petrol Pumps In North Bihar**

99. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new petrol pumps in flood-affected areas of Supaul, Virpur, Somvarsha, Sourbazar and Bakhtiyapur in Saharsa district of North Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which all these petrol pumps are likely to be opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). The Oil Industry conducts periodic surveys to identify locations for setting up new Retail Outlets. Locations found feasible as per norms are included in the Annual Marketing Plans, in a phased manner. Birpur-Bathnala, and Triveniganj in Saharsa District of North Bihar have been identified for inclusion in the future Marketing Plan.

[English]

#### **Digha-Tamluk Railway Project**

100. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in construction of Digha-Tamluk rail line in West Bengal;

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred so far on this account; and

(c) the time schedule for the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Over all progress 9.20% upto June, 90.

(b) Expenditure incurred Rs. 9.53 crores upto June, 90.

(c). Its completion would depend on availability of resources and the position this project will get in the overall national priorities.

#### **Annual Loss of Electricity in Punjab**

101. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the annual loss of electricity in Punjab during transmission or otherwise and its value;

(b) the steps taken by Government to prevent the loss of electricity in transmission; and

(c) the number of complaints regarding thefts/pilferage of electricity received and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The transmission and distribution losses in Punjab during the year 1989-90 have been assessed at about 18% of the value of the energy generated at the bus bar.

(b) Comprehensive guidelines have been issued to the Power utilities for reducing the losses. These include, inter alia, conducting energy audit for identifying the system elements responsible for excessive losses, installing capacitors to improve the voltage profile, preparation of system improvement schemes for strengthening and improvement of the transmission and distribution systems, installing tamperproof meter boxes to check theft of energy and setting up vigilance squads to detect cases of theft of energy. The theft of energy has been made cognizable offence under the provisions of Section 39 of Indian electricity Act, 1910.

Based on the guidelines the Punjab State Electricity Board (PSEB) have set up



vigilance squads and have been formulating system improvement schemes to strengthen and improve their transmission and distribution systems.

(c) During the year 1989-90, 1377684 installations were checked by the PSEB and 13488 cases of pilferage of energy were detected. Rs. 65.95 lakhs were collected as fine.

#### **Revival of Bengal Potteries Ltd**

102. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some new proposals for the revival of Bengal Potteries Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the details of those proposals and the time by which they are expected of fructify?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The State Govt. has been asked to quickly examine the possibility of setting up a new unit at the same site utilising as much of the existing assets and labour force as possible. The Central Government's existing decision is not to manage the unit any further in view of its non-viability.

[*Translation*]

#### **Sale of Sand Mixed Cement**

103. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:  
SHRI HARISH PAL:  
DR. BANGALI SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether sand mixed cement is being sold in Delhi and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported;

(c) the measures being taken by Government to check such corrupt practice and action taken against guilty persons; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). No Report has been received about the mixing of sand in Cement in Delhi or other parts of the country.

(c) and (d) In order to ensure manufacture and sale of quality cement, the Cement (Quality Control) Order, 1962, was amended in the year 1983. As a result of this amendment, the standard mark of the Bureau of Indian Standards for cement became compulsory w.e.f. 1.7.1983. Each manufacturer is required to follow a scheme of testing and inspection by the BIS. Accordingly, all cement manufacturers are required to obtain compulsorily licence from BIS to use the standard mark of the Bureau on cement before marketing the product.

[*English*]

#### **Doubling of Railway Lines**

104. SHRI P NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to double some of the railway tracks in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) by when the tracks are likely to be completed and opened to traffic?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of works on doubling are

given under each railway in the works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme, Part-II, 1990-91. This book is supplied to each M.P. along with budget documents.

(c) Completion of doubling works is a continuous process. During 1989-90, 162 km of doubling was opened. In 1990-91 another 477 km are planned for opening.

[*Translation*]

### Construction of Airports in Punjab

105. SHRI S. ATINDER PAL SINGH:  
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of airports in various district of Punjab;

(b) the total number of flights operating daily from each airport;

(c) whether Government propose to expand the existing airports and construct more airports there;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the year-wise total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of these airports during the last three years; and

(f) the details of basic amenities avail-

able at all the airports?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) There are 18 airports in various districts of Punjab, as listed in the statement, given below.

(b) While Indian Airlines are operating a daily flight in the route segment Delhi-Chandigarh-Amritsar-Jammu-Srinagar & back, through Amritsar airport, Vayudoot are also operating a daily flight between Delhi-Ludihana & back.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) (Rupees in lakhs in NAA airports)

1987-88	66.90
1988-89	59.71
1989-90	64.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>191.06</b>

(f) All the basic amenities required for scheduled airline operations, are available at the airports maintained by the National Airports Authority.

### STATEMENT

#### *Airports in Punjab*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Airport</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
1.	Adampur	Jullundhar
2.	Amritsar	Amritsar

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Airport</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
3.	Bakshiwala	Patiala
4.	Bhatinda	Bhatinda
5.	Dablan	Ludhiana
6.	Faridkot	Faridkot
7.	Ferozpur	Ferozpur
8.	Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur
9.	Halwara	Ludhiana
10.	Jawalapur	Patiala
11.	Jullundhar	Jullundhar
12.	Khemkaran	Amritsar
13.	Ludhiana	Amritsar
14.	Nabha	Bhatinda
15.	Nanaksr	Ferozpur
16.	Pathankot	Gurdaspur
17.	Patiala	Patiala
18.	Sirsa	Bhatinda

**Persons Killed in Rail Accidents at  
Daltanganj**

106. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD  
SHASTRI:  
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed in the  
rail accidents in June, 1990 at Daltanganj in  
Bihar near Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh and  
Itarasi Bhusawal section, separately;

(b) the amount paid on the form of  
compensation or assistance to the families  
of each of those injured or killed persons;  
and

(c) the action taken to fix the responsibility for these accidents, and to check recurrence of such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The number of persons killed in the train accidents at Mangra station near Daltonganj, at Dulariya on Itarsi-Khandwa section and at unmanned level crossing near Ujjain which occurred during the June is as under:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Place of accident</i>	<i>No. of persons killed</i>
1	2	3
1.	Mangra station	22
2.	Dulariya station	4
3.	Near Ujjain station	1 (Driver of Matador Van)

(b) Compensation is awarded by the Railway Claims Tribunal having jurisdiction over the place of accident. This is judicial body. However, an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 95,000/- has been paid to the injured and to the next of kin of those killed in the accidents.

(c) The accident at Mangra station near Daltonganj is being inquired into by the Commissioner of railway Safety, Western Circle and his report is awaited.

In case of accident at Dulariya station, the Driver and Assistant Driver of the train and Assistant Station Master, Dulariya have been held responsible.

The accident which occurred near Ujjain was due to negligence of Matador driver.

Some of the steps being taken to prevent such accidents are as under:—

- (i) Ambush checks in automatic signalling territory to monitor the adherence to rules.
- (ii) Random administration of breathalyser tests.

(iii) Frequent footplate inspections to monitor the visibility and lighting of signals.

(iv) Ensuring that running staff avail proper rest between spells of duty.

(v) To improve safety at level crossings and minimise the accidents thereat, various devices like interlocking of level crossing gates, provision of telephone connections to the stations, warning bells, lifting barriers and road signals etc. have been provided.

(vi) Frequent publicity campaigns in order to educate road users on the precautions to be taken at level crossings.

#### **Rail Link Between Gouda and Panjwara**

107. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to

link the Gouda district of Bihar with Panjagar rail halt; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Export of Industrial Alcohol

108. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO NANA-SAHEB GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal to increase the export of industrial alcohol from 200 million liters to about 700 million liters;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in this regard; and

(c) if not, by what time the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Keeping in view the likely surpluses and available infrastructure for exports, 200 million litres of alcohol has been allowed for export. More quantities will be allowed for exports, if the situation so warrants.

#### Hiring of Helicopters

109. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries from where Government have hired helicopters and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) whether these helicopters were fully utilised for the purpose for which they were hired and if not, the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether some helicopters were sent back and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN). (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Supply of Petroleum Products to Karnataka

110. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have reduced the supply of kerosene and petrol to Karnataka;

(b) if so, the extent to which kerosene and petrol have been reduced;

(c) the total quantity supplied previously; and

(d) the details of reduction made to other States?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) (b) and (d). There has been no reduction in supply of petrol to Karnataka. However, due to severe constraint of foreign exchange resources, allocation of kerosene to all states has been reduced for the monsoon block this year by agreeing to only 4% rate of growth as compared to 7% agreed for the corresponding period last year.

(c) The total quantity of kerosene and petrol supplied to Karnataka during 1988 &

1989 is given below:

Kerosene	:	1988	—	398925	tonnes
		1989	—	420713	tonnes
Petrol	:	1989-90	—	188,000	tonnes
		1989-90	—	216,000	tonnes

### LPG Agencies in Kerala

111. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the district-wise cooking gas agencies functioning at present in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY):

District-wise cooking gas agencies functioning in Kerala

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of agencies</i>
1	2	3
1.	Alleppey	11
2.	Cannanore	7
3.	Calicut	10
4.	Ernakulam	32
5.	Idukki	3
6.	Kottayam	14
7.	Kasarcode	4
8.	Malappuram	7
9.	Palghat	12
10.	Pathanamthitta	8
11.	Trivandrum	22
12.	Trichur	16

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of agencies</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
13.	Quilon	13
14.	Wynad	1
Total		160

### **Hydro-Electric Projects of Jammu and Kashmir**

112. SHRI PYARE LAL HANDOO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of hydro-electric projects of Jammu and Kashmir which are under construction;

(b) the names of national/international agencies which have been awarded con-

tract in respect of each project; and

(c) the amount spent during the last two financial years in the matter land acquisition in respect of each of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The names of the hydro-electric projects under construction in Jammu and Kashmir are as follows:

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Installed Capacity</i>	<i>Executing Agency/Contractor</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
<b><i>CENTRAL SECTOR</i></b>			
1.	Dulhasti	3x130 MW	NHPC/Turnkey execution by French Consortium led by M/s. CEGELEC.
2.	Uri	4x120 MW	NHPC/Turnkey execution by Swedish Consortium led by M/s. SKANSKA, Sweden.
3.	Salal-II	3x115 MW	NHPC/M/s. NPCC and M/s. Karam Chand Thaber bros. (Coal Sales) Ltd.
<b><i>STATE SECTOR</i></b>			
4.	Kargil	3X1.25 MW	J&K Power Development Corporation (JKPDC)
5.	Upper Sindh St. II	2x35 MW	JKPDC
6.	Upper Sindh St. II (Extension)	1x35 MW	JKPDC



(c) The information is be in collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

### **Consumption of Petrol and Petroleum Products**

114. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual consumption of petroleum products by railways, civil aviation and in the agriculture sector,

(b) whether oil companies have suggested certain measures for bringing about improvement in the private and public transport system and to effectively reduce the consumption of petroleum products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The annual consumption of petroleum products by railways and civil aviation is given below:

(Fig. in '000' tonnes)

#### *Diesel consumption in Railways:*

1986-87	—	1309
1987-88	—	1375
1988-89	—	1440

#### *Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) consumption in Aviation Sector*

1986-87	—	1603
1987-88	—	1654
1988-89	—	1713

### *Consumption in Agriculture Sector*

Information is not being compiled separately for the agricultural sector.

(b) and (c). The Petroleum Conservation Research Association has suggested the following among other measures for bringing about improvement in the private and public transport system to effectively reduce the consumption of petroleum products:

- i) Phasing out of old and inefficient vehicles;
- ii) Vehicles with efficient designs should given due encouragement;
- iii) Promoting good driving habits;
- iv) Concept of model workshops;
- v) Creation of awareness about proper maintenance schedule;
- vi) Improvement in Road conditions.

Action on these and other related measures has to be taken by the concerned Ministries in the Central Governments and the State Governments.

### **Restoration of Bogies in Trains Running Between Bishrampur and Katni**

114. SHRI LARANG SAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the train between Bishrampur and Katni with bogies for Delhi and Bhopal has been cancelled with effect from May 1, 1990;

(b) whether 18 lakh people of district Surguja have been deprived of the facility of commuting to State capital (Bhopal) and

national capital (Delhi) thereby; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken to restore the said train?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, slip coaches plying between Bishrampur and Nizamuddin/Indore were given up.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As the shunting operations were creating serious difficulties at Anuppur, this change was made. However, adequate accommodation has been provided by Narmada Express towards Indore and by Utkal Express towards Nizamuddin, by which these slip coaches were being hauled. The question of restoring status quo ante is under examination.

[English]

#### **Railway Contract in Malaysia**

115. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) has bagged a contract from the Malaysian Railways;

(b) if so, the details of the project and when this project is likely to commence and is scheduled to be completed, and

(c) the cost of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) IRCON has been awarded a contract, for rehabilitation of 327 km of railway track from station Paloh to Singapore and

Slim River to Seremban Main Line, in October, 1988. The work had commenced in November, 1988 and is to be completed by 9th April, 1992.

(c) The cost of the project is 181 millions M\$ (Rs. 116 crores at the present conversion rate).

[Translation]

#### **Reservation for Gas Affected Persons in Coach Repairs Factory, Bhopal**

116. SHRI S.C. VARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to provide reservation to the affected persons of 1984 Bhopal gas tragedy in Coach Repair Factory, being set up in Bhopal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the period for which this reservation will be provided and the other conditions thereof; and

(d) the number of post provided in various categories in the project report of this factory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) to (c). The following concessions have been extended as a one time measure by the Ministry of Railways to the Bhopal Gas Victims in the matter of the considering them for employment in the coach Repair Workshop at Bhopal;

(i) Persons who have been affected by the Bhopal Gas tragedy of 1984 (i.e. gas affected persons) will be given preferential consideration, if they are otherwise eligible and suitable, for the recruitment in the Bhopal Coach Repair Workshop

upto 50% of the posts (in the initial recruitment categories) sanctioned for the workshop. (Initially in September, 1988 this was fixed as upto 33-13% of the posts. This was raised to 50% as a special concession in February, 1989).

- (ii) Such of the gas affected person as have already completed the ITI courses or Act Apprentice course in the concerned trade will also be given due consideration against the aforesaid 50% limit.
- (iii) In the case of as affected person who had undergone the condensed course organised by the Madhya Pradesh Government, if they are considered suitable, they will be selected provisionally and the balance period of training will be ar-

ranged by the Madhya Pradesh Government at their cost. Only such of them as finally get ITI certificate will be placed on the panel of selected candidates.

- (iv) Limited relaxation in medical standards has been permitted.
- (v) Relaxation in upper age limit upto 30 years of age has been permitted in the open market recruitment in Group C & D posts.

These concessions were originally valid upto 30.6.1990. The currency of the instruction providing for these facilities, has been extended upto 31.12.1990.

(d) The total strength of staff provided for implementation of the project in various categories in the Project Report of the Coach Factory is as under:—

<i>Department</i>	<i>Group 'C'</i>	<i>Group 'D'</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Civil	282	96
Accounts	86	34
Electrical	40	3
S & T	53	13
Mechanical	38	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>162</b>

[English]

#### Setting up of Karnal Refinery

117. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Karnal oil refinery originally scheduled to be completed;

(b) the expenditure incurred so far on the project and the estimated escalation in cost as against the original cost;

(c) the constraints in the completion of the project; and

(d) the present position stating the step contemplated by Government to accelerate its execution?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The completion schedule of Karnal Refinery as originally envisaged as per approval given in September, 1984, was September 1989.

(b) IOC has incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 8 crores, so far, mainly on acquisition of land for the refinery.

(c) and (d). Due to resource constraints in the 7th plan, it was decided that the project should be implemented by a Joint Venture Company comprising IOC and Tata Chemicals Ltd. Soviet assistance was also envisaged for the project. The terms and scope of the Soviet assistance within which the technology and equipment are to be selected for the project are currently under evaluation.

The revised detailed project report is also under preparation. The likely cost escalation and the time schedule of completion of the project can be firmed by only after these details are worked out.

[*Translation*]

#### Consumption and Import of Petrol

118. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of petrol consumed in the country during last three years and the quantity of petrol imported; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange spent on import during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The total quantity of petrol consumed and imported directly as petrol in the country during the last three years is given below:

(Fig. in '000' MT)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Petrol consumed</i>	<i>Petrol imported</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1987-88	2810	16
1988-89	3045	Nil
1989-90	3484	Nil

(b) The amount of foreign exchange spent for import of petrol during the last three years is given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i> <i>Amount</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1987-88	3.65

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1988-89	Nil
1989-90	Nil

[English]

**Shortage of Petrol and Petroleum Products**

119. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is short supply of petrol and petroleum products in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Recruitment and Promotions of SC/ST in H.M.T. Ltd., Hyderabad**

120. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the backlog of reserved posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment and promotions in A, B and C Groups as on 1 June, 1989 and 30 June, 1990 in H.M.T. Limited, Hyderabad; and

(b) the number of SC and ST persons recruited/promoted during 1989 special drive and the present drive to fill the backlog of reserved posts?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The backlog of reserved posts for SCs and STs in the recruitment is as follows:—

1.6.89	SC	ST
<b>Group</b>		
A	18	9
B	10	17
C	—	5
<b>30.6.90</b>		
<b>Group</b>		
A	18	9
B	11	17
C	1	5

There is no backlog in promotion.

(b) In the Company wide special recruitment drive during 1989, 28 SC and 3 ST candidates were recruited in Group B. Of these 2 SC and 1 ST candidates in Group B have been allotted to HMT, Hyderabad.

**Passenger Facilities in Punjab and Haryana Stations**

121. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state: the details of the construction of terminal buildings, platforms, stations buildings proposed on the various railway stations of Northern Railway in Punjab and Haryana during the current and the next two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): No work of terminal building is envisaged in the States of Punjab and Haryana. Following works of platforms and station buildings are being however under execution/planned under various schemes:—

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Nature of work</i>	<i>Stations</i>	<i>Scheme</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Haryana	Additions to station building	Jind	Rohtak-Jakhal Doubling, Ph. I.
		Additional platforms	Kinana, Bishanpura, Jind, Barsola, Ghaso, Narwana, Dharodi, Dhamtan Sahib, Kalwan Halt, Tohana, Himmatpura.	Rohtak-Jakhal Doubling, Ph. I.
			Patil, Jataula Jauri Sampka, Pataudi Raod, Inchhapuri.	Garhi-Harsaru-Khalilpur Doubling.
		Rail level platforms	Jind City, Kaithal,	

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<b>S.No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Nature of work</b>	<b>Stations</b>	<b>Scheme</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
			Safidon, Sirsa, Kohand.	
		Extension to platforms.	Gurgaon	
2.	Punjab	Extension to platforms.	Budhlada, Bareta.	

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**Manufacture of Quality Glass by Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited**

122. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited is manufacturing quality glass for optical lenses;

(b) whether it is comparable with the glass available in European Countries like France;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether total production of ophthalmic glass by the Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited is adequate to meet the ophthalmic glass needs of the country; and

(e) the value of import of ophthalmic glasses/lenses during 1988-89 and 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The total production of Ophthalmic Glass by BOGL is not adequate to meet the ophthalmic glass needs of the country.

(e) CIF value of import of ophthalmic glasses/lenses blanks is of the order of about Rs. 20 crores per annum.

**Use of Foreign Brand Names**

123. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether multinational companies are using foreign brand names to augment their business; and

(b) if so, Governments action to curb their activities?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). Under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act 1958, there is no separate definition of foreign trade marks. Under the existing law, there is no restriction on the use of foreign trade marks provided it does not involve any direct or indirect consideration in foreign exchange. Any trade mark can be used without registration or before or after the expiry of registration without the protection afforded by the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act. However, while granting foreign collaboration approvals, a standard condition is laid down that foreign brand names will not be allowed for use on the products for internal sales, although there is no objection to their use on products to be exported. Violation of any condition of the foreign collaboration approval would entail cancellation of the approval.

**Direct Flight from Jeddah to Calicut**

124. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of persons booking air passage from Jeddah to Calicut via Bombay every month;

(b) whether the Air India received any memorandum from the Jeddah Kerala Muslim Cultural Centre during May, 1990;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have decided to introduce a direct flight from Jeddah to Calicut; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF



**MOHAMMAD KHAN:** (a) It is not possible to indicate the number of passengers travelling from Jeddah to Calicut via Bombay because the journey from Jeddah involves carriage by foreign carriers also and no centralised record are available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Jeddah Kerala Muslim Cultural Centre Central Committee, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia requested Air India to commence a direct flight between Jeddah and Calicut.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Calicut airport does not have the capability for handling aircraft operated by Air India.

#### **Drugs Under Price Control**

125. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criteria has been laid down by Government for inclusion of drugs under price control;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it has been followed in the cases of those items which have been included under price control recently;

(c) whether all the drugs landed cost of which is more than Rs. 50 lakhs, have been brought under price control;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government are considering to raise the above limit?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY):** (a) As per Measure for Rationalisation, quality Control and Growth

of Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Industry, announced in 1986, drugs required for National Health Programme form Category-I whereas other essential drugs identified by Kelkar Committee are in Category-II.

(b) Yes, Sir. The criteria recommended by the Kelkar Committee have been followed for inclusion of drugs in Category-II.

(c) to (e). The Standing Committee set up by me, is already going into various representations that have been received and the issues raised against exclusion or inclusion of drugs.

#### **Conversion of Bangalore-Mysore Railway Line**

126. **SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the gauge conversion of railway line between Mysore and Bangalore is likely to be completed;

(b) the original estimated cost and the final estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to avoid further delay in completion of this vital project?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH):** (a) During the Financial Year 1991-92.

(b) The original estimated cost of the project was Rs. 14 crores in 1979-80 and the latest estimated cost is Rs. 78.86 crores.

(c) A substantially higher outlay of Rs. 27 crores has been allotted to this project during 1990-91 as against Rs. 17 crores allotted during 1989-90.

### **Regarding Saving of Petrol and Petroleum Products**

127. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of petrol/diesel saved as a result of the restricted hours of opening of petrol pumps on Sundays and other days; and

(b) the details of the quantity of petrol and petroleum products separately saved as a result of the 20 percent cut by Union and State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). It is too early to assess the impact of the different measures announced on 21st June, 1990 to curb consumption of petroleum products.

### **Thermal Power Plant of Rajasthan**

128. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed thermal power plant is likely to be retained in Mandalgarh district Bhilwara; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure optimum results and ensure pollution control?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The proposal in respect of the installation of 3 x 210 MW Thermal Power Station at Mandalgarh was received in the Central Electricity Authority in August, 1984. The Rajasthan State Electricity Board has to carry out further investigations to tie up water and other inputs. They were accordingly advised by the Cen-

tral Electricity Authority to send revised Project Report after tying up the necessary inputs. The revised Project Report is still awaited.

### **New Train From Solapur to Pune**

129. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from the public of Solapur to start a new train from Solapur to Pune; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presently not found feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

[*Translation*]

### **Persons Killed in Accident occurred near Mangra Station**

130. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry has been made in the accidents occurred near Mangra Station in Calcutta and near Dolaria station near Itarsi on 25 June, 1990;

(b) if so, the conclusions thereof;

(c) the total number of persons injured and killed respectively in these accidents;

(d) the total amount of compensation given to each of them; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) to (c). The accident at Mangra station on the Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway is being inquired into by Commissioner of Railway Safety, Western Circle. His report is still awaited. In this accident, 22 persons were killed and 62 injured.

The accident at Dulariya station of Bhopal Division on Central Railway has been inquired into by a Committee of Senior Railway Officers. As per its findings, the accident occurred due to "failure of railway staff". In this accident, 4 persons were killed and 28 injured.

(d) and (e). No compensation has so far been paid. Compensation is awarded by the Railway Claims Tribunal Bench having jurisdiction over the place of accident. This is a judicial body. Railways have, however, paid an amount of Rs. 95,000/- as ex-gratia to the injured passengers and next of kin of the deceased.

#### **Economic Viability of Etah-Tundla Branch Line**

131. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to check the loss being suffered on Etah-Tundla branch line; and

(b) if so, the details of measures taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Various steps like replacement of passenger trains by Mixed trains, introduction of 'One Engine Only' system, economy in staff, curbing ticket less travel, closure of unremunerative stations and halts of converting them into contractor operated halts etc. have been taken to check

the loss on Barhan—Etah branch line on Tundla-Etah section of Northern Railway.

[English]

#### **New Rail Terminal at New Azadpur**

132. SHRI PRATAPRAOB. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether traffic crowd has increased considerably at Delhi, New Delhi and Nizamuddin Railway Stations, during the last five years;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a new rail terminal at New Azadpur railway station;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) New directional terminals have been planned at Holambi Kalan, Bijasan and Anand Vihar.

#### **Upgradation of Kanpur Airport**

133. SHRI KESHARI LAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether facilities at the Civil Airport at Kanpur are adequate;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to upgrade the status of Civil Airport at Kanpur;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce an Indian Airlines daily flight to Kanpur;

(d) if so, when it is likely to start; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Facilities available at Kanpur civil airport are adequate for small aircraft and flying club.

(b) There is no proposal to upgrade the status of this airport.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The present traffic potential to/from Kanpur does not warrant a daily service.

#### **Rail Line Between Bhatinda and Mandla**

134. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct broad gauge rail—line between Bhatinda and Kandla;

(b) if so, when the work on the project is likely to start and when is it expected to be completed; and

(c) the total annual outlay allocated for the project and the details of resource mobilisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The work has been included in the 1990-91 Budget. Its completion

will depend on the availability of resources in the coming years.

(c) Outlay during 1990-91 for this project is Rs. 19 crores. Funds for this project is from budgetary support from the Government.

[Translation]

#### **Interlocking System In Kanpur-Banda and Banda-Manikpur Sections**

135. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is delay in the construction of interlocking system in Kanpur-Banda and Banda-Manikpur sections of Central Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to expedite the work; and

(d) when the construction work is expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) There is no delay—work is progressing satisfactorily.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Work is targetted for completion by 31.12.91.

(d) By target date viz. 31.12.91.

#### **Overbridge at Banda Station**

136. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of overbridge at Banda railway station in Jhansi

division is still incomplete;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the construction of bridge is likely to be completed keeping in view the difficulties faced by the people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work on bridge approaches being executed by the State Public works Department is still incomplete, although the Railway has completed the bridge proper over the tracks.

(c) It will depend on the completion of the bridge approaches (present progress 65%) by the State Public Works Department.

[English]

#### Development of Oilfields

137. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop new oilfields to increase the annual production of crude oil in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The more important of these are:

#### I. *Offshore*

##### (A) *New structures:—*

(i) Neelam

(ii) Mukta

(iii) Panna

(iv) Rawva

(v) PY-3

(B) *Further development of partially developed structures:—*

(i) Heera

(ii) Bombay High (L-II & L-III)

#### II. *Onland*

##### (A) *New structures*

— Bechraji, Nada in Gujarat

— Narimanam, Adiyakkamangalam in Cauvery

— Demulgaon extension, Khoraghat, Shalmari, Hapjan, Dikom and Kumchai in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

(B) *Further development of partially developed structure*

Gandhar.

#### Coal linkage from Talcher to Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board

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

(a) whether Government have received any request from Andhra Pradesh Government regarding coal linkage from Talcher to

Andhra Pradesh State electricity Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Following proposals for coal linkage to the Thermal Power Stations for benefits during the Eighth Plan period have been received from Andhra Pradesh:—

- (i) Muddanur TPS (2 x 210 MW)
- (ii) Vijaywada Extension Stage III (2 x 210 MW)
- (iii) Vishakhapatnam TPS (2 x 500 MW)
- (iv) Manugur TPS (2 x 500 MW)

Coal linkage has already been given to Muddanur TPS from coal mines of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. For Vijaywada Stage III TPS, coal linkage has been confirmed from Ib Valley coalfields of Orissa. Regarding Vishakhapatnam TPS, of which the first Unit of 500 MW is proposed to be commis-

sioned towards end of 1994-95, since enough coal would not be available from Singareni mines, linkage is being considered for the first unit from either Talcher or IB Valley coalfields of Orissa to be effective from the early part of the Ninth Plan period. In view of continuing deficit between demand and availability of coal from Singareni areas, it has not been possible to give coal linkage to the proposed Manuguru Thermal Power Station.

#### **Petrol Pumps and LPG Agencies in A.P.**

139. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new petrol pumps and LPG dealerships in Andhra Pradesh in near future; and

(b) if so, the district-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The required information is given in the statement below.

**STATEMENT**

*District-wise details of Retail Outlets (Petrol/Diesel) LPC distributorships planned in Andhra Pradesh*

<i>District</i>	<i>Retail Outlets</i>	<i>LPG Distributorships</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1. Adilabad	1. Adilabad	
2. Anantpur	2. Gooty-II	
3. Chittoor	3. Punganwar	
4. Cuddapah	4. Chitvel	
5. Godavari (East)	5. Kakinada	
	6. Ravulalem (2 locations)	
6. Godavari (West)	7. Madapadu	1. Koyyalagudem
	8. Gopalapuram	2. Bheemavaram

<i>District</i>	<i>Retail Outlets</i>	<i>LPG Distributorships</i>
1	2	3
	9. Pallavaram	3. Ganapavaram
7. Guntur		4. Pidiguralla
8. Kurnool	10. Manthralayam	
9. Krishna	11. Jaggayapet	5. Vijayawada (2 locations)
10. Khammam	12. Kothagudam	
	13. Aswaraopet	
	14. Kunnavaram	
11. Karimnagar	15. Sirchilla	
12. Hyderabad	16. Hyderabad (2 locations)	6. Hyderabad (5 locations)
13. Medak		7. Pattancheru
14. Mehboobnagar	17. Devarakadra	



<i>District</i>		<i>Retail Outlets</i>	<i>LPG Distributorships</i>	
<i>1</i>		<i>2</i>		<i>3</i>
15.	Nalgonda			8. Nalgonda
16.	Nellore			9. Gudur
				10. Tirupathy
17.	Rangareddy	18. Mallapuram		11. Alwal
		19. Turka Emjal		
		20. Peddamberpet		
		21. Hyderabad-Nagpur Highway		
18.	Srikakulam	22. Bhavnagar Fishing Harbour		12. Srikakulam
		23. Rajam		
19.	Visakh	24. Devarapally		13. Gopalapattanam
		25. Visakh (3 locations)		

<i>District</i>	<i>Retail Outlets</i>	<i>LPG Distributorships</i>
1	2	3
20. Warangal	26. Vijayappattanam	
	27. Madikonda	
	28. Eturagaram	
	29. Venavanaka	
21. Vijayawada	30. Elluru Road	

[*Translation*]

**Overbridge at Lalitpur station**

140. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct an overbridge at Lalitpur railway station in view of increasing population due to new settlements coming up on the opposite side of the railway station;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY  
SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government/Local Authority has not so far sponsored to the Railway firm proposal for the facility duly consenting to bear the cost thereof as per rules.

**Housing Society in BHEL, Jhansi**

141. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Housing Society in the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Jhansi was registered five years back;

(b) whether the land has been allotted to the Society and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the procedure adopted for purchasing land for the society and when the Society is likely to start construction work after the land is allotted to it?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Some members of BHEL's plant at Jhansi formed a Co-operative Society which was registered about 6 years ago.

(b) and (c). The Society had approached U.P. Avas Vikas Parishad for the purchase of land, but the land has not been allotted as the conditions of the Parishad have not been met by the Society. The construction can be taken by only after land is allotted.

[*English*]

**Extension of Dhauli Express**

142. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had a proposal for the extension of Dhauli Express from Bhubaneswar to Berhampur in Orissa;

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the steps so far taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY  
SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Petroleum Products Pact with Nepal**

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

(a) whether any petroleum product pact with Nepal has been signed in early July 1990; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND

**CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY):** (a) The agreement with Nepal Oil Corporation (NOC), Nepal, was signed on 30.6.1990 for supplies of various petroleum products to Nepal for five years with effect from 1.7.1990.

(b) The salient features are as under:

1. The agreement is valid for a period of five years effective 1.7.1990.
2. N.O.C. imports SKO/HSD from foreign suppliers for which the payment is effected by them directly to the suppliers
3. The product imported by NOC is discharged at Indian ports nominated by I.O.C.
4. For such imports arranged by NOC, IOC pays to NOC in Indian rupees by applying exchange rate prevailing on the date of completion of discharge. The initial 50% payment is effected immediately after completion of discharge and balance 50% payment is made within 90 days from Bill of Lading date based on the actual quantity received in IOC tanks.
5. IOC exchanges petroleum products required by NOC like MS, HSD, SKO, LPG, ATF, LDO, FO, Bitumen, JBD, MTO Hexans and Lube Base Oils on the basis of equivalent value of products delivered by NOC to IOC. These products are released to NOC by various IOC stock points located in Eastern Region and Northern Region and nearest to Nepal.
6. The exchange of the aforesaid

products, against the delivery of imported products by NOC, is done on concurrent basis and any imbalanced at the end of the year is carried over for adjustment in the next year.

7. The price of various P.O.L. products sold to NOC are determined on half yearly basis for the period April—September and October—March based on the import cost of petroleum products imported by NOC during the previous half year August-January and February—July respectively.
8. The exchange arrangement will not involve any pricing subsidy to NOC.
9. All payments both on purchase and sale from and to NOC are transacted in Indian rupees and there is no loss of foreign exchange element to the country.

#### **Rural Industrialisation**

144. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to help rural industries;

(b) if so, whether any discussions were held with the Planning Commission in June, 1990; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): (a) In so far as

KVIC is concerned, the following steps have been taken to help rural industries:—

- It is proposed to give priority to the village and cottage industries during the Eighth Five Year Plan;
- Allocations of increased budget of Rs. 205 crores under Plan for the development of khadi & village industries sector in rural areas;
- Extension of coverage of KVI activities to additional 1.5 lakh villages during the Eighth Plan;
- KVIC Act has been amended to confine khadi & village industries in rural areas only;
- Provision of funds at low rate of interest;
- Development of appropriate technology;
- Rebate on sale of khadi;
- Preferential treatment in regard to supply of raw material;
- Purchase preference to products of rural industries;
- extension of financial & fiscal concessions.

(b) Yes, Sir. A meeting of the socio economic group on village and small industries etc. was held in the Planning Commission on 21st June, 90 in connection with the formulation of Eighth Plan.

(c) Various suggestions made in the meeting were considered.

### SSI Units in Non-Confirmed Areas of Delhi

145. SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of SSI units exist in non-confirmed areas of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any scheme for their shifting to regular industrial areas has been chalked out;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Policy of shifting of industries attempted in 1960s and 1970s had not been successful for various reasons which include the large number of units established unauthorisedly in non-conforming areas, large scale disruption of industrial workers involved, difficulties in ignoring the useful services rendered by such units to the community, large scale investment necessary for creating alternate industrial accommodation, housing of workers and other infrastructural facilities and serious transportation bottlenecks.

On the other hand the Delhi Administration has decided against the development of any more industrial estates in the Union Territory of Delhi. However, ad-hoc registration by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi of industrial units set up in non-conforming areas established upto 31.12.1989 was permitted considering the fact that these industries involved substantial manufacturing activity and employment and the difficul-

ties in shifting their activities to conforming areas in the short run. The following categories are not eligible for the ad-hoc registration by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

- (i) Units situation in planned colonies i.e., the colonies which have been developed after coming into force of D.M.C. Act, 1957, unauthorised colonies, JJ Clusters, Staff housing colonies and NDMC areas.
- (ii) Units situated on floors other than ground floor.
- (iii) Trades which are pollutant/hazardous/obnoxious.
- (iv) Trades which are health/fire hazardous.

#### **Soviet Credit for Bakreshwar Power Project**

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

(a) whether any protocol has since been signed with the U.S.S.R. to pave the way for a substantial Soviet credit for the Bakreshwar power project; and

(b) if so, the total Soviet credit likely to be made available and how far it will go meet the estimated cost of this project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Subsequent to technical negotiations held with the Soviet authorities, protocols have been signed on implementation of the Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project (3 x 210 MW) in Phase-I and (1 x 210 MW) in phase-II. The scope of supplies and services from USSR has been finalised and the detailed project report is under preparation which will

also include the cost. The amount of the Soviet credit would be known after the final contract is signed with the USSR.

#### **Biogas Development Programme in Karnataka**

147. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be given by Centre for the development of biogas in Karnataka during the current year; and

(b) the details of the districts to be covered therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) A sum of Rs. 137.00 lakhs is proposed to be given for setting up family type biogas plants to the State Government of Karnataka for 1990-91 under the National Project for Biogas Development (NPBD), out of which Rs. 65.00 lakhs has already been sanctioned as the first instalment.

(b) Under NPBD family type biogas plants are being set up in all the districts of the State of Karnataka.

#### **Fire in Collieries**

148. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of collieries closed down due to fire in West Bengal;

(b) whether inquiries were conducted in that regard;

(c) if so, the findings/recommendations thereof and the steps taken thereon;

(d) the amount of coal lost due to fire;

(e) the total amount of loss of property of the affected people; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to compensate the loss for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) During the period 1987 till date, two collieries namely Girimint colliery and New Ghusick Unit and Ghusick (R) Colliery of ECL in West Bengal had to be closed down due to fires. Two other collieries

of Eastern Coalfields Ltd., namely the JK Unit of Madhujore colliery and South Samla Unit of Darula Colliery had also to be closed for short periods during 1989 due to spontaneous heating or fires. These two collieries have since been reopened. One case of spontaneous heating in West Victoria Colliery of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. has also been reported and the area was sealed off before it could result in fire.

(b) and (c). Enquiries were conducted in regard to the fires in the four collieries of ECL. The findings of the enquiries were as follows:—

<i>Colliery</i>	<i>Finding</i>
(1)	(2)
1. Girimint	Fire was probably due to electrical fault and was aided by heavy timber support.
2. New Ghusick Unit	Panel was not properly stowed in 1960s and 1970s. Construction of stopping was not as per specification.
3. JK Unit of Madhujore Colliery	Spontaneous heating in the old goafed out panel.
4. South Samla Unit of Darula Colliery	Incipient heating in old sealed-off panel.

On the basis of the enquiry findings, action is being taken by ECL for more thorough check of electrical installation, regular checking of old workings, regular sampling analysis of atmosphere behind stoppings, regular repair of stoppings and pressure balancing.

(d) Because of fires, about 3.6 million

tonnes of coal is locked up in Girimint colliery and 2 million tonnes in Ghusick colliery. There was no loss of coal in the other collieries.

(e) and (f). There has been no loss of property due to the fires.

**Closure of BCCL and ECL Collieries**

149. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of number of collieries under the Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Eastern Coalfields Limited closed down after nationalisation and the number of workers affected due to closure,

(b) the reasons for such closure;

(c) the estimated coal reserves in each closed colliery and value of the coal;

(d) whether stabilisation works were completed in the closed mines to prevent gas, fire and subsidence;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether life and properties of people of the surrounding areas were affected due to such closure; and

(g) if so, the remedial steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) List of Coal mines closed down after nationalisation as furnished by Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) is given at the Statement below. All workers of these mines were absorbed in other working mines.

(b) Reasons for closures of mines were exhaustion to mineable reserves, fire, difficult geo-mining conditions, inundation, un-economic working etc.

(c) In the mines mentioned in the Annexure all extractable reserve have been extracted except 2 UG mines of BCCL namely Laikdih Deep and Victoria and 5 mines of ECL namely Shankerpur, Girimint, New

Ghusick, Mahabir and Kankartola. The estimated reserves left out in 2 BCCL mines are 11.6 million tonnes valued at approximately Rs. 350 crores and in ECL mines in about 23.2 million tonnes valued at approximately Rs. 700 crores.

(d) and (e). BCCL completed stabilisation work in all its closed mines. ECL completed stabilisation works in all mines either by stowing or by caving except in areas which are left out for supporting surface features and areas which were inaccessible due to past workings of geological disturbances.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT****Bharat Coking Coal Limited**

1. Kenduadih (U.G.)
2. Laikdih Deep (U.G.)
3. Tasra OCP
4. Bera OCP
5. Rajapur OCP
6. Lakshmi OCP
7. Basdeopur OCP
8. Jhunkundar OCP and
9. Murulidih U.G.

**Eastern Coalfields Limited**

1. Sanctoria
2. East Jemehari



- |     |                            |   |                     |
|-----|----------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 3.  | Patibati 5 and 6,          | 27.                                     | Purushottampur OC   |
| 4.  | KLS Chalbalpur             | 28.                                     | Chora OC            |
| 5.  | Khas Chalbalpur            | 29.                                     | Nimcha OC           |
| 6.  | New Jemehari Khas          | 30.                                     | Seebpur OC          |
| 7.  | Pure Searsole (One unit)   | 31.                                     | Dalurband OC        |
| 8.  | Damoda                     | 32.                                     | Rana                |
| 9.  | Mahabir Seetaldasjee       | 33.                                     | New Satgram         |
| 10. | Belrui Dishergarah         | 34.                                     | Alkusha Gopalpur    |
| 11. | North Brook                | 35.                                     | Benalee             |
| 12. | Gogla                      | 36.                                     | Kenda/Dobrana OC    |
| 13. | Manderboni 1,2 and 4 pit   | 37.                                     | Mahabir OC          |
| 14. | Deoli                      | 38.                                     | Darula              |
| 15. | Barodhemo                  | 39.                                     | Shankerpur          |
| 16. | Sunksimulia                | 40.                                     | Girimint            |
| 17. | Madhusudanpur 1 and 2 pits | 41.                                     | New Ghusick         |
| 18. | Brights Rana               | 42.                                     | Mahabir and         |
| 19. | Central Jamurai            | 43.                                     | Kankartola 1 and 2. |
| 20. | Jote Janaki                | <b>Provision of Train Stoppages</b>     |                     |
| 21. | Lalmatia UG                | 150. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will       |                     |
| 22. | Lalmatia OC                | the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to  |                     |
| 23. | Chapapur-1                 | state:                                  |                     |
| 24. | Ranipur                    | (a) whether Government propose to       |                     |
| 25. | Ratibati OC                | provide stoppages of Up and Dn. Bokaro- |                     |
| 26. | Nabakajora OC              | Madras Express, Ahmedabad-Horwah Ex-    |                     |
|     |                            | press and Bombay-Howrah Express at      |                     |
|     |                            | Rengali, Bamara and Belpahad stations   |                     |
|     |                            | respectively;                           |                     |
|     |                            | (b) if so, the time by which the action |                     |

would be completed;

(c) whether Chhatisgarh Express is proposed/extended up to Jharsuguda; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Assets, Turnover and Profits of Top  
Twenty Industrial Houses**

151. SHRID. AMAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the assets, turnover the profits of the twenty top industrial houses during 1988-89 and so far in 1990;

(b) whether any of these industrial houses have sent a proposal to set up industry in tribal areas of Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Statement-I showing the assets, total income and profit before tax in 1988-89 (accounting year ending April, 1988 to March, 1989) fo companies registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act and belonging to the Twenty Top Industrial Houses ranked according to their assets in 1988-89 is given below. Information for 1990 is not yet available, since the balance sheets of the companies for the year ending 1990 are not yet due.

(b) and (c). Statement-II furnishing details in respect of seven proposals of the Bajaj, Tata, Modi and Bangur Industrial Houses during 1988, 1989 and 1990 (till June, 1990) located in districts covered under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas is given below.

**STATEMENT-I**

*Assets, total income and Profit before tax in 1988-89 Accounting year ending April, 1988 to March, 1989) of companies Registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act and belonging to the twenty top Industrial houses ranked According to their Assets in 1988-89*

*(Rs. in Crores)*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Industrial House</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Total income (including turnover)</i>	<i>Profit before tax</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Birla	6974.06	6852.33	301.59
2.	Tata	6621.38	6779.97	439.18
3.	Reliance	3241.24	1227.09	439.18
4.	J.K. Singhania	1828.75	1587.12	36.72
5.	Thapar	1762.52	1493.43	49.70
6.	Mafatlal	1296.55	1687.86	88.49

(Rs. in Crores)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Industrial House</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Total income (including turnover)</i>	<i>Profit before tax</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
7.	Bajaj	1228.37	1169.59	60.61
8.	Modi	1192.34	1828.27	15.56
9.	Larsen & Toubro	1130.33	1214.31	56.94
10.	M.A. Chidambaram*	1032.23	747.26	29.19
11.	T.V.S. Iyengar	929.06	1080.90	58.57
12.	Hindustan Lever	924.85	2510.08	180.21
13.	A.C.C.	909.13	730.01	(-)23.96
14.	Shri Ram	799.17	1128.72	(-)2.78
15.	I.T.C.	742.19	1796.95	66.58

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(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Industrial House	Assets	Total income (including turnover)	Profit before tax
1	2	3	4	5
16.	United Breweries	715.71	726.11	29.46
17.	I.C.I.	674.46	1239.03	54.17
18.	Bangur	657.41	771.96	(-)15.11
19.	Kirloskar	633.07	719.26	25.87
20.	Walchand	625.75	686.20	20.33

Note : \*Includes Southern Petrochemical Industries Corpn. Ltd. which has been included in M.A. Chidambaram group in 1985.

**STATEMENT-II**

*Details of the proposals Received from MRTP Undertakings of the top 20 Industrial Houses During 1988, 1989 and 1990 (till June, 1990) to set up new Projects in Districts covered under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Areas in the State of Orissa*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Item of Manufacture</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Project cost</i> <i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. Mukand Limited (Bajaj)	Setting up a new undertaking in joint sector with IPICOL for manufacture of 15,000 TPY of Aluminium Rolled Products.	Angul Distt. Dhenkanal	6,400.00	Approved i/s 22 (3) (a) on 26.6.90
2.	M/s. Mukand Ltd. (Bajaj)	30,000 TPY OF Ferro Nickel	Barnipal Distt. Keonjhar	15,600.00	Rejected u/s 22 (3) (a) on 26.2.90
3.	M/s. Mukand Ltd. (Bajaj)	50,000 TYP of Ferro Chrome	Barnipal Distt. Keonjhar	7,000.00	Rejected u/s 22 (3) (a) on 26.2.90
4.	M/s. TISCO Ltd. (Tata)	Substantial expansion for	Sukinde,	2,230.00	Approved u/s 22 on

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Item of Manufacture	Location	Project cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
		manufacture of Chrome Ore from 2,00,000 TPA to 3,00,000 TPA	Cuttack		15.5.89
5.	M/s. Tisco Ltd. (Tata)	15,000 TPA of Ferro Chrome within the existing licensed capacity of 30,000 TPA of Ferro Manganese	Jodh, Distt. Keonjhar	NIL	Approved u/s 22 on 23.6.88
6.	M/s. Modipon Ltd. (Modi)	Caprolactum-1,00,000 TPA Ammonia Sulphate-400000 TPA	Rourkela	60,000.00	Still under consideration of the Government
7.	M/s. Jayshree Chemicals (Ltd.) (Bangur)	Effecting substantial expansion in the manufacture of: Caustic Soda-12900MTPA Liquid Chlorine-11350 MTPA Hydro Chloric Acid-33000 MTPA	Ganjam	1,402.00	Still under conderation of the Government

**Power Generation during Eighth Plan**

152. SHRID. AMAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated target of thermal and hydel power generation in the country during the Eighth Plan period separately;

(b) the major projects proposed to be set up in this regard during the Eighth Plan period;

(c) the power generated by both thermal and hydel plants separately at the beginning of the Seventh plan period;

(d) the quantum of thermal and hydel power added during the Seventh Plan period, region-wise; and

(e) the shortfall of power generation in different regions at the end of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The tar-

get and power generation is fixed from year to year based on the performance and new capacity added during the previous year, requirement etc. The target of power generation for the year 1990-91 is 271250 MU comprising 201400 MU thermal, 6850 MU nuclear and 6300 MU hydro.

The Eighth Plan has not been finalised. the target for power generation during the Eighth Plan and the major power projects to be set up for the purpose would be known only after the Eighth Plan is finalised by the Planning Commission. However, based on a capacity addition of about 38,000 MW, as recommended by the Working Group on Power, a gross generation of 411586 MU by the end of the plan period is envisaged, generation from hydro and thermal plants being 85545 MU and 315608 MU respectively.

(c) The generation at the beginning of the Seventh Plan i.e. during 1985-86, was 170037 MU comprising 114119 MU thermal, 4985 MU nuclear and 50933 MU hydro.

(d) Region-wise and category-wise capacity addition during the Seventh Plan is as follows:—



<i>Region</i>	<i>Capacity added during Seventh Plan MW</i>			
	<i>Thermal</i>	<i>Hydel</i>	<i>Nuclear</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
Northern	5891.0	999.165	235	7125.165
Western	5994.0	492.935	—	6486.935
Southern	3610.8	1739.4	235	5585.2
Eastern	1470.0	483.5	—	1953.5
North Eastern	138.3	112.35	—	250.65
All India	17104.1	3827.350	470	21401.45

(e) Region-wise energy shortfall in the country at the end of the seventh Plan (1989-90) is as follows:—

<i>Region</i>	<i>Energy Shortfall (%)</i>
1	2
Northern	5.8
Western	2.6
Southern	13.3
Eastern	15.0
North Eastern	3.0
All India	7.3

#### **Nellore Thermal Power Unit**

153 SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent a proposal to Union Government for repairs and improvement of old Nellore thermal power unit, and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed scheme and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN). (a) and (b). The proposal for renovation and modernisation of the Nellore Thermal Power Station of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board envisages installation of ESPs, Ash Plant and D.M. Plant in Phase-I and replacement of Boiler Bank Tubes on the Boilers, Ball & Race mills with Bowl mills on the boilers and turbovisory instruments in Phase-II. The total estimated cost of Phase-I & Phase-II is Rs. 16.17

crores. These schemes are under examination in the Central Electricity Authority in consultation with the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board

#### **Freight Charges on Fertilizers and Pesticides**

154. SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to recent enhancement of transport charges in the Railways, the prices of fertilizers and pesticides has gone up;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to exempt these agricultural items from enhanced tariff;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) There has been no change in the Wholesale Price Indices of Fertilizers and Pesticides between April and June 1990.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Fertilizers and Pesticides are already being charged at comparatively low rates in the Railway freight structure.

#### **Setting up of Cement Plants in Karnataka**

155. SHRISRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cement plants proposed to be set up in Karnataka during the Eighth Plan in Public and private sectors; and

(b) details of the proposals submitted by the Karnataka Government for setting up of cement plants in that State during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) 30 cement plants, in the organised sector, (including 24 units covered under DGTD registrations), with a total capacity of 23.40 Lakh Tonnes per Annum, have been approved and are under various stages of implementation in the State of Karnataka. Of this, a capacity of 5.40 Lakh Tonnes per Annum in the large sector is likely to materialise during the 8th Five Year Plan period.

(b) No proposal from State Govt. of Karnataka for setting up of cement plants is pending consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

#### **Electrification of Villages in Rajasthan**

156. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the district-wise number of villages in Rajasthan proposed to be electrified during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): The districtwise electrification programme is finalised at the State level based on the availability of funds and inter-se priority fixed by the State Government. However, overall targets for rural electrification in respect of Rajasthan during Eighth Plan period has not been finalised as yet.

[*English*]

#### **Vayudoot Service at Nanded**

157. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Vayudoot service from Nanded to Bombay has been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when a regular service between Nanded and Bombay would be resumed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Vayudoot is already operating 4 days a week service on the route Bombay-Aurangabad-Nanded and back.

[*Translation*]**Vayudoot/IA Services between Bombay and Nasik**

158. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines services operating between Bombay and Nasik has now been discontinued and replaced by Vayudoot service which carries much less passengers and does not adhere to any time schedule; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Bombay-Nasik route was transferred to Vayudoot along with HS-748(Avro) aircraft by Indian Airlines with effect from the 16th of April,

1990. Vayudoot, consequently, commenced operations on the route with effect from the 17th of April, 1990. Vayudoot services had to be discontinued from time to time due to shortage of aircraft capacity and repairs on the airstrip at Nasik.

[*English*]**Supply of Natural Gas to States**

159. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the quantity of natural gas to be supplied to each State and Union Territory for power projects during the current year and next year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): The Quantity of natural gas proposed to be supplied to various States/ Union Territories for power projects during 1990-91 and 1991-92 is as under

*(in million cubic metre per day)*

<i>States &amp; Power Projects</i>	<i>Gas Allocation</i>	
	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
Tech-Trombay	1.5	1.5
MSEB-Uran	3.0	4.50
Total	4.50	6.00
<i>Gujarat</i>		
AEC-Ahemadabad	0.40	0.40
GEB-Dhuvaran	0.50	0.50
GEB-Utran	0.25	0.25

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
GIPCI-Bhrauch	0.70	0.70
	1.85	1.85
<i>U.P.</i>		
NTPC-Auraiya	2.40	2.40
NTPC-Dadri	0.50	3.00
	2.90	5.40
<i>Rajasthan</i>		
NTPC-Anta	1.60	1.70
<i>Delhi</i>		
DESU	0.60	0.60
<i>Assam</i>		
ASEB-LTPP	0.40	0.40
ASEB-MGTS	0.065	0.065
ASEB-Maibella (Lakwa) Ph-II		0.40
ASEB-NAMRUP	0.80	0.80
	1.265	1.665
<i>Tripura</i>		
TSEB-Baramurra	0.20	0.20
Rokhia Power St.	0.15	0.15
	0.35	0.35
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
APSEB-Narsapur	0.4	0.4

Actual gas supply will depend upon the drawal by the above units.

### **Production of Cement**

160. SHRIPRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new cement plants set up during the last three years;

(b) the production capacity, the target of production of each plant for the year 1989-90 and also the actual production recorded; and

(c) the rate of growth as well as rate of consumption of cement during the last one year as compared to the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). Capacity of 52.66 Lakh Tonnes, in the large scale sector, had been created during the last 3 years, i.e. 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 by setting up of new cement plants and expansion of the existing ones. The details of capacity created, total installed capacity as on 31.3.1990, target and actual production for the year 1989-90 were as follows:-

<i>(in Lakh Tonnes)</i>						
<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Capacity created during 1987-88 to 1989-90</i>	<i>Capacity installed</i>	<i>Target (1989-90)</i>	<i>Production</i>
<i>(in Lakh Tonnes)</i>						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**NEW UNITS**

1.	Shriram Cement Works	Rajasthan	2.00	2.00	2.09	2.07
2.	Cement Corporation of Gujarat	Gujarat	10.00	10.00	5.28	4.23
3.	Mysore Cement Ltd., Jhansi (Grinding Unit)	U.P.	3.60	3.60	—	4.81

**EXPANSIONS**

1.	J.K. Synthetics Ltd. Nimbahera	Rajasthan	4.00	15.40	15.04	15.45
2.	Udaipur Cement Ltd.	Rajasthan	2.00	6.00	4.35	4.38
3.	Orissa Cement, Rajgangpur	Orissa	1.24	5.25	6.48	6.05

(in Lakh Tonnes)

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	State	Capacity created during 1987-88 to 1989-90	Capacity installed	Target (1989-90)	Production
--------	------------------	-------	--	--------------------	------------------	------------

(in Lakh Tonnes)

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

4.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Maharashtra	11.09	22.18	18.30	18.79
5.	Grasim Industries Ltd. (Vikram Cement)	M.P.	5.00	10.00	11.93	11.87
6.	Mysore Cement, Ammasandra	Karnataka	1.30	7.00	4.71	4.75
7.	Priyadarshini Cement	A.P.	2.00	6.00	5.01	4.80
8.	Orient Cement Ltd.	A.P.	4.50	4.50	4.47	4.56
9.	Andhra Cement, Vishakapatnam	A.P.	2.50	5.00	5.00	2.61

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*(in Lakh Tonnes)*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Capacity created during 1987-88 to 1989-90</i>	<i>Capacity installed</i>	<i>Target (1989-90)</i>	<i>Production</i>
<i>(in Lakh Tonnes)</i>						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Chettinad Cement, Karur	Tamil Nadu	2.00	6.00	3.67	3.76
11.	ACC Ltd., Madukarai	Tamil Nadu	1.43	5.20	5.40	5.33
			52.66	108.13	91.71	93.46

(c) Cement production during 1989-90 was 3.03% more than that in the year 1988-89. No data on consumption of cement is being maintained. However, cement despatches during 1989-90 were 2.97% higher than those in the corresponding period in the previous year.

### Single Authority for Airports

161 SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) the names of the departments/authorities which are controlling different airports of the country; and

(b) whether Government proposed to bring all the airports under a single authority?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) National Airports Authority, International Airports Authority of India, Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Defence, State Governments and private agencies are controlling different airports.

(b) No, Sir.

### Vayudoot Flights

162 SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the flight being operated by Vayudoot as on the 15 May, 1990;

(b) whether Vayudoot has set up its offices all over the country.

(c) if so, their locations, State-wise;

(d) whether the flight schedules of Vayudoot are available with all its reservations offices in the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) As on 15th May, 1990, Vayudoot Limited was operating 271 flights per week from its six operational bases.

(b) and (c). Vayudoot Limited has full-fledged offices at Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Bombay, Delhi, Bhopal and Guwahati.

(d) Yes, Sir

(e) Does not arise.

### Development of Bio-Gas and Solar Energy in Maharashtra

163. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Maharashtra where programmes relating to bio-gas and solar energy have been implemented;

(b) the district-wise location and number of bio-gas and solar energy plants set up in Maharashtra; and

(c) the district-wise number of villages in Maharashtra benefited by these plants?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The information desired is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Solar Pond Projects

164. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken "Solar Pond Projects" for generation of power from non-conventional sources of energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the Solar Pond Projects being erected in Bhuj in Gujarat;

(e) whether Government propose to expand such solar pond projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). Solar Pond projects have been undertaken as research and demonstration projects for supply of process heat and hot water. The projects involve a total outlay of over Rs. 70.5 lakhs. The total pond area is over 6700 sq.m.

Solar Ponds are a low temperature heat source and the cost of power generation from this source is presently uneconomical.

(d) A Solar Pond of over 6000 sq.m. area and 4 m. depth is being developed at Bhuj as a research and demonstration proj-

ect for supply of process heat, at a cost of over Rs. 62 lakhs.

(e) and (f). Depending upon technical feasibility and economic viability, the results of the research and demonstration programmes could be used further for process heat and hot water applications.

### Private Sector Participation in Power Generation

165. SHRI B. N. REDDY:  
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA  
NARASIMHA RAJA  
WADIYAR:  
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:  
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO  
BHAHMBHATT:  
SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKATA:  
SHRI S. ATINDER PAL  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently announced a package of incentives for private sector participation in power generation and its distribution; and

(b) if so, the details of the main features of the proposed plan and the guidelines issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have decided to encourage private sector participation in generation, supply and distribution of power as one of the means to bring in additionality of resources to the power sector and contribute towards greater availability of power. The guidelines announced in the regard are given in the Statement below.

**STATEMENT**

The following incentives have been approved by the Government to encourage private Sector participation in Generation and Distribution of Power:

- Debt equity ratio has been raised upto 4:1.
- Increase in the prescribed rate of return of the licences has been approved from the existing 12% to 15%.
- Capitalisation of interest during construction has been permitted at the actual cost (instead of at present 1% above the Reserve Bank rate) for the initial project as well as for the subsequent expansions.
- Period of initial validity of the license has been increased to 30 years from the existing 20 years and subsequent extension for 20 years on each occasion.
- Exemption to private licences from obtaining clearance under the MRTP Act has been approved.
- To ensure additional resource mobilisation, it has been proposed that atleast 60% of the outlay is to come from sources other than public financial institutions; and atleast 11% is to come through promoters contribution.
- Private Sector companies have been allowed to operate as generating company independently like NTPC or in association with

Central Government/State Government/SEB.

- Such generating companies are permitted to sell power on the basis of standardised two part tariff determined with reference to operational norms and optimal PLF prescribed by the Central Electricity Authority/Government and higher rate of depreciation notified by Central Government.
- It is expected that efficient operation of the generating companies will bring in better rate of return for them.
- All licensees/generating companies are to operate within the provisions of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and under the discipline of integrated grid operations.

To consider encouraging foreign private investment in the power sector and include provisions for such participation within the ambit of the general policy framework of liberalisation of foreign investment in the country, it will be necessary that as an integral part of liberalisation measures simplification of the procedure for considering applications for foreign private sector participation in the power sector is achieved by establishment of a High Powered Board for single point clearance of applications in this regard. The High Powered Board would comprise of Secretaries of the concerned Ministries/Departments in the Union Government and co-optioin of senior State Government representatives as

required.

- Captive generating units are being encouraged to sell/distribute surplus power to SEBs on the basis of contractual agreement and standardised two part tariff.

Necessary amendments to the Electricity Acts are being brought out shortly.

- A Special Cell is proposed to be created in Department of Power to deal with proposals expeditiously for private sector participation.

#### **Production of Erythromycin**

166. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

(MT)	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Demand	70	80	90
*Production	41.5	40.72	76.74
Import	1.125	3.356	N.A.

\*Production details are restricted to the Organised Sector.

(c) In the Organised Sector M/s. Alem-bic Chemicals, Tamil Nadu Dadha and Abbott Labs. Are presently reporting production of Erythromycin. They have been licensed to produce from basic stage.

(d) The production of Erythromycin and its derivatives in 1989-90 has almost doubles in comparison to the production in 1988-89 and its production is expected to improve further in the current year.

be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of Erythromycin, its salts and derivatives during the last three years;

(b) their indigenous production and import to meet that demand;

(c) the names of the units manufacturing Erythromycin, its salts and derivatives from the basic stage in the country; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to make the country self-sufficient in the production of Erythromycin?

THE MINISTER FOR PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY). (a) and (b). Details to the extent available are given below:-

#### **Foreign Collaboration in Consumer Goods Industry**

167. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government allow foreign collaboration in the consumer goods industry; and

(b) if so, the number of foreign collabo-

rations approved in the consumer goods industry in the last three years and the criteria therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH):** (a) and (b). Government's policy is that foreign collaboration, financial or technical, for the manufacture of consumer products is not ordinarily necessary. However, foreign collaboration for the manufacture of consumer products is considered selectively on merits of such collaboration is justified taking into consideration factors such as nature of technology involved, availability of indigenous technology and potential for export earnings.

The number of foreign collaborations approved during the last three years in consumer goods sector is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of foreign collaborations approved</i>
1987	28
1988	27
1989	24

**M/s. L.M.L. Ltd.**

168 **SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount collected so far by L.M.L. Ltd., Kanpur, from the public as deposits for booking of vehicles;

(b) whether Government are aware that the registered applicants have neither got vehicles nor the refund of their deposits;

(c) whether there has been a Supreme Court judgement, and if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not giving effect to; and

(d) whether there have been any similar cases of misappropriation and mishandling of public funds by private companies and if so, the details thereof indicating corrective action taken/proposed?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH):** (a) The Company had called for bookings in Jan. - Feb. 1983. The total amount received by it as advance from the customers was nearly Rs. 116 crores on 23.19 lakh applications. According to the company, out of this a sum of around Rs. 82 crores has been refunded/adjusted against sale of scooter as on 30.6.1990.

(b) Mainly, the complaints have been about delay in refund of advance money on cancellation of bookings.

(c) No Supreme Court judgement on this subject has come to the notice of Government.

(d) Complaints about delay in refund of advance money have also been there against certain other private companies. Such complaints are forwarded to the manufacturers for remedial action.

The acceptance of advance money against booking is considered a contractual obligation between the customer and the company. However, with a view to safeguarding the customer's interest, Government have issued revised guidelines on 9.12.88 for acceptance and deployment of advance money by the automobile manufacturers.

[*Translation*]

### **Nagal-Talwara Railway Lines**

169. **PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which work on Nangal-Tahwara Railway line had commenced and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on the construction of this railway line;

(b) the year-wise details of expenditure incurred on this project so far and the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether the railway line up to Una is ready for operation and if so, by what time trains are likely to be extended from Nangal upto Una?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) The construction of Nangal Dam-Tahwara B.G. Rail Link was taken in hand in the year 1981-82. The revised present day cost of project has been estimated at Rs. 100 crores (approx).

(b) The year-wise details of expenditure is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Figures in crores of Rupees</i>
1981-82	0.10
1982-83	1.25
1983-84	0.95
1984-85	1.90
1985-86	0.50
1986-87	2.00
1987-88	4.01
1988-89	5.72
1989-90	7.00
1990-91 (Anticipated)	5.00

The completion of the project depends upon the availability of funds and handing over of land by the State Government.

(c) The construction of railway line from Nangal Dam to Una has been completed and will be opened to traffic shortly.

[English]

#### **Rules Relating to Clearance of Projects**

170. SHRI K. S. RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently relaxed the rules with regard to the clearance of projects costing below Rs. 200 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent the new relaxation in rules will help in reducing the delays etc.?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have recently increased the investment limit in respect of proposals for grant of Letters of Intent requiring prior approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 200 crores with a view to reduce delays.

#### **Fair Selling Price for Paraxylene**

171 SHRI K. S. RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a lot of controversy on the 'Selling price' for paraxylene in recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) has been asked to work out the cost of production and a 'fair

selling price' for the paraxylene; and

(d) if so, the 'fair selling price' fixed by the BICP for the Paraxylene?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY):** (a) and (b). There had been considerable discussion on this subject earlier followed by a half-an-hour discussion which took place in Rajya Sabha on 1.6.90.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The BICP has so far not submitted the Report.

**World Bank Aided Project for Sonapur Bazari Open Cast Project**

172. **SHRI K. S. RAO:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision with regard to the World Bank-aided project for the Sonapur Bazari open cost project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Coal India Limited has faced any impediments in acquiring the requisite land for the project;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total and required for the project and that offered/handed over by the West Bengal Government;

(e) whether Union Government have accepted in toto the rehabilitation package plan for the oustees; and

(f) if so, the details of the rehabilitation package plan?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF**

**MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) to (f). The Sonapur Bazari Open Cast Project of Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) was sanctioned by the Government in July, 1985 at an investment of Rs. 192.96 crores and a target capacity of 3 million tonnes per annum. It was scheduled to be completed by March, 1991. A World Bank loan of US \$ 114.8 million was sanctioned for the project in July, 1987.

The total requirement of land for the project is 1205 hectares of which the immediate requirement (1st phase-10 years) is 604 hectares. ECL has already taken possession of 157 hectares. Possession of the remaining 447 hectares could not be taken due to obstruction caused by the Project Displaced Persons, commonly called oustees. An economic rehabilitation package for oustees has been under discussion between the Central Government and the State Government since 1986.

An agreement has recently been reached on the rehabilitation package. The details of the rehabilitation package agreed to by the Government of India are as follows:-

- (i) 200 jobs in the unskilled categories and 100 jobs in the semi-skilled categories (300 jobs in all) will be kept reserved for the land oustees of the Sonapur Bazari Project.
- (ii) Suitable vocational training facilities would be provided to the land losers to upgrade their skills to enable them to seek employment in other categories of jobs in the project, on a preferential basis.
- (iii) Alternative house site with suitable infrastructure will be provided to all evictee families. Each evictee family would be paid



shifting allowance upto Rs. 2000/  
- and lump-sum grant of Rs. 5000/  
- towards housing.

- (iv) Cash compensation for the land to be acquired will be deposited with the district administration in advance so that there is no delay

in payment of compensation to the land loosing displaced families.

- (v) Families which are not beneficiaries of employment for one of their member would be paid subsistence allowance at the following rates:

- 
- (a) To families losing land upto one acre

At the rate of Rs. 300/- per month plus an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 100/- per month per family.

- (b) Families losing above one acre

Rs. 300/- per month per acre subject to a maximum of Rs. 1000/- per month plus an ex-gratia amount of Rs. 100/- per month per family.

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The amount of subsistence allowance would be capitalised on 20 years basis and placed at the disposal of State Government of West Bengal for disbursement to the eligible land losers.

Even after an agreement has been reached on rehabilitation package, there has been resistance by the villagers to handing over physical possession of the land to ECL. The coal company is having further discussions with the State Government as well as local representatives with a view to secure possession of the acquired lands in a peaceful manner.

#### **Deployment of Romanian Aircraft by Vayudoot**

173. SHRI K. S. RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Vayudoot proposes to strike a trade deal with Romania for taking over a number of BA-III aircraft on lease against rupee payment;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the sectors where the Romanian aircraft would be deployed;

- (d) whether Government have directed Vayudoot to withdraw 10 per cent discount in fares it offered on the trunk routes;

- (e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

- (f) the impact which the withdrawal of discount in fare will have on the traffic of Vayudoot?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). Vayudoot are contemplating to secure on lease some BAC-1-II aircraft from Romania for deployment on some long-haul sectors. Details of the proposal with regard to the number of aircraft, leasing terms and mode of payment have not been finalised.

- (d) Government have not issued any

such directions to Vayudoot Limited, so far.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

**Global tenders for sale of A-320 Aircraft**

174. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRI ATINDER PAL SINGH:  
DR. Y. S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any offer in response to the global tenders floated by the Indian Airlines for the sale of four new A-320s and the lease of grounded aircrafts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the final decision, if any, taken by Government with regard to these aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the matter is still under the consideration of the Indian Airlines, it is not considered appropriate to disclose commercial details at this juncture.

**Closure of petrol/diesel pumps**

175. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK:  
DR. A. K. PATEL:  
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:  
SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:  
SHRI RAM SAJIWAN:  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

SHRI N.C. SRIKANTIAH:

SHRI KARIA MUNDA:

SHRI ERA ANBARASU:

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

SHRI NAKUL NAYAK:

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHAT:

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI.

SHRI RAMLAL RAHI:

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:

SHRI J. P. AGARWAL:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

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

(a) whether Government have recently issued instructions for closure of petrol pumps half day on Sundays and timings have also been fixed for opening and closing of petrol pumps on other days:

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and whether the scheme has achieved the desired results;

(c) whether arrangements have been made for making available petrol and diesel for the essential services;

(d) if so, the details thereof:

(e) whether instances of inconvenience to the public and of black-marketing of these products have come to the notice of Government after the introduction of these instructions;

(f) to what extent petrol and petroleum products have been saved so far after the introduction of the scheme;

(g) whether government have received representation against introduction of this scheme; and

(h) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the rapidly growing demand for Petroleum products and the difficult foreign exchange position, Government introduced several measures with a view to containing the demand for petroleum products and to create a climate of austerity. It is too early to assess the impact of these measures.

(c) No special arrangements have been made for essential services. The revised timings are uniformly applicable for all types of consumers.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) It is too early to indicate the impact of the measures adopted recently.

(g) and (h). Mixed reactions have been received. There are under examination.

#### **Cancellation of Passenger Trains in South Central Railway**

176. **SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the operations of the Goa Express and other superfast express trains on the south central railway, many passenger trains were cancelled or their timings were changed causing inconvenience to the rural people of the western Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to restore the passenger trains on the above sector and if so, when?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH):** (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, arrival/departure timings of five trains ranging from 2 minutes to 41 minutes and one train ranging from 1 hour 3 minutes to 1 hour 16 minutes have been changed at various stations on South Central Railway.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Decentralisation of Industries**

177. **SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is over concentration of industries in developed areas in various states causing pollution, shortage of power, water, etc.; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes

drawn up for decentralisation of the industries and the steps taken for their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). Regulation of industrial locations is required to be done by State Governments, keeping in mind the local conditions and requirements and their respective spatial development plans, zoning and town planning laws. However, the Central Government, with a view to bringing about dispersal of industries offer a number of incentives such as priority in licensing, concessional finance etc., for entrepreneurs setting up units in industrially backward areas.

**Letters of Intent for Operation of Air Taxis**

178 SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK:  
SHRI BRJ BHUSHAN TI-  
WARI:  
SHRI LOKANATH CH-  
OUDHARY:  
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL  
SURESH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued letters of intent to the operators of the air taxis in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such letters of intent issued so far and the norms for issuing the same;

(c) the type of aircraft and routes permitted to them for operation and their time schedules; and

(d) the details of the applicants who have been granted the aforesaid permits, indicating the number of Non-Resident Indians, established business houses and the rest?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). The Air Taxi operators certificate have so far been issued to three applicants and also no objection in principle has been given to eighteen applicants under the Air Taxi Scheme. Certificates are issued after verifying the ability of the applicants to operate Air Taxis in accordance with the guidelines.

Under the new guidelines, fixed wing aircraft with a minimum seating capacity of 15 or helicopters are eligible to be used for Air Taxi operations. The service can be operated to all airports open to scheduled operations with the permission of the airport authority concerned. The details are given in the Statement A and B below.

**STATEMENT-A**

*Details of Applicants given Air Taxi Operators Permit*

*Operators Using Aircraft available in India*

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Type of Aircraft</i>	<i>Seating Capacity</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
(1)	Delhi-Gulf Airways Services Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	Ecureil AS-350B	5
(2)	Maneckji Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Bell 47G-5 Dornier 228	4 18

*Operators Intending to Import Aircraft with NRI Funds*

(1)	India International Airways Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	HS. 125	7
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**STATEMENT-B***Details of Applicants given no Objection in Principle**Applicants intending to use Aircraft Available in India*

<b>Name</b>		<b>Type of Aircraft</b>		<b>Seating Capacity</b>
<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>3</b>
(1)	M/s Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd. New Delhi.	(i)	King Air C-90	7
		(ii)	Cessna T/303	5
		(iii)	Cessna T/310	4
		(iv)	Bonanza A-35	3
2.	M/s Indamar Company Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	(i)	King Air C-90	4
3.	M/s Indian Metal & Ferro Alloys Ltd., New Delhi.	(i)	Cessna	3
		(ii)	Barron B-55	5
		(iii)	Chetak Helicopter Chetak A-III	5

	<i>Name</i>		<i>Type of Aircraft</i>		<i>Seating Capacity</i>
	1		2		3
4	M/s Aprana Aviation Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	(i)	Maule M-5		3
		(ii)	Cessna Sky Master P-337-H		
		(iii)	Dornier-228		5
5.	M/s National Airports Authority, New Delhi.	(i)	HS-748 VT-EFQ VT-EFR		19
		(ii)	DC-3 VT-CTV		16
		(iii)	DO-228 VT-ENK VT-EPU		15
6.	M/s Jagson International (P) Limited, New Delhi.	(i)	Dornier-228		19

*Applicants intending to Import Aircraft with NRI Funds*

<i>Name of the Party</i>		<i>Regn. &amp; Type of Aircraft</i>		<i>Seating Capacity</i>
1		2		3
(1)	M/s Asia Funds Ltd., New Delhi.	(i)	Beech craft Super King-300	13-14
		(ii)	British Aerospace 125-800	12-13
		(iii)	Helicopter Bell 412 SP	-14-
2.	M/s Dalmia Resorts International (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	(i)	Turbo Prop Aircraft	8-9
3.	Capt. P. Pandey NRI, Denmark.	(i)	Marlin Falrchild I.V.C. & 300 Falcon Jet.	not given.
4.	M/s Air Asiatic Ltd., Madras.	(i)	F-27/F-50 (Under Lease) (Finance Model)	40-50
5.	M/s Liyods Steel Industries Ltd., Bombay	(i)	Beach craft 1900 King Air. Executive Liner.	14-16

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<i>Name of the Party</i>		<i>Regn. &amp; Type of Aircraft</i>		<i>Seating Capacity</i>
1		2		3
		(ii)	-do-	17
6.	Trans Bharat Aviation Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	(i)	Jet Aircraft (Twin Engine)	8-15
		(ii)	Turbo Prop Aircraft (Twin Engine)	7-18
7.	Eastern India Air Taxi Service (P) Ltd., Calcutta.	(i)	Cessna Citation	7
		(ii)	Falcon F-20	15
8.	M/s Phonix Airlines India Ltd., Madras.	(i)	Bell Helicopter B-206-B	
		(ii)	F-50/F-27	50-40
9.	M/s General Marketing & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., New Delhi.	(i)	Turbo Prop Aircraft.	10

<i>Name of the Party</i>		<i>Regn. &amp; Type of Aircraft</i>		<i>Seating Capacity</i>
<i>1</i>		<i>2</i>		<i>3</i>
10.	The Eagles of Bharat Airways Ltd., Ahmedabad	(i)	Cessna 421/B (Already purchased)	8
11.	Sqdr. Ldr. C.L. Knosla (Retd.) C/o Link India Airways (P) Ltd.	(i)	Viator (AP-68-TP600)	10
		(ii)	P68C & TC	6
		(iii)	P68C (Observer)	6
12.	Skarian India (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	(i)	Boeing Aircraft	100/140

[*Translation*]**Discretionary Quota for Allotting Petrol/  
Diesel Pumps and LPG Agencies**

179. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any discretionary quota of the Minister for allotting LPG agencies and petrol/diesel retail outlets; and

(b) if so, the details of such allotments made during the last seven months?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) LPG distributorships and petrol/diesel dealerships are also allotted on compassionate grounds.

(b) 24 petrol/diesel retail outlet dealerships and 25 LPG distributorships have been allotted during the period 1st January, 1990 to 31st July, 1990

**Funds for Konkan Railway Project**

180. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many foreign Governments and Rail companies have shown interest in Konkan Railway Project and have also offered to provide funds for this project; and

(b) if so the details in this regards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Recommendations of Ramdas Committee**

181. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI VIDYA:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:  
PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:  
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:  
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
PROF. K. V. THOMAS:  
PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:  
SHRI HANNAN MOLIAH:  
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:  
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI:  
SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ramdas Committee which was appointed to look into the problems in regard to A-320 airbuses has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Report and recommendations/observations made therein; and

(c) the details of recommendations that have been accepted by Government and the reasons for not accepting the others?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. copies of the report have been placed in the

Parliament Library. (Index No. 621.13252R)  
NO

(c) All the recommendations made in the interim and final reports have been accepted.

#### Bridge at Pali Station

182. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that traffic gets jammed near Pali station railway crossing; and

(b) if so, whether Government in consultation with State Government propose to construct some culvert, bridge or underground sub-way to avoid inconvenience to the public due to traffic jams?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) Some detention to the road traffic is unavoidable when the level crossing is closed for rail traffic

(b) The Railways can take action in the matter only after the State Government sponsors necessary proposal for the facility duly consenting to share the cost, as per rules.

[English]

#### LPG Connections Quota of M.Ps.

183. DR. A. K. PATEL:  
SHRI SHANKERSINH  
VAGHELA:

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

(a) the present quota to Members of Parliament for allocation of LPG connec-

tions on priority basis on their recommendations;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase this quota; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Under the existing policy, 24 LPG connections can be released every year on priority basis on the recommendation of each Member of Parliament.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Financing of Jaldhara Scheme by Rural Electrification Corporation

184. DR. A. K. PATEL:  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND  
VERMA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount advanced by the Rural Electrification Corporation under the Jaldhara scheme to each State and Union Territory in the previous and the current financial year so far;

(b) the pump-sets energised so far in each State;

(c) the rate at which the supply of power is charged from the marginal farmers in the drought-prone areas for operation of the pump-sets;

(d) whether adequate measures are taken for maintenance of these pump-sets;

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

(f) the States which have drought-prone areas but have not got the benefit of the Jaldhara scheme and the reasons therefor in each case?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Out of 13 States identified for implementation of Jaldhara programme only 5 states namely Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal formulated the Scheme for implementation. Subsequently, West Bengal has shown its inability to take up the programme in drought prone areas as there was no demand for pumpsets in such areas due to non availability of water. The amount advanced under the scheme and the progress report upto March, 1990 are given in the Statement below.

(c) the tariff applicable for supply of power to agricultural consumers for operation of pumpsets in drought prone areas in the same as applicable to other agricultural consumers in the State.

(d) and (e). Pumpsets are required to be maintained by the farmers themselves.

(f) All the 13 States having notified drought prone areas were eligible for the programme. 8 States have not availed benefit of Jaldhara Scheme so far. These are Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, J & K, Karnataka, Maharashtra, U. P. and Tamil Nadu. The main problem faced by States is the reluctance of the State Electricity Boards to take up the programme.

**STATEMENT**

*Jaldhara scheme sanctioned and disbursements*

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

S.No.	State	No. of pumpsets sanctioned	Amount disbursed during				Pumpsets energised upto 3.90
			88-89	89-90	90-91	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5610	120.610	32.980	—	153.590	1805
2.	Madhya Pradesh	3984	143.424	—	—	143.424	81
3.	Orissa	3171	145.866	—	—	145.866	2407
4.	Rajasthan	2439	112.194	—	—	112.194	141
5.	West Bengal	2754	99.144	—	—	99.144	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>17958</b>	<b>621.238</b>	<b>32.980</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>654.218</b>	<b>4434</b>

[*Translation*]

**Payment of Overtime Allowance in  
Railway Board**

185. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on payment of overtime allowance (OTA) and taxi charges to officers and employees of Railway Board during the period from January, 1989 to December, 1989 and from January, 1990 to June, 1990;

(b) whether there has been some reduction in the expenditure under this head

from January, 1990 to June, 1990 in comparison to that of last year;

(c) whether the rules formulated in this regard by the Ministry of Finance are being followed in the Railway Board; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT**

	<i>Expenditure during 1989 on</i>		<i>Expenditure during 1990 on</i>			
	<i>Overtime Allowance</i>	<i>Taxi Charges</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Overtime Allowance</i>		<i>Taxi Charges</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	
1. <b>January</b>	42,179	3,072	January	47,09	2,060	
2. <b>February</b>	53,963	3,308	February	43,689	2,055	
3. <b>March</b>	55,359	3,637	March	34,471	5,225	
4. <b>April</b>	59,469	4,233	April	65,563	2,959	
5. <b>May</b>	53,482	2,790	May	58,474	1,260	



Month	Expenditure during 1989 on		Month	Expenditure during 1990 on	
	Overtime Allowance	Taxi Charges		Overtime Allowance	Taxi Charges
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
6. June	65,066	3,678	June	54,610	2,056
Total for the period January to June, 1989:-	3,29,518	20,718	Total for the period January to June, 1990: -	3,03,901	15,613
7. July	50,544	2,266			
8. August	60,900	2,372			
9. September	54,494	3,112			
10. October	63,385	2,902			
11. November	48,998	2,777			

Month	Expenditure during 1989 on		Month	Expenditure during 1990 on	
	Overtime Allowance	Taxi Charges		Overtime Allowance	Taxi Charges
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
12. December	45,994	2,434			
Total for the period July to December, 1989 :-	3,24,315	15,863			
<b>GRAND TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1989:-</b>	<b>6,53,833</b>	<b>36,581</b>			

[English]

**Resumption of Flight of Airbus A-320**

186. SHRIRAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:  
 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
 SHRI RAM SAJIWAN:  
 SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:  
 SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
 SHRI YADUNATH PANDEY:  
 SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR:  
 SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
 SHRI HARISH RAWAT:  
 SHRI H. C. SRIKANTIAH:  
 SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ:  
 SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR:  
 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
 SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
 SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:  
 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:  
 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI:  
 SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:  
 PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:  
 SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:  
 SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE:  
 SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
 SHRI T. BASHEER:  
 SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:  
 SHRI KALP NATH RAI:  
 SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been

taken to resume flights of the Airbus A-320;

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

(c) the time by which these would be put into operation;

(d) whether Government have taken into consideration all aspects in regard to passengers safety before taking a decision to re-introduce the Airbus flights;

(e) whether the Indian Commercial Pilots Association has decided to boycott the controversial aircraft; and

(f) if so, the grounds on which they objected to undertake the duty of flying A-320 and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). A Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Air Marshal Ramdas was appointed to evaluate the State of preparedness of Indian Airlines for safe operation of the A-320 aircraft. The Committee has submitted its interim and final reports in which it has recommended that A-320 aircraft could be reinducted in a phased manner after implementing the recommendations of the Committee. The Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee. Indian Airlines is taking necessary steps and is fully geared to implement the recommendations of the Committee. The operation of the A-320 fleet is expected to be resumed in a phased manner shortly.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

**Production Cost and Selling Price of Cement**

187. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR  
HOTA:  
SHRI GANGA CHARAN  
LODHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of cement which was available to consumers for Rs. 70 per bag in November, 1989 had gone upto Rs. 85 to Rs. 95;

(b) if so, the reasons for steep rise in price of cement and the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken;

(c) the actual cost of production of cement per bag and the present retail selling price to the consumer;

(d) whether any Government agency has made any independent study of the cost of production;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The retail price of Cement

varies from place to place. Some increase in the price of Cement has been observed since December 1989.

(b) Increase in costs of inputs like coal, rail freight & power tariff have contributed to the increase in cement prices.

The Cement Industry has been advised to bring down the prices to a reasonable level. Efforts are being made to ensure adequate supply of Coal and availability of Rail Wagons to enable the Industry to maximise production and improve the availability of Cement. The Government is also monitoring the Cement prices on daily basis.

(c) The actual cost of production of cement differs from factory to factory, depending on various factors like process adopted, age of the plant, distance from the Coal fields, power tariff etc. As such, data regarding the actual factorywise cost of production is not being compiled. The retail price of cement at 24 important centres for which the prices are monitored, is given in the Statement below.

(d) to (f). No independent detailed study on the industry to determine the cost of production has been done recently by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. However, it has made a quick estimates of the fair selling price.

**STATEMENT**

*Day to Day Retail Price of Cement per Bag Including All Taxes (Price in Rs.)*

Sl.No.	Name of the City	Price as on		Agreed price on		Variation with	
		19.4.90	11.5.90	26.7.90	27.7.90	19.4	11.5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**NORTHERN REGION**

1.	Delhi	92-95	82	92-95	92-95	—	+13
2.	Karnal	90-92	82-84	92-95	92-95	+3	+11
3.	Ludhiana	92-95	85-86	90-95	90-95	—	+9
4.	Chandigarh	91-95	84	90-91	90-91	-4	+7
5.	Jaipur	82-85	879	81-82	81-82	-3	+3
6.	Lucknow	95-100	83	88-92	88-92	-8	+9

Sl.No.	Name of the City	Price as on		Agreed price on		Variation with	
		19.4.90	11.5.90	26.7.90	27.7.90	19.4	11.5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Srinagar	92-95	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Shimla	92-95	82	82-83	82-83	-12	+1
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>							
9.	Calcutta	90-95	86-88	86-92	87-92	-3	+4
10.	Patna	98-100	80-95	88-94	88-94	-6	+9
11.	Bhuvaneshwar	88	80-82	84-88	84-88	—	+6
12.	Guwahati	104-105	95-98	95-105	95-105	—	+7
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>							
13.	Bombay	90-92	85-88	90-95	90-95	+3	+7

Sl.No.	Name of the City	Price as on		Agreed price on		Variation with	
		19.4.90	11.5.90	26.7.90	27.7.90	19.4	11.5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Bhopal	75-77	72-75	76-78	76-78	+1	+3
15.	Goa	79-80	79-80	78-84	78-84	+4	+4
16.	Ahmedabad	87-90	79-81	79-85	81-85	-5	+4
17.	Rajkot	87-90	78-80	79-85	81-85	-5	+5
18.	Baroda	87-90	78-80	79-85	81-85	-5	+5
19.	Surat	87-90	78-80	79-85	81-85	-5	+5
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>							
20.	Madras	82-85	78-81	84-87	84-87	+2	+6
21.	Trivendrum	95-100	87-90	88-93	88-93	-7	+3

Sl.No.	Name of the City	Price as on		Agreed price on		Vatration with	
		19.4.90	11.5.90	26.7.90	27.7.90	19.4	11.5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Bangalore	82-85	82-85	84-88	84-88	+3	+3
23.	Hyderabad	72-75	72-75	80-92	80-82	+7	+7
24.	Calicut	90-100	83-90	86-94	86-94	-6	+4

Note : Variation shown is as per indicated maximum prices.



**Halt of Bhopal-Rajkot and Indore-Bombay Express at Piplod and Limkheda**

188. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stoppages of Bhopal-Rajkot Express train No. 1269 and 1270 provided between Meghnagar and Bhopal, the population of each of such stations and importance of the said stations;

(b) whether Government propose to provide halt of Bhopal Rajkot and Indore-Bombay Express at Piplod and Limkheda stations; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) Thirteen excluding Meghnagar and Bhopal. However, no statistics are maintained by the Railways with regard to population etc.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. In the interest of operational convenience.

**New Train Between Jalpaiguri and Ranchi**

189. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received for introducing a train between Jalpaiguri and Ranchi to cater to the needs of workers of Bihar serving in the tea gardens of Assam; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not found feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

**Introduction of new trains in M. P.**

190. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new trains introduced during 1.1.85 to 31.12.89 and out of them how many trains are running through Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the new stoppage provided after 1.1.85 to old trains which were running prior to 1.1.85 in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the details of stoppages sanctioned and later on cancelled and reasons thereof in case of Madhya Pradesh during 1 January, 1985 to 31 December, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Out of 1299 trains introduced, 72 trains serve Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table to the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

**Additional Trains between Delhi-Lucknow-Gorakhpur-Chhapra**

191. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce additional trains on Delhi-Lucknow-

Gorakhpur-Chhapra route in view of heavy rush on that route; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Action against Officers Involved in Corrupt Practices**

192. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gazetted officers in his Ministry suspended for corruption, irregularities and embezzlement of Government funds during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases in which investigation proceedings have not been initiated so far; and

(c) the number of officers acquitted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Seven gazetted officers in the Ministry of Industry were suspended during the last three years for corruption and other irregularities. No officer was suspended for embezzlement of Government funds.

(b) None, Sir.

(c) Two officers were exonerated after investigation.

#### **Sheds for Keeping Foodgrains etc.**

193. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received

any memorandum in regard to keeping the foodgrains, pulses, churi etc. under sheds and not in open space and not to impose any wharfage charges on essential commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). Some representations have been received from Grain Merchants Association, Carting & Clearing Agents Association and some other consignees of Delhi, Madras, Sanatnagar and Surat regarding keeping these commodities in covered sheds and non-imposition of wharfage charges on essential commodities.

(c) All efforts are made to place wagons containing damageable commodities in covered sheds only. However, in cases where this is not possible due to sudden heavy receipts of wagons, placement of wagons is done in such a manner as to facilitate direct unloading in trucks. In case, removal in trucks does not take place and goods are stored in open, they are covered by tarpaulines. There is no proposal to exempt essential commodities from levy of wharfage charges as per normal rules.

#### **Losses suffered by Engineering Projects India Ltd.**

194. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:  
 PROF MAHADEO  
 SHIWANKAR:  
 SHRI RAM PRASAD  
 CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contracts signed by

the Engineering Projects India Ltd. with other countries;

(b) the number of contracts out of them where losses were incurred in their execution;

(c) the amount of loss suffered in Indian currency as well as foreign exchange involved therein;

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the causes for these losses; and

(e) if so, the main reasons therefor and whether any follow up action has been taken on the Enquiry Report?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) 29.

(b) EPI has incurred losses on 9 Projects.

(c) The amount of loss suffered in these projects are Rs. 77.73 crores equivalent to Kuwaiti Dinar 97.61 lakhs, Iraqi Dinar 40.14 lakhs, Saudi Riyal 1.67 lakhs, at current rate, excluding interest in overdrafts & interest on Government loan.

(d) and (e). The management of EPI and the Committee of Directors of the Company have analysed various factors that contributed to the losses. The reasons were: un-commercial marketing, adverse working conditions in Kuwait, stringent local laws, rigid attitude of the clients, Iran-Iraq war, inability to deploy manpower, plant and machinery effectively etc. As follow up action, the working of the company has been re-organised and the Company has been asked not to take up any overseas projects.

[English]

### **Self-sufficiency in Photographic Material by HPF**

195. KUMARI UMABHARATI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd. has attained self-reliance in the manufacture of photographic materials;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of photographic materials which are being manufactured by the company at present;

(d) the names of items which are being imported by the company; and

(e) the period by which the company would be able to acquire self-sufficiency?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (e). Hindustan Photo Films produces photographic products both from raw material to finished stage (integrated production) and finishing of semi-finished material imported in jumbo form (Jumbo conversion). The products covered by integrated production are cine film pose. (B & W), cine film sound negative, Medical x-ray (CTA based), Photographic paper, PTS paper and Amateur Roll film (B & W). Jumbo conversion is done of products such as, cine colour pose., colour paper, polyester based medical x-ray, industrial x-ray and graphic arts films. HPF is also manufacturing photographic chemicals.

The company is at present setting up facilities for the integrated manufacture of Polyester based Medical x-ray, industrial x-ray and graphic arts films, which is scheduled to be completed by Oct. 1991.

**New Policy of Competition among various Airlines Services**

**196. SHRIMATICHENNUPATIVIDYA:**  
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to switch over to a policy of competition among various airlines services, particularly on main domestic routes;

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

(c) the reasons for objecting to the introduction of the new policy by the employees of the Indian Airlines as stated in their demands; and

(d) whether Government have held any negotiations with their union leaders on the subject and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Government is of the view that it is desirable, in public interest as well in the interest of promoting efficiency and attention to customer satisfaction, to introduce an element of healthy competition in domestic air services. Towards this end, Vayudoot has recently been permitted to operate on certain trunk routes with aircrafts leased on payment of Indian rupees. This will also help in imparting viability to the operations of the Vayudoot. Government has also removed certain restrictions in the operation of the air taxi scheme, retaining however the basic condition that no foreign exchange would be provided by the Government for the operation of the air taxis.

(c) and (d). The reasons behind Government's policy were fully explained to the Unions of Indian Airlines. It was pointed out to them that while Indian Airlines would

continue to be the dominant domestic carrier and Government would provide every support for its growth, it was not possible to accede to the view that there should be no competition to it whatsoever. It was further pointed out to them that since this was a policy related matter and the larger public interest must be kept in view, this was not a negotiable issue.

**Impact of Transfer of Foreign Technology on Indigenous Producers**

**197 SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI VIDYA:**

**SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY:  
SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL:**

Will the minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the possible flooding of foreign consumer products through Indian named collaborators due to liberalised policy of the foreign collaboration, transfer of technology and import of capital goods;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to monitor the transfer of technology only in essential areas; and

(c) the impact of the transfer of foreign technology on indigenous producers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). Recently on 31.5.1990 a paper on "Policy measures for the promotion of small scale and agro-based industries and changes in procedures for industrial approval" was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha, Paras 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Paper deal with import of capital goods, raw materials and components, foreign collaboration and foreign investment respectively. Details of the policy are presently being finalised and various aspects like the

possible flooding of foreign consumer products through Indian-named collaborators, transfer of technology in essential areas only and requisite import of capital goods will all be kept in view while operationalising the new Policy.

#### **Employment Opportunities in Industries**

198. SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI VIDYA:  
SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL:  
SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY:

Will the minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the constraints on greater manpower absorption due to technological innovation or modernisation of industries; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the industries provide greater employment opportunities in view of the incentives provided to various industries in the New Industrial Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the fact that development of capital intensive industries with more sophisticated technology is likely to act as a constraint on greater manpower absorption. Therefore, the Government in the recently announced policy measures have laid emphasis on the development of village, tiny and small scale industries in the rural and backward areas, which are more labour intensive. Government have also decided to give Central Investment Subsidy in the rural and backward areas. Government would ensure better flow of credit and help in

marketing support to such rural industries.

#### **Restoration of Dornier Flights by Vayudoot**

199. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vayudoot Services are going to be restored in the country in the near future on the routes which were being operated by Dornier planes and which were suspended after Dornier accident near Pune last year;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether these services are likely to be operated with Dornier planes or any other planes; and

(b) if no decision has been taken the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN). (a) and (b). Vayudoot intends to restore services suspended after Dornier accident near Pune last year. While it may not be possible to keep the original route pattern in restoring the earlier services, a new pattern of operation would be determined after review of the load on each service. It is not possible at present to indicate the exact timeframe for the restoration of these services.

(c) and (d). The type of aircraft to be deployed will depend on the traffic demand and the type of aircraft available with Vayudoot at the time when the services are restored.

#### **Restoration of Link Express**

200. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to restore Link Express from Visakhapatnam to Raipur to join Chatisgarh Express; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). Visakhapatnam-Raipur Link Express continues to run. However, it remained cancelled between 1.4.1990 and 15.5.1990 due to damage to bridge on Raipur-Vizianagram section and its subsequent repairs.

#### **Setting up of Southern Gas Grid**

201. SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY:  
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

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

(a) whether Government have recently set up an inter-ministerial group to examine the techno-economic feasibility of establishing a Southern Gas Grid; and

(b) if so, when the Report in this regard is expected to be received?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Group is expected to submit its report towards the end of August 1990.

#### **Perspective Plan for Utilisation of Natural Gas**

202. SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY:  
SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to formulate a comprehensive gas use policy with a ten year perspective to correlate the production of natural gas with the optimal utilisation in different sectors of the economy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The parameters of the comprehensive gas use policy are currently under examination.

#### **Action Against Manufacturers of Limca**

203. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:  
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has recently issued an ex-parte and ad-interim injunction order restraining the manufacturers of Limca from continuing with the false and misleading advertisement that Limca was free from BVO;

(b) whether the manufacturers of Limca have also misused the name of the MRTPC in promoting their sales etc. during the last three-four months;

(c) if so, the further action taken or contemplated by the MRTPC in this regard;

(d) whether Government propose to put a ban on the sale of soft drinks of Parle (Exports) in the market; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH):** (a) to (e). The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission have issued an ex-parte ad-interim injunction on 22nd May, 1990 restraining the respondent viz. M/s. Parle (Exports) Private Limited from using BVOs in the manufacture of soft drinks till further order. By a subsequent order dated 6th July, 1990, the Commission has issued another ex-parte ad-interim injunction restraining the company from continuing with the false and misleading advertisement in their publicity campaign to promote the sale of their products. The Commission also restrained the company from making representation in any manner involving the name of MRTP Commission in their publicity campaign. In both the cases, Notices of Enquiry have been issued to the company and the cases are now listed before the Commission on 10th August, 1990. Further action in the matter will depend upon the final orders of the Commission.

#### **Burning of Transformers and OCBs of DESU**

204. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT

DR. Y. S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a power crisis in Delhi during the last four months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether transformers and OCBs etc. belonging to DESU burnt during the last six months;

(d) if so, the facts and details including value thereof;

(e) whether there have been complaints that these items purchased by DESU were of inferior quality and were not even properly maintained; and

(f) if so, the details of action taken or proposed by Government against the Officials found guilty?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) and (b) The power supply position in Delhi during the last four months has been by and large satisfactory.

(c) to (f). According to the DESU, certain power/distribution transformers were damaged at the various Sub-Stations during February-April, 1990. Their purchase cost was about Rs. 2.00 crores and the depreciated value was Rs. 1.00 crore. The cost of repair was less than Rs. 50.00 lakhs. The failure of transformers and other associated equipments is attributed to overloading and short-circuits, etc., and not to sub-standard quality of equipment. The transformers, Switchgears and other associated equipments are purchased by DESU as per ISS/International Standard and prescribed specifications by following the proper procurement procedures. As such no action against the concerned officials has been considered necessary in this case.

**Losses to Indian Airlines due to bird Hits Incidents**

205. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ:  
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR:  
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:  
SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has suffered heavy losses due to incidents of bird hits during the last two years.

(b) if so, the number of such incidents year-wise and the reasons for the increase therein;

(c) the details of loss suffered on this account, year-wise.

(d) the steps taken to avoid damage to aircraft due to bird hits?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the year 1988, there were 169 cases of bird hits resulting in loss of Rs. 1.73 crores (towards repairs etc.) while in 1989 also there were 169 cases of bird hits resulting in loss of Rs. 5.91 crores towards repairs etc. There was no increase in bird hit incidents.

(d) The Airfield Environment Management Committees at all the airports take action to keep the environment within 10

Kms. around the airports free from the sources of bird activities in collaboration with local authorities.

**Economy in Railway Expenditure**

206. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures contemplated to reduce expenditure and increase earnings in Railways;

(b) whether Government propose to close the uneconomic branch lines on which the Railways are suffering losses every year; and

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) It is a constant endeavour on the Railways to reduce expenditure and increase earnings. Some of the specific measures being adopted for containing expenditure are listed below:

1. Review of working of uneconomic branch lines in order to make them viable.
2. closure of steam sheds and other sub-optimal activities, with plans for re-deployment of staff rendered surplus.
3. Economy in energy consumption-coal, diesel, electricity.
4. Curbs on fuel consumption of road vehicles.
5. Review of purchase of general purpose stores items.
6. Checks on local purchases and



purchase of non-stock items, with particular reference to reasonableness of quantities and rates.

7. Curbs on expenditure on items like advertisement, entertainment etc.

In the matter of maximising the earnings and raising additional resources, the following areas have been identified for attention on priority:

1. Better marketing efforts.
2. Plugging of leakages in earnings.
3. Increasing revenue from railway land by commercial exploitation and removal/prevention of encroachments.
4. Stepping-up of commercial publicity; and
5. Realising the full potential for revenue from private catering units and stalls at railway stations.

(b) The policy is to consider closure of only those uneconomic branch lines where adequate means of transport exist and whose continuance is not required to meet the transport needs of the area. However, at present there is no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Operation of Air Taxis**

207. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:  
SHRIP. R. KUMARAMANGALAM:  
SHRIMULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of entrepreneurs operating air taxis on different routes in the country;

(b) whether a large number of entrepreneurs have sought the clearance of Government to operate air taxis on different domestic routes; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposals received by Government from different entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Air Taxi Operators permits have been issued to the following parties:

- 1) M/s. India International Airways Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- 2) M/s. Delhi Gulf Airways Services Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- 3) M/s. Maneckji Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Eighteen other applicants have been given No Objection in principle as per the Statement given below.

#### **STATEMENT**

*details of applicants given no objection in principle applicants intending to use available aircraft in India*

- 1) M/s. Tata Iron & Steel company Ltd., New Delhi.
- 2) M/s. Indamar Company Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
- 3) M/s. Indian metal & Ferro Alloys Ltd., New Delhi.

- 4) M/s. Aprana Aviation Pvt. Ltd.,  
New Delhi.
- 5) M/s. National Airports Authority,  
New Delhi.
- 6) M/s. Jagson International (P) Ltd.,  
New Delhi.

*Applicants Intending to Import aircraft with  
NRI Funds*

- 1) M/s. Asia Funds Ltd., New Delhi.
- 2) M/s. Dalmia Resorts International  
(P) Ltd., New Delhi
- 3) Capt. P. Pandey NRI, Denmark.
- 4) M/s. Air Asiatic Ltd., Madras.
- 5) M/s. Liyods Steel Industries Ltd.,  
Bombay
- 6) Trans Bharat Aviation Pvt. Ltd.,  
New Delhi.
- 7) Eastern India Air Taxi Service (p)  
Ltd., Calcutta.
- 8) M/s. Phonix Airlines India Ltd.,  
Madras.
- 9) M/s. General Marketing & Manu-  
facturing Co. Ltd., New Delhi.
- 10) The Eagles of Bharat Airways  
Ltd., Ahmedabad.
- 11) Sqdr. Ldr. C. L. Khosla (Retd.) C/  
o Link India Airways (P) Ltd.
- 12) Skariah India (P) Ltd., New Delhi.

**Setting up of Power Plants in Private  
Sector in Rajasthan**

208. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power plants proposed to be set up in Rajasthan in the private sector;

(b) the places identified for the location of those power plants;

(c) the estimated cost and capacities of those plants; and

(d) the details to funding pattern and financial tie up of those plants among the State Government, Central Government and the concerned private sector?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). M/s. Century Spinning & Manufacturing Company Limited have intimated that they have been granted a licence by the Government of Rajasthan for setting up a Thermal Power Station in Rajasthan. The installation of Chittorgarh Thermal Power Station (2 x 210 MW) is reported to have been entrusted to them by the Government of Rajasthan. However, no feasibility report in this regard has been received so far.

(d) The Central Government has not entered into any financial arrangements in regard to the setting up of the proposed station at Chittorgarh with the aforesaid Company.

**New Industrial Policy**

209. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:  
PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:  
SHRINARSINGRAO SURYA-  
WANSHI:  
SHRI ANBARASU ERA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have intro-

duced recently a New Industrial Policy;

(b) if so, the salient features of the new policy;

(c) the details of steps taken to implement the new policy; and

(d) the extent to which the new policy will help in expansion, diversification of industries, increase in exports and will benefit the small scale units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d). a paper on "Policy measures for the promotion of small scale and agro-based industries and changes in procedures for industrial approvals" was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 31.5.1990. the policy paper, inter alia, covers exemption from licensing in respect of expansion, diversification, 100% Export Oriented Units (EOUs) and units to be set up in Export processing Zones (EPZs) and promotion of small scale industries. Further details to operationalise the policy measures are being worked out.

**Loss to Indian Airlines due to grounding of A-320 Airbuses**

210. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:  
PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:  
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL:  
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:  
SHRI NAKUL NAYAK:  
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:  
SHRI A. CHARLES:

SHRI T. BASHEER:  
SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss caused to the Indian Airlines so far as a result of the grounding of Airbus A-320s following the Bangalore crash of one of these planes in February last; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to make up this loss?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) On certain assumptions, the loss by way of reduction in cash surplus due to the non-operation of the A-320 fleet is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 60 crores for the period upto 31 July, 1990.

(b) The following steps have been taken to meet the situation:-

- (i) Fuller utilisation of the rest of the fleet leading to a distinct improvement in the overall load factor of the system as a whole.
- (ii) Leasing in of additional capacity from Air India.
- (iii) Tighter control over capital and revenue expenditures.

**Train Accident near Secunderabad**

211. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:  
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people killed and injured in the Railway accident that took place on June 4, 1990 between Shankarpally and Gullugudu near Secunderabad;

(b) the reasons for the above accident;

(c) the details of relief provided to the kith and kin of the persons killed and to the injured persons; and

(d) the steps being taken to avert such accidents in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) In this accident, 36 persons lost their lives and 94 sustained injuries.

(b) The accident is being inquired into by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Southern Circle. As per his provisional findings, the accident occurred due to failure of railway staff.

(c) Medical assistance was provided to the injured and an amount of Rs.2,28,000/- was paid as ex-gratia relief to the kith and kin of the dead and to the injured.

(d) Some of the steps being taken to prevent such accidents are as under:

- i) Ambush checks in automatic signalling territory to monitor the adherence to rules.
- ii) Random administration of breathalyser tests.
- iii) Frequent footplate inspection to monitor the visibility and lighting of signals.
- (iv) Ensuring that running staff avail proper rest between spells of duty.

### **Pending Hydro-Electric projects**

212. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of hydro-electric projects are pending because of financial stringencies faced by the State Government due to litigations going on;

(b) whether Union Government propose to take up those projects as central projects; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) A number of hydro electric projects are pending because financial stringencies faced by the State Governments.

(b) and (c). These projects, being in the State Sector, are to be funded by the State Governments by inclusion in their plans.

### **Lease/sale of A-320 Airbus**

213. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had any plan to lease or sell out A-320 airbuses;

(b) whether the Airbus Industry objected to the sale or lease of these airbuses; and

(c) If so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Power shortage in Bihar**

214. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire Bihar State was in the grip of acute power shortage in the last week of June, 1990;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether power crisis has affected adversely the working of the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited in that State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The power supply position in Bihar was affected due to a Grid disturbance in the Eastern Regional Power Grid on the 25th/26th June, 1990 and outage of the 220 KV Santaldih-Chandil line through which Bihar draws bulk of its share of power from Farakka Supper Thermal Power Station and Chukha hydro project.

(c) and (d). Bulk of power to the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited is supplied by the DVC whose performance was also effected due to the grid disturbance.

[*Translation*]

### **Nationalisation of Ashok Paper Mills**

215. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 15th May, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 8677 regarding nationalisation of Ashok Paper Mills and state:

(a) whether the comments sought from Government of Bihar have since been received and whether orders have been issued for the nationalisation of Rameshwar Nagar unit of the Ashok Paper Mills and whether necessary grants have been released for its immediate functioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the action being taken in this regard;

(c) whether any proposal for setting up units to produce pulp from rags and to generate power for their own is being reconsidered;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the initiative being taken by Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps being taken to restart Thakur Paper Mills in Samastipur?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). The comments sought from Government of Bihar have not been received as yet. The draft Ordinance will be processed further by the Ministry of Home Affairs on receipt of the comments of the Govt. of Bihar. There is no proposal pending from the Government of Bihar with the Central Government for giving any financial assistance for the revival of Rameshwar Nagar unit of Ashok Paper Mills Ltd.

(c) and (d) An application from M/s. Ashok Paper Mills Ltd. was received in the year 1981, proposing, *inter-alia*, substantial expansion in the capacity of rag pulp and installation of a captive power unit. This application of the company was rejected in the year 1982. No further proposal in this regard has been received thereafter.

(e) M/s. Thakur Paper Mills has been lying closed since March, 1982. It has been reported that efforts of the financial institu-

tions to draw up proposals, in consultation with the State Government of Bihar, for removing the difficulties being faced by the unit have not been successful.

#### **Samastipur-Darbhanga Rail Line**

216. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided for construction of broad-gauge rail line parallel to Samastipur-Darbhanga metre-gauge and doubling this track during 1990-91;

(b) the action taken so far and proposed to be taken by the end of the year in regard to construction of these lines;

(c) whether there is any proposal for conversion of Samstipur Darbhanga metre-gauge line into broad-gauge and construction of Sakri-Hasanpur metre gauge line within the same allocation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) For the construction of a parallel BG line from Samastipur to Darbhanga, an amount of Rs. 4.09 crores has been provided in 90.91 Budget.

(b) Preliminary arrangements for taking up the work is in hand.

(c) There is no proposal for the conversion of existing Samastipur-Darbhanga MG line to BG. Construction of a rail line from Sakri to Hasanpur is also not proposed at present.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

#### **Demonstration of Wind-Pumps and Wind Farm Projects of Bihar**

217. SHRITEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Government to set up wind-pumps and wind-farms energy projects for demonstration in Bihar; and

(b) the names of districts in Bihar where such projects and likely to be set up in 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) 130 windpumps have so far been installed by the Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency (BREDA), the nodal agency for the State, in several districts including Gaya, Rohtas, Nawadah, Patna, Muzaffarpur, Manghyr, Saran, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Bhojpur, and Jahanabad. They have adopted a cluster approach and 40 windpumps have been installed in Nalanda district alone.

A wind survey project is being undertaken by BREDA. Establishment of demonstration wind farms will depend on results of the survey and other technical factors.

(b) Districts in which wind pump projects are proposed to be taken up in 1990-91 include Nalanda, Gaya, Nawadah, Purnea, Dumka, Bhojpur, Rohtas and Deoghar.

#### **Women Pilots belong to SC/ST**

218. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women pilots in the Indian Airlines at Present;

(b) the number of women pilots belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them, separately;

(c) whether Government propose to open any centre for imparting pilot training to women belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities;

(d) if so, the number of such training centres to be opened and the locations thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) There are 10 women pilots in Indian Airlines and in addition 8 women trainee pilots are undergoing training.

(b) There is no women pilot in Indian Airlines belonging to SC/ST categories.

(c) and (d). At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

(e) The facilities available with the existing flying clubs and IGRUA (Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi) are considered adequate to meet the requirement of all categories of candidates.

#### **Establishment of Training and Technology Development Centres**

219. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:  
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD  
YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open training and technology development centres in State in order to promote the New Industrial Policy; and

(b) if so, the district-wise details of the State where such centres would be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following are the district-wise details where such Training & Technology Development Centres are being set up:

1. Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Bhubaneswar (Orissa).
2. Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Jamshedpur (Bihar).
3. Tool Room, Ahmedabad (Gujarat).
4. Tool Room, Aurangabad (Maharashtra).
5. Tool Room, Indore (M.P.)
6. Process-cum-Product Development Centre for Essential Oil, Kannauj (U.P.)
7. National Glass Technology Centre, Ferozabad (U.P.)

[English]

#### **Token Strike by Union of Indian Airlines**

220. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the six recognised unions of the Indian Airlines gave a call for one-day token strike on 11th July, 1990;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) Three recognised union/associations gave a call for one day's token strike from the night shift on 11.7.1990 and two union/associations gave a call for strike from the mid-night of 11/12.7.1990.

(b) The demands made by the unions were:

- i) That Government immediately initiates dialogue with the representing Union/Associations jointly to find out ways and means to resolve the crisis;
- ii) That a firm decision is taken on the operation of A-320 without further loss of time;
- iii) That during the pendency of decision on A-320, Indian Airlines should be refrained from taking aircraft on wet lease from any foreign agency;
- iv) That the private enterprises must be refrained from carrying out commercial air transportation in India;
- v) That Vayudoot should only be permitted to operate feeder routes and refrained from operating aircraft on wet lease from foreign carriers;
- vi) That authority is restored in Indian Airlines Management as per the Air Corporation Act, 1953 for effective functioning.

(c) The management of Indian Airlines

met the leaders of the union/associations and they were advised not to resort to strike. The Regional Labour Commissioner, Delhi also met the unions with a view to persuading them to avoid the strike. These efforts were, however, in vain. One day's wage of the striking employees is being deducted.

### **New Electricity Bills of DESU**

221. **SHRI J.P. AGARWAL:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations recently about the three bills system introduced by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking;

(b) whether Government are aware that the advance payment collected by DESU is not being adjusted in the actual consumption bills, thus creating hardships to consumers; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):** (a) According to the DESU, though the new three monthly billing system has been mostly welcomed by the consumers, there had also been some representation against the system.

(b) According to the DESU, the payments made against the two provisional bills are duly adjusted in the next round of billing. In case of any discrepancy, the necessary rectification is done on presentation of the bill to the concerned DESU Office.

(c) The DESU has already been directed to revert to the previous practice of two monthly billing system. The first bill for two months would be on actual consumption basis and the next bill will be on provisional basis.



[*Translation*]

**Unauthorised Entry into Reserved Compartments**

222. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons without reservation travel in reserved compartments in large numbers;

(b) if so, number of cases in 1990 where action has been taken against the conductors for dereliction of their duties;

(c) whether Government are considering to take some remedial measures to check this practice;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these measures are likely to be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) Some such cases have been reported.

(b) During January, 1990 to June, 1990 action has been initiated/taken against 40 staff including conductors.

(c) to (e). The following steps have been/are taken:

i) Surprise checks are conducted with the help of GRP/RPF and unauthorised passengers found travelling in reserved coaches are detained and fined under the provisions of the Railways Act.

ii) The firm for travelling unauthorisedly in reserved compartments under the Railways Act 1989 effec-

tive from 1.7.1990 has been enhanced to extend upto Rs. 500/- from Rs. 20/-.

iii) Disciplinary action against the staff in proved cases of connivance.

**Waiting List of LPG Connections in Delhi and Lucknow**

223. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long waiting list for cooking gas connections in Delhi and various cities of the country;

(b) if so, the number of persons in the waiting list in Delhi and Lucknow; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to clear the long waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 1st July, 1990 there were approximately 5.09 lakh and 0.62 lakh persons on the waiting list for release of LPG connections in Delhi and Lucknow respectively.

(c) New LPG connections are released all over the country, in a phased manner, under the annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to availability of LPG. The availability is augmented through increase production and imports.

[*English*]

**Purchase of Air Tickets By Government Officials**

224. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government officials are purchasing the air tickets through travel agents;

(b) whether travel agents are paid substantial commission by the airlines on such tickets;

(c) whether the amount involved in the transaction both ways is public money;

(d) whether there is any proposal to ban the purchase of air tickets by Government officials from sources other than the airlines concerned directly;

(e) the details of such instructions issued; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (d) to (f). Instructions exist that all bookings on Government account should be made with national carriers directly. Ministry of Finance have however permitted officials from that Ministry to book the air tickets through two Public Sector Travel Agents namely M/s Ashok Travel and Tours and M/s. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.

(b) and (c). All travel agents booking international passage are entitled to 9% commission on sales in accordance with IATA Regulations. For domestic sales, IA pays commission of 5% on basic fare and 2 1/2 on fuel surcharge.

[*Translation*]

### **Corruption in Railways**

225. SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any policy to root out corruption in Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Action Plan has been drawn up which is being acted upon. This calls for intensification of vigilance activities, especially in the following areas:

- (1) Mass contact like booking, reservation, luggage/parcels, goods and catering where public are hurt/harassed.
- (2) Where there is possibility of large sums of public money being misused/wasted or leakage of revenue.
- (3) Recruitment and selection of staff.

The activities comprises both preventive and punitive measures. The former include simplification/modification of rules/procedures (to prevent or reduce scope for malpractices), information gathering, identification of suspect persons and corruption-prone areas for maintaining watch, periodic transfer of officers and staff on sensitive posts, pre-mature retirement of officers/staff of suspect integrity, large-scale education of staff, supervisory officials and public and their involvement in vigilance, and regular and frequent checks. Punitive measures included speedy investigations and disciplinary proceedings, and imposition of deterrent punishment in proven cases of malpractices and corruption.

Regular and frequent liaison is maintained with the Center Bureau of Investiga-

tions, who supplement the Railways' Vigilance work.

**Consumption of Petrol and Petroleum Products**

226. SHRI PHOOL CHAND  
VARMA:  
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

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

(a) whether Government have taken various steps with a view to reducing consumption of petrol and petroleum products.

(b) if so, whether Government have made any estimate of the annual consumption of petrol and petroleum products in Public and private sector in the country;

(c) if so, the quantity of petrol and petroleum products consumed in public and private sector, separately during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the quantity estimated to be consumed in these sectors separately during the current year; and

(e) the quantity of petrol and other petroleum products saved so far, product-wise and sector-wise during the current year as a result of steps taken by Government to reduce the consumption of petrol and petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Data regarding consumption of petrol and petroleum product is in public and private sectors, separately is not available.

(e) It is too early to assess the impact of

the different measures for containment of demand which were announced on 21st June 1990.

**Price of Cement**

227. SHRI PHOOL CHAND  
VERMA:  
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had advised the cement manufacturers in April-May, 1990 to lower the prices of cement;

(b) if so, whether the rates of cement have come down in various parts of the country during the months of June-July;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have issued special instructions to those cement producing units which are not utilising their full capacity; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the drastic steps proposed to be taken by Government to provide cement at fair prices in future?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At most consumption centres in the country, particularly in the Western and Northern Regions, there was a fall in cement prices during May and early June.

(d) and (e). Increased efforts are being made to provide infrastructural support to the Cement Industry in the form of adequate supply of Coal and Rail Wagons in order to ensure optimum production and to make maximum cement available in the market. Constant monitoring is being done to facili-

tate the same. There is no statutory control over pricing and distribution of cement. However, the State Government have been advised to keep a close watch on the dealers so that they do not indulge in profiteering at the retail level. The State Government have also been requested to consider buying cement in bulk and to ensure equitable retail distribution.

[English]

#### **Setting Up of Thermal Power Station at Dahanu in Maharashtra**

228. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Company had started work on a 500 WM Thermal power station at Dahanu in Maharashtra;

(b) whether a work stop order was issued by Union Government despite clearance for the project from concerned agencies including environmental groups;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider the whole matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Company has proposed to instal 2 x 250 MW Thermal Power Station at Dahanu in Maharashtra. The project was accorded environmental clearance in March, 1989 subject to certain conditions.

(b) and (c). The Bombay Environmental Action Group and Dahanu Taluka Environmental Protection Group have filed writ petitions in Bombay High Court against the setting up of this project at Dahanu in Sep-

tember, 1989 and January, 1990 respectively. Subsequently in January, 1990 and later, representations were received from the Environmental Groups regarding the violation of the assurances given by the State Government to the Ministry of Environment and Forests. On 27.1.90, the Ministry of Environment and Forests had asked the Project authorities to stop construction activities till a decision is taken on the writ petitions. The Hon'ble High Courts while hearing writ petitions passed an interim order that the Government of India is free to proceed to consider representations made by the petitioners against the proposed thermal project.

(d) The issue raised in these representations have been examined in the Ministry of Environment and Forests who have come to the conclusion that the location of the proposed 500 MW thermal power plant at Dahanu is acceptable from environmental considerations.

#### **Setting up of Gas Based Power Plants at Trombay**

229. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has entrusted work to M/s. Tata Electric Company to set up a gas based combined cycle power plant of 180 M.W. capacity at Trombay;

(b) whether Union Government has given approval for the project to help Maharashtra Government in tiding over its power shortage; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The proposal submitted by M/s. Tata Electric Com-

pany Limited for installation of Gas-based Combined Cycle Plant of 180 MW (120 MW GT + 60 MW ST) at Trombay with the concurrence of the State authorities has been techno-economically appraised and found to be in order by the Central Electricity Authority. The scheme could be accorded former techno-economic clearance after all the necessary clearance such as clearance from environmental angle, State Pollution Control Board and Civil Aviation authorities have been obtained by the Project authorities

#### **Assessment of Liabilities against Drug Companies**

230. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR:  
SHRI K MANVENDRA  
SINGH

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

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to scrutinise the assessment of liabilities against drug companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI. M.S GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). A number of complaints were received, alleging that the amounts in respect of companies involved in the Supreme Court case and other companies have not been correctly determined. It was, therefore, decided to review the amounts assessed. The process of review is still in progress.

#### **Schemes launched in Punjab**

231. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes which have been launched in Punjab with a view to generating more employment potential in the industrial sector particularly in small scale rural and agro based industries; and

(b) the progress made in implementation of the scheme for which Punjab Government had taken a decision regarding composite loans to projects involving investment upto rupees one lakh being financed by the Punjab Financial Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

#### **Capacity Utilisation of Power Plants in Punjab**

232. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power generating units in Punjab;

(b) whether these units are functioning below their installed capacity, if so, the reasons thereof,

(c) whether there is any proposal for setting up of new thermal power plants in Punjab; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The details of the power generating units in Punjab as on 31.7.1990 are as under:

1.	<i>Thermal</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>
	Bhatinda	440 MW
	Ropar	840 MW
2.	<i>Hydro</i>	
	Anandpur Sahib	134 MW
	Mukerian	207 MW
	Shanan	110 MW
	Small Hydro	4.1 MW
	UBDC I & II	60 MW

(b) The plant load factor of Thermal Power Stations in Punjab during April to July 1990 was as under:

*PLF (During April-July, 1990)*

<i>Name of the station</i>	<i>Target (%)</i>	<i>Actual (%)</i>
Bhatinda	66.00	59.7
Ropar	71.2	60.0
Total	69.4	59.9

Generation from thermal units is regulated in accordance with the power demand. Hydro units are operated on the basis of system demand, water availability and irrigation requirement. At times, the units had to be shut due to low system demand. Low generation is also caused due to planned/forced outage to the generation units.

(c) and (d). It is envisaged to add 1 unit of 210 MW of Stage-III at Bhatinda and 2 units of 210 MW each at Ropar Stage-III during the Eighth Plan period in Punjab, subject to availability of resources and other inputs. In addition, the State will also get its

due share from the Central Sector projects which are being set up in Northern Region during 8th Plan.

#### **Setting up of Colonies exclusively for Artisans**

233. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small artisans and their trades in Punjab helped by Government;

(b) different schemes to settle, rehabilitate and help them in cities, and villages with expenditure incurred;

(c) the availability of commercial sites in the cities and the proposals to make commercial sites available to them for their trades;

(d) whether there is proposal to set up colonies exclusively for artisans to provide them integrated assistance; and

(e) if not, the proposals for integrated development of the artisans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): (a) Number of persons employed in Punjab under KVI Sector during 1988-89, was 1,34,000 approximately in the following trades:

- Khadi (Cotton and Wollen);
- Pottery;
- Lime Manufacturing;
- Cottage Match;
- Handmade Paper industry;
- Bamboo and Cane work;
- Beekeeping,
- Ghani Oil;
- Cane, Gur and Khandsari;
- Processing of Cereals and Pulses industry;
- Forest plants and fruits;
- Fruits Processing;
- Fibre Industry;
- Cottage Soap industry;

— Cottage Leather industry;

— Gobar Gas,

— Carpentry and blacksmithy,

— Household Aluminium utensils.

(b) As per the KVIC amended Act, KVI activities are confined to rural areas only. KVIC extends assistance for different schemes/village industries under its purview as mentioned in (a) above. During 1988-89, the total disbursement to the State of Punjab for KVI activities was of the order of Rs. 204.41 lakhs as grants and Rs. 104.65 lakhs as loan.

(c) As KVI activities are confined to the rural areas only, the question of availability of commercial sites in cities does not arise.

(d) and (e). There are already colonies for artisans in and around Khadi institutions which provide sheds for artisans to carry out KVI activities. Here institutions provide different facilities like provision of New Model Charkhas, looms, tools and equipments, supply of raw material, training facilities, marketing facility etc. A 'Cluster approach' for the development of rural and cottage industries is being actively considered for implementation during the 8th Plan.

#### **Employment generated by Industry in Punjab**

234. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of employment generated by the industry during the last three years in Punjab;

(b) whether Government are aware that different organisations in Punjab have been demanding a condition on industry to employ local labour on the pattern of Maharash-

tra, Himachal Pradesh etc;

(c) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) As per the information received from Government of Punjab, the employment generated by the Industry during the last 3 years in Punjab is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Small Scale Sector</i>	<i>Large Medium Sector</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1987-88	37355	5150	42505
1988-89	39488	4356	43844
1989-90	38569	3560	42129

(b) and (d). Government of Punjab have received representations from some organisations regarding employment of local people. Government of Punjab have issued the following instructions in this regard on 12 July, 1990:—

- (i) All establishments employing more than 25 persons will notify their vacancies to employment exchanges and fill up by the local candidates sponsored by the employment exchanges.
- (ii) These are applicable to all Diploma holders, ITIs skilled, semi-skilled and other labour.
- (iii) In case candidates of required qualifications are not available with the employment exchange, they will issue 'No Objection Certificate' to concerned organizations.
- (iv) Employment exchange will get assistance from Chamber of Commerce and other such Association in connection with employment of labour.

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat first, I am going to take up your point...  
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I call the Home Minister. He is to speak on the issue related to Harijans, now you may please sit down.

THE HOME MINISTER (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the incident that took place in Agra...  
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the hon. Home Minister please take your seat. I shall call you also.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in a clash that took place in



Agra, some Harijans have been subjected to atrocities and some of them have been killed also. About that incident.... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He is responding to the issue raised by the hon. Members. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: That will cover your point also.

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI (Misrikh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very shameful that there Dacoits perpetrated atrocities on women and stripped them... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Take your seat please.

[*English*]

I am on my legs. Will you please take your seat?

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH (Hardwar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am giving notice, listen to me first... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You take your seat first, I shall listen to you.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: I will make a statement about Agra incident in the House.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will see as to how a discussion can be allowed on the point raised

by you under the rules. I would like to tell you this very categorically. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing after all, please resume your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Home Minister is not aware of the intensity of atrocities committed there, more than one hundred persons are missing there. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Jag Pal Singh Ji, I shall permit a discussion on it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of killing the persons belonging to 'Kanjar Community' and the Scheduled Castes in Rajasthan should also be included in the discussion on Agra incident. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not listening anything. I have permitted Prof. Kurien to speak.

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, I thought when the Home Minister makes the statement, he would also mention about the heinous crime and atrocities committed on nuns at Gajraula. I am very sorry... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Mr. Speaker..

MR. SPEAKER: Mayawati Ji, take your

seat please, I shall listen to you also.

**SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR:**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, alongwith the incident of Agra... (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Makkasar Ji, I am not permitting you to speak. Take your seat please.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Kurien, why don't you complete?

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a matter of concern to all of us. I am very sorry that the Home Minister did not bother to mention about the heinous crime of rape that happened at Gajraula in Uttar Pradesh. It is now more than a fortnight but he has not bothered to visit the place. What action he has taken, the House would like to know. He was so much concerned about his... (*Interruptions*). He should think that every women is like his daughter and he should have shown some concern. Why did he not mention this? Yesterday... (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please take your seats.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** You allow me to complete, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER:** But you are not concluding. Please conclude.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Sir, the point is I thought he will mention that. That is why I wanted to say this. My subject is different. I thought he will mention that. Yesterday myself, along with Mr. Mathew, M.P., visited the place and found that no action has been taken so far. Those nuns are feeling insecure... (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please take your seats. What is this?

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** I would request the Home Minister to come forward with a statement and to assure us that all protection will be given to all such convents and nuns. Also we would like to know what action he is taking on the increasing atrocities on women in this country since this Government has taken over charge... (*Interruptions*) Sir, I had actually sought your permission to raise the point regarding Iraqi invasion on Kuwait where more than two lakh Indians are living. They are all in panic. All their relatives and families in India are panic stricken. Yesterday it was also shown in Doordarshan. It was also published in all the newspapers. Their relatives here are not able to contact them in Kuwait nor they could contact their relatives back from Kuwait. All the flights to Kuwait have been cancelled. More than Rs. 6000 crores worth of properties belonging to Indians are involved in Kuwait. It is most astonishing that the Government has not taken any step, not even come forward with a statement to assure the people here that they are safe and secure in Kuwait. Sir, out of those 2 lakhs of Indians, more than one lakh are Keralites. I am very sorry that this Government has not taken any steps...

**AN HON. MEMBER:** They are all Indians.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** We would like to know what action the Government has taken and whether they have contacted the Iraqi Government. It is true we condemned the Iraqi invasion. We want that the Government should contact the Iraqi Government and see that all Indian's lives and properties are secure and also make a statement and assure the nation that they are safe there. This is your responsibility. The Government has gone back on their responsibility by not coming forward with a statement in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Sir, about a lakh of people from Kerala are working there. The whereabouts of these people are not known. Their kith and kin are unable to know their whereabouts.

MR. SPEAKER: I am told that all Indians are safe.

SHRI T. BASHEER: It is the concern of all the people.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the hon. Minister, Shri P. Upendra.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): The External Affairs Ministry are in touch with both the Kuwaiti Government as well as Iraqi Government. All Indians are safe. If he wants a special statement it will be made.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Sir, the External Affairs Minister should make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, he has agreed to make a statement.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV (Faizabad): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV: Sir, as hon. Mayawati Ji wants a discussion on the incident that occurred in Agra, I request the hon. Home Minister to make appraisal of the situation and throw light on all the case of Harijan oppression wherever these have taken place in India. *(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): The Government wants to suppress Agra incident.

MR. SPEAKER: Mayawati ji, I shall see it in the Business Advisory Committee as to

how your point can be included for discussion in the House.

*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government wants to suppress the incident of Agra. Today, thousands of people have assembled in front of Parliament. I, therefore, request you to take the issue of Agra first. The hon. Home Minister should reply about that incident. The National Front Government has gunned down the poor people and it is now suppressing the matter. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mayawati ji, are you bent upon interrupting? I have already heard you, now take your seat please...

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitted you. You have not got my permission to speak. Please take your seat. Yes, Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am hearing you, Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): It is not in the tradition of this House to raise issues pertaining to any other country. So, I am not here to try to raise what happened yesterday in Pakistan. But I want to know from our Foreign Ministry whether they are taking due note of the undemocratic way by which the elected Prime Minister in Pakistan has been dismissed and what kind of impact it will have in the relations with our country in future. It is a very important matter. After assessing the situation, would the Foreign Minister like to share his feelings with the House? I would request you to ensure his presence in the House, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am on my legs. Please take your seats.

*(Interruptions)*

12.17 hrs.

*(Interruptions)***RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTION***[English]*

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am on the adjournment motion. Will you please take your seats?

I have to inform the House that I have received four notices of adjournment motion regarding rise in prices of essential commodities from the following Members:

1. Shri Vasant Sathe
2. Shri P.C. Thomas
3. Shri K.S. Rao
4. Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhar Reddy

I give my consent to Shri Vasant Sathe who has secured first place in the ballot to move the adjournment motion in the following form:

"Failure of the Government to check the unabated rise in prices of essential commodities."

He can ask for leave to move the motion.

**SHRIVASANT SATHE (Wardha):** I seek leave of the House for moving the adjournment motion regarding the failure of the Government to check the unabated rise in prices of essential commodities.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Is the leave opposed?

**SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa):** Yes, Sir. I oppose. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora):** Either he should withdraw his opposition or

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** He is not opposing.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Leave is not opposed. Leave is granted. Under Rule 61, the adjournment motion is to be taken up at 4.00 p.m. Is this agreed?

**SHRIRAJIV GANDHI (Amethi):** It should be taken up now. *(Interruptions)*

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):** I have a request to the Leader of the Opposition. We are prepared to take up this adjournment motion at any time. But there is only one technical difficulty. *(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. It is only a procedural difficulty.

Sir, in the other House they have insisted that they should take up this discussion at 12 Noon. I would suggest that if the two times can be adjusted, it will be easier for me because... *(Interruptions)* I am only appealing to the Leader of the Opposition, I leave it to him whatever is his response. I am only saying that the time in both the Houses may be adjusted and they can fix up any time in both the Houses, I have no objection.

**SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi):** Mr. Speaker, I think both the Houses can take it up simultaneously. We can agree that the Finance Minister replies to this House tomorrow morning.

**SOME HON. MEMBER:** No, no. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Adjournment motion should be disposed today itself.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: We are prepared to sit the whole night.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rajiv Gandhi is prepared to sit the whole night.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You are right, Sir. When the adjournment motion is moved, on the same day, it has to be completed as far as possible. Only in exceptional cases, it was continued. Therefore, I agree that it has to be completed, but there should be no objection, because the Finance Minister is one. There is also the Deputy Finance Minister. But Members sometimes object and therefore the time should be adjusted. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, you can kindly fix up the time for the discussion as to what time you are allotting and also indicate at what time the Minister should reply. Accordingly we will adjust in the other House also. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, I would suggest that the Prime Minister can reply here and the Finance Minister can reply there.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: That is up to the Government.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, it is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; I think the entire House is agreed and the country is agreed. There is no doubt about that.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: We should try and have a senior Minister responding to it and not the Deputy Minister for Finance.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have to be in both the Houses separately.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: When you are in one House, the Prime Minister could be in the other House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, the senior Minister did not mean the Prime Minister only. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Our Parliamentary Affairs Minister has only requested that the time of the reply might be suitably adjusted. That is all. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: While replying, you will state official version only.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, it was not the tradition when the Leader of the Opposition was Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Mr. Speaker, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you starting the Adjournment Motion? First, let the papers be laid on the Table. This will take two seconds only. Thereafter, Vasant Sathe ji will speak.

Yes, Mayawati ji, what is your point of order?

KUMARI MAYAWATI: My point of or-

der is that the lives of poor people are more important than the price-hike in the country. Therefore, a discussion on it should be started before taking up the issue of price-rise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Sir, I am on a point of order. I have already given notice. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAYAWATI: The life of the poor is more important than the price -rise.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already drawn the attention of the House. As I have told you that the Business Advisory Committee will decide it. Mayawati ji, now I again request you to resume you seat.

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAYAWATI: You want to ignore Agra incident. It seems that the hon. Prime Minister and the Home Minister are also guilty as both of them are silent over the incident. Innocent persons have been killed there, let them reply about, it first. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: What about my point of order, Sir?

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Sir, why do you not take any decision right now on Agra incident? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I request you to take your seat.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Sir, I request you to take up the Agra incident first, innocent persons have been killed there. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mayawati ji, I request you to take your seat please.

(*Interruptions*)

12.24 hrs.

[*English*]

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Proclamation issued by Governor of Jammu and Kashmir in relation to the Jammu and Kashmir State Proclamation issued by the President in relation to the state of Jammu and Kashmir President, order dated 18.7.90 in pursuance of his proclamation and Jammu and Kashmir Governors' Papers**

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 19th January, 1990 issued by the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir under section 92 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir published in Jammu and Kashmir Gazette dated the 19th January, 1990.

(2) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 18th July, 1990 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir published in Notification No. G.S.R. 647 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1990 under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.

- (ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 18th July, 1990 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above proclamation published in Notification No. G.S.R. 648 (E) in Gazette of dated the 18th July 1990.
- (3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) dated the 3rd July, 1990 of the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1153/90]

**Indian Council of World Affairs Ordinance, 1990, Armed Forces (J&K) Special Power Ordinance, 1990 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution—

- (1) The Indian Council of World Affairs Ordinance 1990 (No. 2 1990) Promulgated by the President on the 5th July, 1990. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1153 A/90]
- (2) The Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Ordinance, 1990 (No. 3 of 1990) promulgated by President on the 5th July, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1154/90]
- (3) The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Ordinance,

1990 (No. 4 of 1990) promulgated by the President on the 30th July, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1155/90]

- (4) The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990 (No. 5 of 1990) promulgated by the President on the 30th July, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1156/90]

**Draft Notification specifying requirements mentioned in Table annexed to the Notification to be complied with by Industrial undertaking for the purpose of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Draft Notification No. 12 (3)/90-SSI(P) (Hindi and English versions) specifying the requirements mentioned in the Table annexed to the Notification which shall be complied with by the industrial undertakings to enable them to be regarded, as an ancillary, or a small scale industrial undertaking for the purpose of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 under sub-section (3) of section 11B of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1157/90]

**Notification under Railway Act, 1989**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 190 of the Railways Act, 1989—

- (1) The Railway Accidents (Compensation) rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R 552 (B) in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1990.
- (2) The Railways (Extent of Monetary Liability and Prescription of Percentage Charge) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 557 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th June 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1158/90]

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are ignoring Agra incident because there is a hand of the National Front Government in it. (*Interruptions*)

A reply should be given for the killings of innocent persons. A decision be taken on Agra incident right now, otherwise we shall not allow the proceedings of the House to continue. Loss of lives of the poor warrants more urgency than the rise of prices.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Your question will be considered in the Business Advisory Committee as to how a discussion on it can be allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Innocent persons have been killed but neither the Home Minister nor the Prime Minister paid a visit to the place. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI (Amethi): May I suggest one thing. The subject that the hon.

Member has raised about the atrocities of Scheduled Castes—I would like to add to that, the atrocities on women—is a very serious matter. Our Party too is exercised about it. I would request the hon. Member, as you have already accepted the adjournment-motion, let her go through with this and we can take it up as the next subject, after the adjournment-motion. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I want your permission. Please allow me. I will also create a situation like Kum. Mayawati but I do not want to.

The atrocities on Harijans and atrocities on women today are not single incidents. They are happening all over the country. Therefore, there must be a full-scope discussion in the House.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: It is a wide subject. Can we take this up tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that we are meeting at 3.30 p.m. in the B.A.C. We must do justice to what we have to discuss here. Business Advisory Committee is not an isolated thing.

Yes, Mr. Vasant Sathe.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I have given notice to raise an important matter, (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the persons who migrated from Punjab and Kashmir to Delhi are lying sick or are in a dying state. They were assured a monthly dole of rupees five hundred each... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Khurana ji, today is the opening day.



**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** You are taking up price issue today. Mr. Speaker, Sir, no one is listening to their grievances.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not ignoring any question.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say only this that the hon. Home Minister has declared many times in the House that they will be paid monthly dole. First he declared a monthly dole of rupees five hundred and later on he said that the amount would be enhanced to Rs. one thousand. But during the last eight months they have got an amount of Rupees five hundred twice only whereas the hon. Home Minister has assured the House in a single-line statement repeated six times that the said amount would be paid on monthly basis and not as an ad hoc payment. I request the Government not to adopt a callous attitude towards them. The Government should take a sympathetic view of the plight of those unfortunate brethren of Kashmir and Punjab, who have become destitute in their own country. I request for a discussion on it also alongwith the issue of the Harijans.

*[English]*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Let me proceed with the debate.

*[Translation]*

**PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar):** What about the notice I have given regarding the Harijans and the women? Has any decision been taken thereon?

*[English]*

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** 5,000

Gramin Bank employees had come to Delhi and are holding Dharna in Boat Club. They are demanding implementation of the award of National Industrial Tribunal. Four months have already lapsed. Government have not yet implemented the award. Finance Minister is here. I want that he should respond to this.

**SHRI RAJIV GANDHI:** I feel that there is a deliberate attempt by the crutches of this Government to prevent this Adjournment Motion on Prices from coming up. I request you to allow the Adjournment Motion.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** We also want a discussion on price rise. I have given notice.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur):** We have also given notice for the discussion on the price rise. What is he talking about? Is he to advise us? *(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Vasant Sathe, will you resume your debate? Don't look that side.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, why are the prices rising so steeply? The people of the country are riling under their impact.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I request the hon. Members to proceed with the Adjournment Motion which has already been allowed. The Adjournment Motion is on a very serious issue. Now I call Shri Vasant Sathe ji to speak on it.

12.33 hrs.

### ADJOURNMENT MOTION

#### **Failure of the Government to check the unabated rise in prices of essential commodities**

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): I beg to move:

"That the House do now adjourn."

[Translation]

I want to draw the attention of the House to a serious problem facing the country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, immediately after installation of this minority Government a tall claim was made that its first priority would be to check the rise in prices and its second priority would be to expose the names of the recipients of the commission in the Bofors deal in which a lot of corruption was suspected and was considered to be one of the factors of present price-rise.

These two things were mentioned also in the manifesto of the Janata Dal. Much emphasis was laid on the price-rise. First, it appeared to me also that there are such good persons like Shri Madhu Dandavate ji who by taking strong steps will control the rise in prices. We hoped that the Government would achieve success in checking the rise in prices with the help of its supporting parties which claimed to be powerful and in which there are strong persons also. At the time of presenting the budget and subsequently Shri Dandavate ji told that the prices of Petroleum products had been increased in order to check their increasing consumption and the measure would have salutary effect on bringing down prices also. We patiently waited the outcome of the assurances given by him. We hoped that the

measures taken by him would help in bringing down the prices and the people at large would be benefited from it. But, what happened in reality. I would like to cite some statistics before you. The day before yesterday Shri Dandavate ji said these things on the T.V. Everything is obvious before the country and there is the least scope of any discussion regarding the facts but there may be a discussion about its causes. But as far as facts are concerned, you know that in September 1989, three months before the Elections in the country, when our party was in power, the whole-sale price-index was 168. In December 1989, the whole sale price index came down to 166 due to our efforts and the step taken by Shri Bhajan Lal about the Petroleum Products and the Record Production and Procurement of grains.

12.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

You might have brought the prices under control even if you would have followed our policy. You sought the public support in the last general elections on assurance of bringing down the prices and voted to power. I want to say to the hon. Prime Minister and Shri Dandavate ji that we would have applauded them even if they would have maintained the whole-sale Price-Index of 166. But, what have you done? You only go on assuring that the prices will be brought under control within one month, two months and issuing warnings continuously. I would like to quote the statements and assurances given by Shri Dandavate ji which appeared in the news-papers and those given to other places.

[English]

Addressing the Press Conference in Ahmedabad on January, 22, Prof. Dandavate said:

"The Centre is working on a long-term

[Sh. Vasant Sathe]

result-oriented formula to bring down the prices. I am confident that the prices of essential commodities will crash in the next five months from today i.e. January, 22..."

These are the facts.

April 22—Talking to reporters in Bombay he said:

The various measures initiated by the Government for reducing budgetary deficit will start showing results soon and I am sure sugar, tea and edible oils among other commodities will come down by June, 1990.

"Within next two months, the National Front Government will take all necessary steps to bring down the prices, within two months"

assuring a delegation of women activists led by Mrs. Dandavate—April 21, 1990.

[*Translation*]

Madhu Dandavate ji said that it will be done in next two months, then how can the Prime Minister lag behind him? He said:

[*English*]

"The Government has taken a series of steps to bring down prices of some essential commodities like sugar, cement and tea within one month from now"—dated April 26.

[*Translation*]

They have been saying this thing right from January that we committed big mistakes, we raised the prices. It was due to us that the prices were rising. In order to bring them

down they made an appeal to the people to elect them. They will ensure that the prices are brought down. They have been saying this right from January. Now look...

[*English*]

In May, and I quote:

"We will take stringent action if the prices of sugar and cement which have risen steeply of late, do not come down by end of May 1990—Shri V.P. Singh, the Prime Minister speaking in Visakhapatnam.

[*Translation*]

Then Shri V.P. Singh thundered but thundering clouds seldom shower rain.

[*English*]

"I warn the sugar and cement industries against indulging in racketeering. The Government will firmly intervene if they do not take steps to bring down the prices of these commodities immediately."—addressing Janata Dal Workers in Bangalore.

[*Translation*]

The obvious needs no evidence. It is August now. You can go through the records upto July. I have got the figures for the period upto 26th July. These figures are supplied weekly. On the basis of these figures, I would like to place some facts about the price situation before you.

[*English*]

The wholesale price index based on 1981-82 has climbed up from the pre-Budget level of 169.5 to 177.7. Now it is 178.5. indicating a spurt of 4.84. Now it will be five, which on annual basis works out to as high as 16.4 per

cent. The consumer price index has also shot up to high levels. I hope you are listening, hon. Finance Minister. You can decide about your strategy later on.

The market for essential commodities has ruled distinctly buoyant ever since Madhu Dandavate presented his first budget imposing a heavy burden of taxation. In the Bombay whole sale market ground-nut oil which had advanced from Rs. 217.50 when the National Front Government took office has increased to Rs. 257.50—I am giving July figure; it has gone up further. Then comes the presentation of the Budget. They skyrocketed after the Budget to cross Rs. 300 mark before reaching to Rs. 297.50. Then, surprisingly.

[*Translation*]

This is about oil.

[*English*]

even foodgrain prices have again risen—kindly see—in spite of successive good monsoon.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the country experienced the worst drought of the century in 1987. When Britishers ruled the country, we used to pass the buck for drought to them. Several lakhs of people died on the roads in the Bengal famine. After independence this was the worst famine of the century. It would have claimed several lives but the way the then Government of the country or far that matter the Government of the people faced this calamity, not a single death was reported from anywhere. The whole country should feel proud of the Government for their controlling such a seerer famine witnessed by the country. It could be understood and would have called for a discussion had there been any such crises and had the monsoon

failed. But on 6 August, the hon. Minister, Shri Verma stated that there had been a record production of 172.2 million tonnes of foodgrains, 115 million bales of cotton and 200 million tonnes of sugarcane this year. In other words, there was record production of foodgrains and the monsoon was good. The nature was gracious to them. He is forewarning the countrymen to remain prepared for a war likely to be waged by Pakistan with us. A Prime Minister who thunders so much does not do anything substantial. He only weeps. (*Interruptions*)

Had the Government shown its might in controlling the situation prevailing in Punjab and Kashmir or prepared for the war with Pakistan, Shri Madhu Dandavate could have found an excuse for this abnormal price-rise. The prices of oil have gone up in Kuwait only the day before yesterday and the Government cannot check them. What I mean to say is that Dandavate ji knows well that there is no place for any excuses. They are taking the excuse that it is the Congress Government which ruled the country for the last 40 years and did not do anything. They cannot delete this period of 40 years from the History of Congress rule with which their Prime Minister also remained associated for 25 years. He was associated with this party upto the last moment and held posts of Finance Minister and Defence Minister. How long they will go on making this pretext and will this pretext fill the stomach of people? Besides, they say that they were given empty coffers and what can they do? They have no money. They also charge that a debt burden of Rs. 80,000 crores was transferred to them and in the circumstances what can they do?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL (Faridabad): As a matter of fact the coffers become empty at the end of the year.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Practically thinking, a person whose coffers are empty does not go in for squandering money. Soon

[Sh. Vasant Sathe]

after coming to power they waived the loans and allowed free distribution of Government money. They announced that they would waive loans upto Rs. 10,000. Is it the sign of their empty coffers? If their coffers are empty, what will they give?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):  
Are you opposing the loan waiver scheme?

SHRI DUA DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): You have looted the country and brought the country to a situation like this. That is why the coffers are empty. If you have guts, oppose the loan waiver scheme for the farmers.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What treatment is being meted out to the farmers today? Have their loans been waived? In a T.V. interview with the hon. Minister of Finance a farmer brought to his notice that the farmers had been informed by the banks that they would not be advanced any further loans as long long as any direction to this effect was received by the banks. The harvesting season has already begun. How does he get seeds and fertilisers? How can he sow seeds without money if he is not advanced loans. When a farmer, whose economic condition is slightly better, approaches the bank for further loans, the bank people say that unless he declares himself insolvent, he cannot be granted further loan. It means they want to make those farmers who are a little well off insolvent. Then only they can advance further loans. Let me know, Mr. Joshi and my hon. Friends from the B.J.P, whether it is justifiable that the farmers should be declared insolvent. Do they want to give this gift to the very people who voted them to power. They have shown a deficit of Rs. 7,500 crores and their advisers say that the Government will waive the loans... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever

you want to say you can say in your speech.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Including subsidy and other such expenses they have worked out a total of Rs. 3,800 crores on this account. Other hidden expenditure including expenditure to be incurred on making of payment of D.A. have been estimated to be Rs. 100 crores but the actual expenditure will be much more than that. If you take into account all this expenditure, the deficit in the budget will increase further. Let us agree that about Rs. 5000-6000 crores will be generated and it would be raised from the public sector. But it has been our past experience that this money does not come from the public sector? Although there is an administered price for petroleum products, they raise the prices of petroleum products and make a claim that they received money from that head. But what is its impact on the economy? The country is bearing its impact. Similarly, if the prices of other essential commodities like steel, coal and power will increase, they will have their impact on prices of various commodities all over the country. Everybody knows it. Even then they, for the sake of saying, make a claim that they have reduced the deficit in the budget. They said that they would bring down the prices and reduce the deficit. Of course, they made efforts in this direction but failed utterly. I think the amount of deficit which was there during the first six months of the year has since gone up. I would like to point out that though this Government says that the money supply should be 17 per cent, yet it has gone upto 19.4 per cent. You will agree with me that if the production is not increased and only money supply is increased, it is quite natural that the prices will go up. The people who are entitled to get D.A. linked with prices-index get some respite from payment of D.A. but this Government says that it would freeze it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know, particularly from Madhu ji as to what

will be the condition of middle class people especially the poor? It is a " " knows of various commodities in the market to-day in comparison to those prevailing a few days back, as she goes to market daily for making purchases. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to apprise of the prices as given by her in writing..

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Was she telling the truth?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You can check it with your wife.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): At least on one question, you are all depended on wife! (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Agreed.

[Translation]

The pulses which used to cost Rs. 8.50 a kilogram in December, 89 are now costing Rs. 12-13 a kilogram. Price of sugar has gone up from Rs. 8.00 to Rs. 10.00 a kilogram. The price of groundnut oil was Rs. 22 per kilogram and now it has gone upto Rs. 40 a kilogram. A cake of soap costed Rs. 3 earlier and now it is costing Rs. 5. The price of wheat has shot upto Rs. 5 a kilogram from its earlier price of Rs. 4. A packet of tea costing Rs. 52 earlier is now costing Rs. 65. Prices of petrol has gone up from Rs. 8 to Rs. 11 a litre. Potato is a common man's vegetable, the price of which has shot upto to Rs. 4 from Rs. 2. There has been a hundred per cent increase on this item. The prices of onion and gram have gone up from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 and from Rs. 15 to Rs. 21 respectively. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though the rates of increase of various commodities varies from place to place, yet it is a fact that there has been an over all increase in prices all over the country. There is no doubt about it.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is wrong.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If you are getting at cheaper rates, please let us know the place so that we could also do our marketing from there. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, despite all their announcements, the prices are increasing and soaring all time high. Everybody says.

[English]

'Sky-rocketing prices'. This is the verdict of entire media and people.

[Translation]

They were charging us that the prices increased due to our policies. If they say, let them leave the bridle of administration to us. If they are so incompetent and are not able to control, let them leave it to us You could have said..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I am telling you again and again.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They are in minority i.e. their's is a minority Government.

13.00 hrs.

Even today, the Congress Party is the largest single party in the Lok Sabha. The present Government despite support from two of its crutches is not in a position to run the country. It is not even limping despite support from the B.J.P. and the leftist parties. The situation has gone out of control of the Government. Why do they not admit that they are not capable to control the situation. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as regard their allegation that the coffer was empty, I would like to refer to the scheme of the loan waiver of the people. It is a well known fact all over the world that industries are set up and run with the help of loans taken from the banks as no one can set up and run industry only

[Sh. Vasant Sathe]

with his own money. Not more than 10 to 20 percent of the amount required is setting up industries is raised by the owner and the rest of the amount is mobilised through Bank loans. But here it is not a question of taking loan but it is a question of credibility to repay the loan. I admit that an amount of Rs. 80,000 crores was outstanding against us as loan when our party was in power. But what is the condition of India today... (*Interruptions*) At that time, our credibility was very high all over the world. The countries of the world knew the paying capacity of India. They were confident that India would repay the amount of loan outstanding against it and we were able to repay the loan taken by us. The whole world knew our credibility. We were in a position to say to the International Monetary Fund that we did not want loan from them as we could manage our economy without taking loan from them. This was the economic strength of the country when our party was in power. But what is the condition of the present Government. The other day hon. Finance Minister said that he might take recourse of loans from the International Monetary Fund. Earlier, he was saying that he would not take recourse of external loans. You are inviting multi-nationals in the country and yielding to pressure. Should we not adopt an industrial policy which promotes our exports and increase our production? Don't you like to increase export? After all, in which area, these multi-national will enter. Are they going to enter in the fields of non-essential commodities? In that case only they will be benefited. Is the Government thinking on this line? If you want to invite multi-national in the fields of luxurious items...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Vasant Sathe, how much more time will you take?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will take the whole lunch hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you are going to conclude within 5-7 minutes, it is all right, otherwise we may adjourn for lunch break.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will take some more time. I will not conclude in 5-7 minutes.

[*English*]

I will continue after lunch.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned for lunch to meet at 2 p.m.

13.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock*

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

ADJOURNMENT MOTION—*CONTD.*

**Failure of the Government to check the unabated rise in prices of essential commodities—*Contd.***

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Sathe, you may please continue.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I am on a point of order.

[*Translation*]

Generally, when an Adjournment Motion is taken for discussion, the time of voting is announced in advance. But today, no such announcement has been made. If you announce the time of voting in advance, it will be convenient for the members also.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That depends on the cooperation of the Members. Generally, we cannot fix the time. The normal time allotted for an Adjournment Motion two-and-a-half hours but if more Members want to speak, we can extend the time. I am ready to give you five minutes but then you have to finish your speech within that time.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Sir, I support what Mr. Ram Naik has said. Normally, the time allotted for an Adjournment Motion is two-and-a-half hours but it is flexible and we do not always stick to this timing. Tentatively we can decide how much time will it take because it is a form of Censure motion and all the Members have to be present in the Chamber. Therefore, tentatively you can decide how much time will it take.

MR CHAIRMAN: The tentative time is two-and-a-half hours.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I think you can fix it in the Business Advisory Committee meeting.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was talking about rise in prices. The entire country is concerned over it and the people want that prices of at least essential commodities be brought down and they should be brought down. It appears that due to some wrong policies adopted by the Government, it is becoming very difficult to control the prices of essential commodities, although our Minister of Finance has stated it again and again and even other day also on Television that he wanted to take stringent measures to control the prices. In reply to a question put to him by an individual, he said that he might not be a popular Minister of Finance but he would certainly be a successful Minister of

Finance. It is imperative to take stringent measures to become a successful Minister of Finance and we were expecting that he would take some stringent measures. What is happening now? I do not doubt about his intention, I consider him a noble man. Recently, I received a letter from one of my friends living in Calcutta where most of the people use mustard oil for cooking. The people in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and some parts of Uttar Pradesh also use it. He has written in the letter that even during the draught period in 1987 mustard oil was available at a price of Rs. 25 a kg. in retail. Now it is available at a price of Rs. 35 a kg. The price has been raised by creating artificial scarcity. This letter is of 27th July. I think that by now the price of mustard oil might have gone higher than that. Perhaps the people of Bengal might be knowing it. I admit that during this year production of edible oil is short by 10 lakhs tonnes as compared to production during the previous year. It has also been stated on the letter that he failed to understand as to how prices soared so high.

A news item has appeared in a newspaper named 'Vyapar Kesari'. It has been alleged that a relative of a Minister, whose name has not been mentioned, has purchased mustard seeds of crores of rupees in collusion with the traders and created an artificial crisis by hoarding it. The N.D.D.B. sold the mustard oil in wholesale market at a higher rate of Rs. 25 per kg. instead of reducing the prices of oil

[English]

"The N.D.D.B. is making a maximum profit margin of Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 per tonne in Calcutta."

[Translation]

It has been mentioned in the letter of my friend referred to above... (Interruptions)

.....



[Sh. Vasant Sathe]

A newspaper named "Sun marg" published from Calcutta, has quoted something in its issue of 20th July. The Minister's name has also been mentioned in it. It has been quoted from a statement of Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha who said that question of fall in prices of the edible oil did not arise... (*Interruptions*) He too might be having good intention. He is saying that its effect is..

[*English*]

"But unfortunately this type of speech by Central Food Minister encourage the dishonest businessmen, blackmarketeers and illegal hoarders and now they have conformed that the Government itself is trying to increase the rate of edible oil. But it is a matter of great distress that Mr. Mirdha never uttered any single word to bring responsible elements in picture who are making this artificial crisis by hoarding."

[*Translation*]

It does not look good that different people say different things. It may be possible that your intention is good. I would like to cite yet another example of good intention. Our Minister of Finance enhanced the rates of petrol and diesel. Yesterday itself he was saying that as per his calculation and arithmetic, it would not affect the prices by more than half per cent or one per cent. I know that he is a famous mathematician. But his mathematics is not practical. It will have a cascading and snow balling effect. All the Transporters, Shopkeepers and Retailers have increased the prices of commodities saying that the prices of petrol and diesel have been increased and transportation cost has also increased. Therefore the prices have been increased.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: You may suggest some way out.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You step down from your office, we will find a solution. You people are not capable to run the country.

Make room for others otherwise your crutches will put more pressure on you. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Finance that he have committed a grave mistake by increasing the prices of petrol and diesel to raise resources. It is causing a lot of hardship to the people of the country. The hoarders and the retailers have increased and prices while there is no co-ordination among the different departments. The hon. Finance Minister has himself admitted that he was helpless as the Department of Railways did not cooperate. The prices of salt increased because of Railways which put a condition that they would not transport salt unless a full rack load is provided to them. Then the matter was sorted out with the help of a mediator under which salt will be carried in wagons. Even the prices of salt has increased during the period of the Janata Government. What is your coordination? The Minister of Petroleum has stated that strict action would be taken. In the name of strict measures, he took the decision that petrol would be sold for 12 hours only in a day and on Sundays Petrol Pumps would remain closed. When pressure was put on him he relaxed it that petrol would be sold upto 12.00 noon on Sundays. I would like to ask a question and you should reply it honestly after verifying the position from the Minister of Petroleum. Has the above management made any effect on the consumption of petrol and diesel? How much money has been saved by our country in terms of foreign exchange and rupee with the system? The people are saying that information has been received from the sources of Indian Oil Companies that there is no shortage of petrol rather the demand of petrol has been increased due to hoarding of petrol by the hoarders. The people have hoarded petrol with the hope that in future the rates will increase. But it had an adverse effect. The Auto rickshaw and Taxi drivers suffered a lot. The Government could not save petrol. So these so called options have been creating hardships for the people. The Government have stated earlier that they have adopted a concept of deficit to control and deficit. I would like to read it out what has been appeared in the Business Express dated 26th July, published from Bombay. I

am quoting it. It is very important, you will also get benefit from it. Perhaps you might have read it.

[English]

It says:

"Budget deficit in 1st quarter exceeds estimates for 1990-91.

In the first quarter (April-June) of 1990-91 the budgetary deficit is reported to have reached the level of Rs. 7,400 crores, and thus exceeded the budget estimate of Rs. 7,206 crores for the whole year 1990-91. In the corresponding quarter last year the deficit financing was the order of Rs. 9,701 crores.....

" and for the year 1989-90 as a whole, it reached Rs. 11,750 crores. The Union Finance Minister, Prof. Madhu Dandavate has explained that it was because of the recent disbursal of the State's share in the Central pool. It will now remain at a plateau for some time and then decline. At the end of the year, it will be around the level budgeted for. The Finance Minister's confidence was based on the fact that monetary expansion this quarter was 3.8 per cent-lower than that of 4.5 per cent in the corresponding quarter last year."

Actually, this is not correct.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As against 4.0 per cent, it is 5.8 per cent.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It further reads as follows:

"In this context, it is interesting to quote what the policy paper, prepared by the Government, has to say on fiscal deficit of the Union Government. Says the paper: "We should not assume that the deficit can be easily contained at the BE Level. There are already several identifiable additional demands on the budget arising from defence (Rs.

500 crores), other internal security requirements (Rs. 500 crores) underfunding of certain central plan projects (Rs. 500 crores), additional requirements for the loan write-off scheme (about Rs. 1,200 crores), ..."

The above paper was prepared by the Government itself. It now goes upto Rs. 3000 crores.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): This is only an interest on loans.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It further reads as follows.

"...funds needed for the crop insurance scheme (Rs. 250 crores) and additional requirements for the food subsidy (Rs. 200 crores). There will also be heavy demands from the States either for natural calamities, (for which only a limited amount has been provided), or to meet their approved plan expenditures, which have been based on highly optimistic assumptions about their own resources. Assuring additional requirements of Rs. 1,000 crores for the States, the presently foreseeable additional demands upon the budget already add up to about Rs. 3,500 crores, which actually will now go to Rs. 5000.

Then there are proposals for waiver upto Rs. 10,000 for loans to handloom weavers and upto Rs. 2000 for loans to members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All these would impose heavy additional burden on the exchequer." Today in the morning I said that money supply was increasing and deficit in the budget known and hidden is also increasing. I also said in the morning that as you are hoping of surplus generation from the Public Sector, we were also hoping on the same line but our expectations were never fulfilled. If this Government can fulfil this target, I shall applaud you. But the manner in which the Public Sector undertakings are functioning, it is useless to hope that it will make any contribution to your kitty. The hon. Tauji is going to create more problems for you on the

[Sh. Vasant Sathe]

9th of this month and the farmers of the entire country will make demands... (*Interruptions*) What steps will be taken by the Government to fulfil their demands? On one hand you are saying that there are hard options, on the other you are step by step succumbing to pressure..... (*Interruptions*) ..... I said that there are many cunning people in the country and they should not interfere in the affairs of the country only then the country can make progress. (*Interruptions*) I am saying that the Government has adopted so called hard options but nothing has been achieved by it. The Government has done only astentations work. I would like to ask the Government about the proposed 10 per cent reduction which had to done that how far the Government gets success to reduce non-essentials. (*Interruptions*) I demand that the farm labourers who constitute bulk of the population of the country, should be provided all facilities so that farmers can be able to increase their production. I would like to say that a farmer friend of mine came from Maharashtra today and told me that the were not getting fertilisers. He added that prices of fertilisers pesticides and other agriculture inputs were rising steeply, due to which farmers were facing hardships.

That is why I am saying that the farmers should be provided all facilities and remunerative prices so that they can be able to increase their production. Money and resources have to be generated for them by increasing production. So do not enact drama in matter of generating resources as it is not desirable.

In the end I would again like to reiterate the demand which I made day before yesterday that evil of 'black money' should be curbed because a parallel economy is running in the country due to it. Prof. Dandavate himself stated out of Rs. 80000 crore of black money, Rs. 40,000 crores is unaccounted money and Rs. 40,000 crores is smuggling money.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR

(Bikaner): How do you know? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If you know more than it, please peak out. I am forgetting your name, Makkar, no, no, Mr. Makkasar, if the amount is more than Rs. 80,000 crores, please tell. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: Have you did not visualise black money during the last 40 years. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to submit only one thing to these hon. Members that they my go through the book, written by me in 1983, in which I have mentioned all these things.

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR (Chimur): I am on a point of order. Shri Sathe has used word 'Makkar for the hon. Member which is an unparliamentary word. He should not have used this word. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He mentioned only his name. There is no point of order. Please sit down.

SHRI VASANT SATHE. Anyway, I withdraw my words.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR I know but I did not feel hurt as he can address me as he likes because at present he is not in his senses.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Chairman, sir, I do not think that Shri Sathe has deliberately used this word but during the courses of his speech he mentioned the name of the hon. Member. Shri Sathe has quoted the figures of smuggling furnished by me and when the hon. member tried to interrupt him he has said that the person who is indulging in such acts have more knowledge. I feel that no reference even indirectly should be made which gives an impression that any member of this House is a smuggler

or he has property of smuggling.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I did not say like this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But means like this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: I did not feel ill of your words because I know that you are mad for power and you cannot think beyond it. I have never been in power but I have been struggling against your Government for the last 40 years. I know that you are not in your senses because of your greed for power. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you might not have followed what I have said in Hindi. I do not think that he meant that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I did not say that he has done any such thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you go through the proceedings, by implication, it may mean that the hon. member has been described as a smuggler or a person having smuggled. I know the hon. Member. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: I know what you meant to say but I am not raising any objection. I will not say anything if a sober person like you, who claims himself to be a parliamentarian, loses his balance.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I must tell you that as far as this hon. Member is concerned, he is not only an hon. Member but he comes from people's movement. We know him for year together and I think, anybody who is his comrade will feel hurt. Therefore, you yourself go through the proceedings. I do not think the Mr. Vasant Sathe

meant that. If there is anything objectionable that should be removed from the records.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sathe himself has denied that. He never meant that. I will go through the records and if at all there is anything objectionable, I will expunge it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAPIL DEVE SHASTRI (*Sonepat*): The name of the hon. Member is Makkasar and it does not appear good if a senior Parliamentarian pronounce his name as 'Makkar' instead of 'Makkasar'.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already explained to the House about this. Mr. Sathe has denied it. I have said that if there is anything unparliamentary, it would not go on record.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I must make it clear that what I said was that if the figure which I am quoting based on Shri Dandavate's statement is incorrect and if the hon. Member knows something better—I did not say that he was indulging in that act. You can see the record.—and if you think that there is any word which can be interpreted as hurting him, I withdraw it first myself and you can remove it from the records.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already explained about this. There is no need for me to open it once again.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying that black money is increasing and a parallel economy is running in the country. The figures furnished by the hon. Minister of Finance, which are based on the report of the Public Finance Institute, are not up to date and pertain to the period 3-4 years back. Today if we calculate it on the present price-index, it will be more than Rs. 1,00,000 crores including smuggling prop-

[Sh. Vasant Sathe]

erty and black money and only a few thousand people are controlling it and are indulged in such activities. I would like to submit that on the one hand the plan portion, annual budget and plan allocation of the Government are about Rs. 35-36,000 crore or Rs. 39,000 crore and on the other side the black money, parallel economy and un-accounted money are about R. 80-90,000 crores. I would like to know in view of this huge black money and how the Government will check price-rise and corruption rampant? This is not a matter concerning any particular party. I have been raising this issue for the last 10-15 years and even while holding the post of the Minister. I had raised it and written about it in my book also. I would like to urge my hon. friends that we cannot be able to make improvements in economy of our country unless this issue is solved. I would like to request the Government to take some concrete steps which we had not taken even having majority. We are supporting you. I would like to know what steps have been taken by the Government in this regard. Rather the Government announced some concession for them. I would like to strike a word of caution. We have introduced the schemes like purchasing of bonds and Indira Vikas Patra to mobilise black money. Going one step further, the Government introduced yet another scheme for then to invest black money in constructing houses for slum dwellers.

I would like to ask the hon. Members of this House whether they will invest their money in a non-profitable venture like constructing houses for slum dwellers. Why will they invest money in it? It was alleged by you that the people doubled their amount by investing in bonds and converted their black money into white money. Thus they befooled the Government. They will again befool the Government in the name of investing money for construction of houses in slums. I will not be solved by half-hearted measures. I have an idea to solve it if you like it, you may try. Germany and other countries successfully tried this measure to solve this problem.

But I am not speaking on behalf of my party, as it is my personal opinion which was not acceptable to my party even. So I am doubtful whether you accept it or not so I am giving this suggestion as a Member of Parliament. I would like to suggest at there is only one measure to solve this problem. You should introduce expenditure tax and abolish income tax as nobody can identify as to whether a hundred rupee note is black or white money or accounted or un-accounted money. How this ocean of resources can be used for benefit of the country? I would like to submit that today the country is more important than party. The Government should take people into confidence and consider this issue. Please take firm steps that this ocean of resources can be used for benefit of the country. Then Government can give encouragement to them to invest this money for production work like setting up factories, power project, cements factories, constructing railways bridges and roads. Special concession should be provided for investing in backward areas. The economy of the country will grow stronger with investment of the money for production purposes. This money should be used in the field of horticulture and agriculture too. But the Government is afraid of taking such bold step as it may invite some criticism as to how income tax has been abolished and it Bureaucracy is also not in favour of it. The Government will not get money through popular, weak and half-hearted measures and the ocean of black money will go on increasing. This money is causing corruption in the country. This money is not lying in coffers but it in circulation everywhere. The person, who has little authority, does not do work without taking unaccounted money. The nation's economy, its social structure and its very character have been destroyed. We advised them to take up certain fundamental issues for which we lend our support to them. For examples, some concrete steps need to be take to check the price-rise and to mobilise resources for national development. We must no look at it from the point of view of recrimination. Whatever you may be, we cannot raise or lower your status or increase or decrease your supporters. All political par-

ties in the country must give serious thought to this matter. If the country goes off the rails, situation will become difficult to control even for the next Government whosoever forms it. Today a large procession was taken out in protest against the rise in prices. Any woman will say how much hardship in being faced by the public on account of price-rise. Though the apples were rotting, the people who were opposed to the transportation of apples were shot. This could lead to political destabilisation in the country. And it is the criminals who take maximum advantage of turmoil in the country. All hon. Members want it to be looked at from this point of view. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA (Sambalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while the Leader of the Opposition has moved the Adjournment Motion, I was myself wondering what might be the reason behind it. One reason could be the price rise in certain items which nobody can deny. Really there has been a price rise though on some items it has been controlled. Just to tell the people that this National Front Government supported by two Parties—Leftist and Bharatiya Janata Party—they are incapable of controlling the situation for which they have been fighting for years and that they are a total failure is not correct. But, after hearing the hon. Speaker from the Opposition, Shri Vasant Satheji though he tried to condemn the Government he also in a broad prospective made certain proposals which I personally feel may not be acceptable, but there is no harm if there is a debate on them. My view regarding the price rise is that we cannot discuss price rise just in an isolated manner. When there was change in the Government and the National Front Government came into power, we had to take into consideration what was the exact economic situation in this country, what was the balance of payments position, what was the amount of black money or the parallel economy or whatever it is, prevalent in the country and what was the level of production of various essential commodities. I come from a very backward

State Orissa. The Western Orissa is a very backward area and there I can tell you—I am not going into very broad policy matter right now—since 1955, only one major irrigation project has been launched, that is, Hirakud Dam project. After that no scheme or Pkn or project to augment irrigation facilities in this area has been taken up. There has been no industrial activity. All the projects, medium or small or big, including Rourkela Steel Plant, were launched prior to 1962. From 1962 onwards there has been no development, either in the agricultural field or in the industrial sector. No project, no scheme, no plan, either in the field of irrigation or for industrial development, has been taken up in this area. I am just trying to illustrate how a major part of this country where we can produce groundnut, we can produce wheat, we can produce rice in large quantity, has been neglected. With simple efforts, the farmers have, during the current season, produced large quantity of groundnut in our own area which was neglected. We are talking about the shortage of oil. Then, there are several other things also like spending or squandering our evaluable resources in importing oil from foreign countries and taking kickbacks. I am not going into that. But I would say that no sincere efforts were ever made earlier to meet the requirements of the people for essential commodities. Although those who were in power earlier were talking about the Public Distribution System, but they never took any concrete steps to strengthen the Public Distribution System. Only as lip sympathy, they were talking about all these things but no concrete measures were taken. Black money was allowed to flourish in this country. The parallel economy has never tried to be destroyed; rather they have helped the parallel economy to enter in this country. I have got all the documents and statistics with me but I believe that almost all the statistics, whether in favour or against, are not exactly the real indicator of the situation. There are many reason for that. Whether it is due to the policies of the Central Government or due to the inefficiency or whatever it is of the State Governments, today, previously or hereinafter I am not going into the details. But the point is why the situation

[Sh. Bhabani Shankar Hota]

which we are now witnessing has happened like this. I believe that our Finance Minister will reply to each and every point that has been raised or will be raised by the hon. Members of the Opposition or by other hon. Members. It is not a question of a day or two, or a month or two. Whatever actions or inaction or the wrong doings have taken place over the years, we are now facing the results of those. The point is whether we are determined to control the situation and to reverse all the policy measures. On one point at least I agree and that is about what we are going to do with regard to public sector undertakings and whether the public sector undertakings are going to generate surpluses to be used in other sectors. These are all basic and vital questions on which a nation-wide debate has to be launched. It is not a question whether this Government will fail within three or four months or whether we had succeeded last time or not. There is no success story everywhere. But at least I am happy that as a Member of Janata Dal, a constituent of National Front Government, hon. Member, Shri Sathe just now referred that some demonstration were going on before the Parliament House and some hon. Member has also pointed out that they have entered the Gate No. 1 of the Parliament House today. I remember, as trade union activist, that some years back, some 18 or 19 years back, some of the people, political parties, trade unions, were highly agitated over the price rise and when they were demonstrating before the Parliament House, we do not know how many heads had been broken and how many limbs were broken. Now at least our Government has not taken any steps to break them, to beat them, lathi-charge them or fire them. This is our Government, a democratic Government. You are now saying about the price rise. Let us discuss it. This is a national problem. Why has this happened like this? What is the reason behind it? Who is responsible? It is not a question of a party. It is a wrong economic policy which has been pursued over the last several years. It has now created such a situation where it is bound to

bring pressure on the price of the commodities. But the Government have taken effective measures constantly monitoring under the chairmanship of Finance Minister in other States and you have already seen the results on several items. We have yet to see the effect of price of other items. But, Sir, we assure the House that we are very sincere and honest and we will try to pursue, to monitor, to check and see that all evils that have been done earlier are removed and the prices will brought under control and something will definitely be done in this regard.

Sir, I do not want to elaborate on this point. Personally I am prepared to have a policy on this and I appeal through you, Sir, to our Government that there must be a policy to fix up price of each and every item taking cost of production into account. Sir, I put a question to the Government and asked them "what is the cost of production of Maruti car"? In the written reply, it was mentioned that "it is a commercial secret". This was reply given by the Minister concerned. But my question is fundamental. Now, what is the production cost of an Ambassador Car, whether it is run on diesel or on petrol? So, my humble submission, may be as an individual Member, will be let us have a debate and find out the cost of agricultural produce like paddy, wheat or sugar or the production cost of a car, a refrigerator or a colour TV or any other item. No one should be allowed to have more than 15% profit over and above the cost of production. So, Sir, let us have a price policy and let us have a debate on this. Let all parties join and find out a procedure for making it more effective and fix up the prices of each and every item and then the cost of expenditure tax will come on all the conspicuous consumption, like expenditure for stay in a 5-star hotel, purchase of a car, purchase of a refrigerator. There will be a total abolition of the income-tax and it will hit at the source of the generation of black-money system in this country. Let us have a debate and let us try to find out this and then the whole world would know and the whole country would know what we have done. The price situation has come to this pass. We have been taking honest and sincere effec-

tive measures. Somewhere we have been successful and somewhere we do not want to hide our failures and we are ready to admit our own failures. We are prepared to educate ourselves. So, my honest appeal to the House is: let us be seized of this situation and take an integrate view of the whole situation and have a national debate and find out the solution. Let us have drastic changes for the benefit of the whole people without any party affiliations or narrow considerations.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must share with the hon. mover of the adjournment motion to adjourn the House, at least one or two aspects of his intervention I entirely agree with him. That this discussion, calling upon the Chair for the admission of an adjournment motion is not an occasion for a competitive expression of our concerns about price rise. I do entirely share his sentiments, Sir, that this is not a question that is parochial or only of party interests. Of course, I concede to the Opposition, the Congress Party in Opposition, that should they find difficulty with the price situation, they would then naturally wish to exploit it politically. And I would be astonished if they did not do that kind of a reaction from the Congress Party, whether inside the House here or outside in collecting people at the gate of the Parliament, an unprecedented development, is expected even if it is an unhappy development. (Interruptions)

Sir, prices are a matter which impinge upon all of us, whether inside this august House or outside, directly. They are not like some abstract discussions of policy which we quite often have here and which in time or in consequence are somewhat separated from the citizen. It is, therefore, in that sense, entirely right that the Government immediately accepted that the motion for adjournment of the business of the House be accepted because it reflects that the antennae of political awareness about the consequences of price rise are alert and sharp on both sides of the House.

Sir, the mover of the Resolution while moving for adjournment of the business of the House, engaged himself in some very heavy irony and in somewhat overstated sarcasm, but I would let that pass because I think essentially we are concerned with prices. I also don't wish to preempt the discussion which the hon. Finance Minister would no doubt be having when he comes to the House with his quarterly statement of accounts, as it were, so that the House knows how far he has succeeded in the management of the country's economy or in achieving the fiscal target that he had set for himself. Let me, before I address myself to the question of prices which concern us all, make my position very clear. Even at the cost of disagreeing with my esteemed senior colleague, and if I may take the liberty, indeed privilege of calling him my friend, the hon. Finance Minister, when the budget was presented, I had submitted to him a caution that following upon the hike in postal rates, rail fares, telephones, petrol and all that despite the best possible intentions and despite very able administration in his Ministry and indeed very commendable efforts to contain deficits, there is a psychological push given to prices and that psychological push to prices is given in a synergetic form, on account of rise in infrastructural costs. And all these costs whether they are telephone or rail or petrol, go towards contributing to that which perhaps cannot be arithmetically reduced, but is of a synergetical consequence hence largely psychological, nevertheless real in terms of prices.

I must then submit my next point, Sir, that my party, the BJP and I personally, because as Bhajan Lalji just asked me to speak in my language, I am born in a village, Sir, my roots lie there, the BJP and I are unserved for more remunerative prices to farmers. So, when you increase the support price of whether it is wheat or rice or whenever, two things happen. Firstly, whenever you do so, whichever government does so, it is uniformly and without any hesitating, questioning voice anywhere roundly applauded both in this House and that House.



[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

15.00 hrs.

Farmers must get remunerative prices. As soon as you raise prices for the farmers, which they must get, these raised prices go into a basket, which is the accumulated basket or prices, giving a price rise to the total price index which leads me to my next submission. The BJP and I personally do not subscribe to or believe that in the country, there is any rural-urban divide. We do not subscribe to the thesis of feeding the town at the cost of the village; we do not believe in the reverse either. I believe that this kind of pitching one against the other as if the policy is oriented for the village against the town or that policy is oriented for the town against the village is not the proper way in which to approach the issue of prices.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL (Faridabad): Action should be taken against those who say such things. Please say this also.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): This is your inference on our economy.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I cannot, with due defence to the senior most Member of the House—I welcome his interruption, but given the limitation of the time that I have, I would choose not to react to it at the moment.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAM AN in  
*the Chair*]

I would also make another submission. Whatever be the situation, it is the responsibility of the Government to govern. You have to account to this Assembly for what you do and that which you do not do. If prices pinch all of us, indeed they will pinch all of you also. So, whoever is in the Government cannot have it both ways. You cannot say that we

are in governance, but we are not responsible. Having said that, I must also put it to this Assembly, through you, that in the field of economy and fiscal policies, there obtains a logic. It is an irrefutable logic whereas the opposition is within its rights to say that you cannot continue to exercise the alibi of inherited difficulties for ever. Of course nos. But the ship of economic and fiscal organisation of a country as vast, diverse and complicated as India cannot change course overnight and whenever correctives are applied to the course of that vessel, it takes time for the consequences of the correctives to be felt.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) How long will it take?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I think it is a valid question. If it were possible to reduce fiscal and economic policy to a kind of arithmetic of days or weeks or months, I would be able to answer immediately as to how long will this State take to correct what are obviously... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): I hope you do not want 40 years.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I will attempt to give a more precise idea. Indeed, I cannot be so presumptuous as to usurp the functions of a very capable and a very dear friend, the honourable Union Finance Minister but I will submit to you that the larger the size or quantum of inherited fiscal and economic imbalances, the longer the time it will take for the ship of State of correct those very imbalances. The hon. mover of the motion, a very senior Member of the House whom I hold in esteem devoted considerable thought to correctives that are required in the country, spoke also of the necessity to rely only on *tathya*. Freely translating *tathya* therefore, suggesting let us rely on facts. I will rely only on facts and these are the irrefutable facts.

The hon. Members asked, how long will you take to correct the course of the vessel?

There are some major serious economic problems that this Government inherited. In December, 1989, the Budget deficit inherited was around Rs. 14,000 crores—I am not giving the exact figure. It was nearly double of what had been projected for the whole year. Foreign exchange reserves were in the region of RS. 5,000 crores, just sufficient for two months' requirements. The stock of foodgrains had fallen to 11 million tonnes as against a comfortable limit of roughly about 19-20 million tonnes, though there is no statutory limit, the inherited stock of foodgrains was about half of the comfortable limit. Foreign debt was about Rs. 82,000 crores. Internal debt was in the region of Rs. 238,000 crores. Interest payment in the Budget estimates of 1989-90 was Rs. 17,000 crores. I have not dreamt these figures. These figures were inherited by this Government.

I think, when we talk of price rise, we are really talking of inflationary pressures on the economy. Whereas I started by saying, I do not want to pre-empt the discussion, since the mover of the motion has referred to these aspects, the debate has extended from simple prices to fiscal aspects as well; of examining why sugar has gone up, wheat has not gone up or what is troubling in the edible oil field. By the end of December, 1989, the wholesale price index which was referred to by the mover of the motion had recorded an increase of 6.1 per cent in the first 9 months of the financial year against 3.9 per cent which was your achievement during the previous year. The build-up of inflationary pressure, I submit for consideration, was due to fiscal imbalances resulting in higher money supply, supply and demand imbalances in commodities, which was largely on account of shortfall in production, and also possibly on account of supply bottlenecks, and the other aspect which is the pshychological consequence of all this. I am worried about what is inherited by the Government by way of revenue deficit. I am not going into the total aspect of deficits because those will come up. Revenue deficit however, has gone up from 2.21% of GDP in 1985-86 to 3.5% GDP in 1989-90. Likewise,

the revenue position of the States has simultaneously also deteriorated. Price situation in India is not merely a function of administration of the Ministry of Finance in the Union Government. It is a cumulative consequence of what is happening in this vast and diverse land and what is being done or not being done in the various States of the Union. The revenue position of the States. Therefore, is also relevant and that too has deteriorated in the Seventh Plan. I do not want to clutter up the debate with too many figures but that is the fact. This large revenue deficit in the Central Budget meant that significant part of the revenue expenditure was being financed by borrowings. This is again something which the Government inherited. Perhaps the Union Finance Minister in his reply, will enlighten us on this also.

Money supply was referred to by the mover of the Resolution. I put it to you that the annual growth rate of money supply during the Seventh Plan was over 17.53. The report of Shri Sukumoi Chakraborty is a very fine document on the subject. He has recommended that money supply consistent with a certain amount of GDP growth, of about 5% and inflation at 4% should not cross 14%. In the economy that this Government had inherited, money supply had already crossed 17% I would not go into the philosophy of the relationship between deficit financing and the associated increase in money supply. But there is a connected aspect. It is that a headless government had no option of meeting with immediate shortages like, for example, sugar or edible oil.

India is the only country, with 800 million, in the world that does not and cannot rely on animal fat for cooking. It is the only country in the world which uses only vegetable oil. Edible oil, therefore, is not just a price rise matter for us a nation of the size of 800 million. Rest of the world uses animal fat for cooking and for other purposes. But India cannot. Therefore, edible oil has a very important role to play in the totality of price rise situation. So, I started by saying that this is the inherited imbalance of the Government. In this inherited imbalance, we sud-

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

denly find that edible oils have gone up to Rs. 35/- a KG in my village, which does not produce very much of oil of its own except. But if that is the kind of price that the user has to give for an essential commodity—he cannot replace it with annual fat—then what is the option to the Government? You could well turn round and say with some logic “Why don’t you import”. The Government cannot import essentials because it inherited a terrible balance of payment situation. It inherited a situation whereby, if it sought recourse to importing essentials, it would not have money for other requirements I am not going into the aspect of the totality of trade deficit or the totality of the debt servicing ratio, but this option also was closed. This Government is not absolved of its responsibility merely because it inherited a bad economy. It is all the greater challenge to the dedication and acumen of my good friend, the Union Finance Minister because this alibi of an inherited bad situation will go along only for this month and, not for ever. I think that we are fast coming to that point where the nation will no longer recognise that this is now sufficient ground for you to continue to say that this difficulty is because we inherited the difficulty.

The mover of the resolution mentioned about liquidity over-hang about money supply. I would request the hon. Union Finance Minister to clarify this aspect. This question of money supply is far too complex for me to pretend to say that I am any kid of expert on it. But I have some figures with me and there is one component of money supply because, after all, money supply is not just M3. It is also Net Bank Credit, it is also Reserve Bank advances of Central Government etc. Please let us have the figures of all these three aspects so that we can understand better whether the point made by the hon. Mover of the Resolution is valid or is really not based on facts. *(Interruptions)* Union Finance Minister will explain it. But my point is that liquidity imbalances reinforce inflationary pressures and I think the Government would be well-advised to first clarify what was this

imbalance that you inherited; what have you done on the aspect of correcting it now. There are some details about the Wholesale Price Index and the Consumer Price Index. This is a very long and very old debate. Whenever we discuss prices, the Government comes across with figures, the Wholesale Price Inducers etc. But we go back to the Government to what that fine Lady has referred—“Mr. Finance Minister—That is all very well. You are saying that the Wholesale Price Index is not alarming. But your good wife is saying that it is most alarming because she is going by the Consumer Price Index.” Therefore, I would request the Union Finance Minister to explain to us that at a certain stage, at a certain point, even if the Wholesale Price Index is not exactly coinciding with the Consumer Price Index, there is not such a wide divergence between the two, as is commonly assumed. Secondly in the case of Wholesale Price Index, what according to you own reckoning, by your own assessment is the contribution made to the total basket by the price increases that you have recently granted to the agricultural sector, to the farmers? I started by saying that the BJP does not stand for or believe in the rural-urban divide. We stand for remunerative price to the farmers. But simultaneously, as we say, you cannot feed the farmer at the cost of the town. You cannot continue to support the town at the cost of the village. Please explain this position to us.

I would just like to deal with some essential aspects. I will not go into the details of raw-materials. I would however, like to go into things like sugar, tea, oil, cement, salt and textiles. I am going into the details of all these things because all of them have a consequence. They have consequence on the daily wages in the organised sector, in the unorganised sector etc. Therefore, I would like to tell you that one of our planks during the elections was about their mis-handling of the sugar situation. Sugar had then gone up very high. We committed ourselves to bringing sugar prices down. What has caused it to go up again? I cannot explain the fine economics and the complicated management of the fiscal arrangements, the nuts and bolts of

a country as far and wide as India. We say that taste lies in the eating. When sugar price crosses a certain point, it becomes bitter in eating, then we have to pay a political price,—As much as you have to pay, we too have to pay. Therefore, I would request you to please explain to us the difficulties that have been encountered in these essential commodities like sugar, tea, oil, cement, salt and textiles. It is my understanding that so far as salt is concerned, there is a corrective. Salt is perhaps now recovering from a sudden spurt and so also sugar. But edible-oil is a matter of very great concern. You had, through the NDDB, instituted a mechanism for intervention in the market whenever edible-oil prices fluctuate too much. You wanted the NDDB to act as a kind of corrective. Please explain to us how far, how successfully or how unsuccessfully has this measure worked?

MR. CHAIRMAN. You have already taken about 25 minutes. How much more time will you take?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I will conclude in two minutes. I am very grateful to you for your kind consideration. Now I come to the price of cement. I am given to understand that prices of cement went up on account of transport bottlenecks, not essentially on account of production. Production was sufficient. Cement companies are making record profits.

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): In the South, it is being sold at Rs. 100/- per bag.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am not denying that. What happens in respect of different regions? Why has the cement price gone up? The hon. Minister may provide an explanation. May I submit that along with providing an explanation, let the Minister reassure us what he intends to do to bring the cement prices down, to bring the edible-oil prices down. It doesn't suffice for me to say on account of transport bottlenecks cement is now being sold at Rs. 100 per bag in the South and perhaps at Rs. 18 in the North-

East. It does not suffice. Therefore, it does not delight me if there is a run on the shares of the Associated Cement Company. I cannot understand this imbalance. Why there is simultaneous run on the shares of ACC and such an exorbitant and unacceptable price of cement I will conclude. You have been most kind to me. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): I presume you have replied 25 per cent.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I do not presume. I will leave some questions and thoughts with you. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would have been happy if you had left nothing for me. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I agree. And the Union Finance Minister is the first one who said that above all what is required in price control is fiscal equilibrium. What are you doing to regain that fiscal equilibrium? I submit that whether it is at the union level or it is at the State Government level, public enterprises have to show much greater efficiency than they are showing at present—whether it is the State Electricity Board or the Bus transport system or suburban railways or our wretched telephones or whatever. These public enterprises have to show much greater efficiency and not just the public sector undertakings. Public enterprises have to earn their keep. What is the Government doing to achieve that?

A word about the public distribution system. I think, public distribution system today is really renowned for its absence of distribution, for its total insensitivity to the citizen. This is not something with you have created. It is what you have inherited. But unless this public distribution system improves, we will not even be beginning to make a dent in our direct assault in the difficulties that the citizen faces and the poorest face it the most because they have no recourse to this Assembly, or any other assembly, and they do not have any flexibility of income.

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

Anti-hoarding steps. I will not elaborate it because this is self-evident. I think, certain amount of rationalisation of taxes will result in lowering of prices. I refer specifically to imposts like sales tax, excise and all those varieties. Please consider that.

Finally, we believe that free movement of goods and commodities between one State and another is a very effective measure for taking care of imbalance of prices officially or unofficially. Even if these are unofficially done, and if you place restriction upon free movement of goods and commodities, you are contributing to a situation of incipient blackmarketing. You have been very kind. The subject does not lend full justice in the time that I had. But I endeavoured to answer some of the points that were made. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Charles, it is not permitted. Shri H.K.L. Bhagat to speak.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, I had the privilege of just now listening to Mr. Jaswant Singh for whom and for whose ability I am always biased, biased in his favour. Therefore, I would like to give him all the benefits of doubt. I would give him one credit that he has tried to put up at least in appearance much contrary to the impression which his own party the BJP is giving outside, doing all kinds of breast-beating against the price rise. All kinds of breast-beating is being done by the BJP against price rise. I can quote from their resolution. I can quote from Shri Advani's speeches whom I consider as one of the ablest Members in the Parliament and for whom I have great respect. Much against the breast-beating by the BJP against the price rise, so much so that I have seen in the Press that the local BJP Chief of Delhi has written to Shri Advani that they should be given the permission to oppose the Government because due to price rise their credibility not only among the people but among the workers also is being lost—he has written a fact—Shri Jaswant Singh has tried to appear to be defending

this Government atleast partly for a little while. And then intelligently he put some questions. His defence was also weak and wrong, howsoever superficial it is. he has given an impression that he is defending this Government on price rise giving them some alibi. This is how I feel.

There was price rise in our time also. I was myself the Minister for Food and Civil Supplies. Mr. Dandavate was here and I was there. I know there was price rise in our time; who says there was no price rise? There was price rise; but now there is unprecedented price rise. That is the difference. It was *Mahangai* then; it is *Maha Mahangai* now. That is the difference.

They say that this sudden price rise is because of the economy that they have inherited from us. But afterwards you don't have an alibi, Prof. Dandavate. He has told him and given him a warning. Till this moment you were defending the price rise though the BJP all along has given an impression that it is opposed to the price rise. Well, I am glad you have not opposed the Budget; you have supported the Budget, but you oppose the price rise. About much of the price rise which has come about, Mr. Dandavate himself is on record in this House having admitted that is because of the Budget. He is a straight person. I like him. When he was in the opposition he was full of wisdom. I remember, tonnes of suggestions Mr. Dandavate used to give us from here.... (*Interruptions*) ..... I don't want any suggestion, I can take care of myself.

Mr. Dandavate is a very well meaning person. I can say it openly though I am in the opposition. He is a very well meaning Finance Minister. He was full of suggestions from this side. He was telling us that we are committing this mistake or that mistake; but he has forgotten everything. He is now remembering that because my sister Mrs. Pramila Dandavate has reminded him. She had the Belan Brigade. I don't know whether she is using Belan against him in his home or not! My wife used to do that. She used to tell me that I am a fool because price rise is

going on and as the Civil Supplies Minister I am doing nothing. I am sure she also must be doing that. I don't know this ostensibly because publicly she has not used the Belan. If it were a Congress woman she would have used Belan publicly against him.

Six thousand of them were arrested today. Ten thousand in all have been arrested. One of my friends from the Janata Dal or the National Front who was speaking right opposite me—he must forgive me because I don't know his name but I have very great respect for him—seemed to have been misled by somebody, as if some people from the demonstration that took place in Delhi today organised by the Congress Party entered here and did some hooliganism. But it goes to the credit of this Government that they did not use lathi-charge. Let me tell this for record's sake. I was myself in the demonstration. I was arrested and I have come there after being released. I can say that the most peaceful, the biggest the unprecedented and the most enthusiastic demonstration against price rise ever taking in Delhi was done today with a lakh of people participating in it and ten thousand people being arrested peacefully. (Interruptions) You will go on talking, but you know nothing; (Interruptions) I have a document with me. I challenge you. (Interruptions) There are people from Andhra Pradesh who are sitting outside. I have seen them. You are referring to a wrong thing and a wrong person because of ignorance and because somebody from BJP misled you. (Interruptions) What I am saying is this. Not one of those price rise demonstrators came to the precincts of the all. Only I have come there, after release. I peaceful demonstration was there. I have helped this Government. Police did not have vans for us. There were hundred buses, while those who wanted to court arrest was more than fifty thousand. They have no place in the police stations, no place in jails. Ultimately ten thousand people were technically arrested. Ten thousand including six thousand women. There were *belans* and things like that. I must thank Shri Jaswant Singh because Shri Jaswant Singh's speech gives an impression that in this price rise, the

collaborators with the Janata Dal Government is the BJP. His speech is not that the reply of a Finance Minister, but a part of his speech is a reply of the crouch. A slogan came forward today.

[Translation]

"Three incarnations of high inflation"

[English]

Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra would not like it. Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra's name was not mentioned because he and I are too small. There are bigger people sitting here. (Interruptions) A slogan came forward today.

[Translation]

Three incarnations of high inflation L.K. Advani, Atal Behari Vajpayee and Vishwanath.

[English]

This is the slogan which the country has got. (Interruptions) Why it is BJP?—because they are the collaborators. You are double faceted people. You support the Budget and have the courage to say what you doing is right but you do not have the courage to do that,—you do not have the courage to oppose that. You are, as usual, double facted, running with the hare and hunting with the hound. (Interruptions) Please bear with me. I would not take much time of the House. (Interruptions) The Left is doing the same with the slogan. But they have been spared—I have told Shri Somnath Chatterjee—because the Left is a bit honest on economic matters while you are not. I saw in the news item, in a paper which is not a pro-Congress paper, a cartoon, as Shri Advani saying, in price rise, everything is bad; in Kashmir everything is bad; in Punjab everything is bad; in Assam everything is bad and in Tamilnadu everything is bad.' Mr. Advani says this. And then Mr. Advani is saying that we are with the Janata Dal Government. It is a double faceted party. you are fooling your-

[Sh. H.K.L. Bhagat]

self and not the people. Mr Vijay Kumar Malhotra's colleague himself has said this. Virtually he has said Mr. Madan Lal Khurana has written to Shri Advani, 'Our credibility is going down. Even our workers are asking to allow them to oppose the Janata Dal Government'. I have not come here to say that. You will always raise your hands in despair. I have spared you also because you are responsible for carrying the policy of the Prime Minister. Therefore, I have not mentioned you in the slogan. But will you tell me what have they done in nine months? One Member was saying, 'you fix the price of every article. Can you do that? During this Government's tenure of nine months, what have they done? In nine months, a child may be born. But what have you proved? Did you make any effort to rescue voluntarily, the price of even one item. But we did that. Please look into the files of the Civil Supplies Ministry and the Finance Ministry, you will find that. You did not do that because I know your difficulties, I know your problems. Shri Jaswant Singh is a very able advocate of a bad cause. He is always a very able advocate of a bad cause. And I remind Mr. Jaswant Singh. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I cannot refer to his proceedings in the Rajya Sabha. I want to remind Mr. Jaswant Singh what he used to tell us while speaking there. Actually I am reminding you deliberately. You were there and I was there. I am sparing you deliberately. I am sparing you purposely. Even if you don't want, I am sparing you. What I am saying is that you are equal sinners for this increase in price structure. We are sparing you because you have some economic thought.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): The angel has come. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

[*Translation*]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Please tell us which items have not become dearer, except air. There is no national catastrophe to warrant this rise in prices. When we were in power, the prices had increase during the period of drought. I know it as I was the Food Minister at that time. And even during the period of drought, prices did not rise to as high a level as expected. Even international institutions have said that they have not inherited a bankrupt economy from us. The document issued by your department belies your contention. The hon. Prime Minister has himself declared his inability to control inflation and that help of State Government is needed. Have you sought the help of the State Governments? How many anti-hoarding drives were launched? Whatever was done by the Congress is there for all to see. When I was Food and Civil Supplies Minister.... (*Interruptions*) .... I have not stood up to publicize the deeds of the Congress. you may see the files.... (*interruptions*) ....in our time we had made efforts to combat price-rise, but this Government has made no such effort

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under which rule?

(*Interruptions*)

M. CHAIRMAN: You can raise your point of order if only there is a violation of the rule.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The Speaker cannot change the language. he started speaking in English and now he has switched over to Hindi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can speak in any of these languages. There is no point of order.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Mr. Chairman, I have respect for the Member who is raising a point of order.

[*Translation*]

Prices are rising because such Members have been elected to this House.

[*English*]

They understand nothing. He understands nothing. That is what I am saying. I do not mean any personal reflection on him. Now what I am saying is this.

[*Translation*]

Prices are rising and every household is feeling the strain. My wife used to take me to task every time. I asked her how she was coping with the price-rise. Now the prices have risen very high... (*Interruptions*)... hon. Shri Somnath Chatterjee's party, the B.J.P. and the Janata Dal are all saying that prices have risen and the Government has failed to check the price-rise. Even then they are supporting the Government lest the Congress should not return to power again. Shri Jaswant Singh raised a point of the urban-rural divide. Who has married a person who talks of an urban—rural divide? A cartoon was published in the 'Tribune' showing Shri Devi Lal as the bridegroom and Shri Vajpayee as the bride. Do you remember this cartoon depicting the Janata Dal—B.J.P. alliance..... (*Interruptions*) .... Today, you are teaching us. We have been against Shri Devi Lal

from the very beginning and have always opposed the urban-rural division. B.J.P. which has till three months back supported Devi Lal is now teaching us. What can you teach us?... (*Interruptions*)... If you don't have an answer, don't try to evade the issue by making light of it. Truth is very bitter. And you are feeling its bitterness, I know. You have extended your support for a pretty long time. Let the next elections come and you will come to your senses. We too used to speak in the same way as you are doing now... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Shall I make a request if you yield?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I will yield to you ten times.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Only once is sufficient. What I request you through the Chair is for my and my Government's follies, you can attack me and my Government to your heart's content. But why do you go out of the way and try to attack the supporting parties who are not supporting the rise in prices? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I must thank Prof. Dandavate for expressing his concern for the crutches. You may not consider them responsible. But I consider them, more so, particularly the BJP to be responsible for the price rise. I do consider them so. They are responsible and people consider them responsible. They are trying to do the drum beating that they are not responsible. They are saying that you are responsible. The Janata Dal is responsible and they are responsible. They are saying that the Janata Dal is responsible and they are not responsible. But I say that they are responsible and you are also responsible. Therefore, Prof. Dandavate, thank you very much but I am sorry that I cannot oblige you because in Delhi, I am not to fight against you; I have to fight against them... (*Interruptions*) Yes, I have to fight against them. I am speaking the truth and not like them while saying that this Government is bad, but they will support them because the Congress should not come to power. Could there be more confession of double-facedness or fear psychosis? Even in dreams, you feared Mrs. Indira Gandhi. You have started to fear Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. Anyone may be sitting here as the Prime Minister. But I want Rajiv Gandhi to remain as the leader of the country. It is the price front on which you are going to collapse. I am not demanding your resignation. I am not demanding Mr. Vijay Kumar's resignation. You used to demand but I am not doing it. Mr.



[Sh. H.K.L. Bhagat]

Jaswant Singh was saying that it is natural for us to go outside the Parliament to protest. BJP did not come to protest today.

You had not come to demand resignation because resignation was not necessary. In fact, I have prayed God in the presence of people that this Government be given a little longer life. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI MANDHATA SINGH** (Lucknow): Have you allowed the former honourable Minister to move a No-Confidence Motion against the BJP? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT**: I must thank the Member because he continues to maintain the mentality of the Opposition and with his grace, I might become a Minister again... (*Interruptions*) I am saying that BJP is a part of the party which is supporting the Janata Dal Government. Our Adjournment Motion on price rise is relevant against them. It is very much relevant against them. Why do you have a guilty conscience? You are with the Government. You have to sink or swim with them. You are like a wife who says that she is very very loyal to her husband and yet wants to have extra chances everywhere. What a safe wife you are! Everywhere outside you are trying... (*Interruptions*).. I fold my hands to you. I suppose you will not be in Parliament next time... (*Interruptions*)... Sir, I am concluding now. If they interrupt me, I will go on speaking and nobody will have the courage to stop me. I am saying that in this House, I pray God to give a little longer life and a little wisdom also to this Government. They need a little wisdom also. I am not the master. I am only one of the MPs. If you need a little oxygen to have a little longer life—it is not that I am afraid of midterm poll. Let it come today and we will face it—I will request Mr. Rajiv Gandhi to give you a little oxygen, if necessary, so that you will have a little longer life. People should know what you are and what they are. They will understand you and they are understanding you. Time is coming. We are not interfering in your quarrels. We

will not. We will not get on to that side by mere tricks; we will come with the support of the people and the price rise is sinking your ship. It has sunk your ship more than half and the rest will also sink soon.

**MR. CHAIRMAN**: Shri Amal Datta.

**SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA** (Jadavpur). Mr. Chairman, Sir while we are debating price rise in this House; outside at the boat club there is a rally by some of the worst victims of this price rise, namely the Anganwadi workers, who do not even have any regular pay, who have only just a meagre pittance, which is called honorarium, which was granted by these people who are now shouting... (*Interruptions*). I request the Government to do something for them... (*Interruptions*)

**MR. CHAIRMAN**: The hon lady Member may kindly understand that this is not the way to raise issues

Shri Amal Datta.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA** (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Congress Party has shown its concern for the people of India by raising on the first day of this session the price rise issue as an adjournment motion. That having been done, it has cleared its guilty conscience. Why that guilty conscience? You will understand that price rise affects nearly everybody, but not exactly hundred per cent citizens of a country. There are some people who even gain by price rise. There are always two sides. On one side, there are speculators, blackmarketers, the businessmen and the middlemen. Who represents them? Which political party represents this class? Those are the people who represent these people. Therefore, they must clear their guilty conscience to the people so that they get votes in the next elections... (*Interruptions*)

I am surprised by the reaction that this very harmless remark has evoked now that they are sitting in the opposition. When they

were sitting on that side, they did not react that way...(*Interruptions*) I am surprised. They did not feel impelled to protest at that time when they were called representatives of the land lord capitalists, middlemen, the black-marketers etc. They never reacted, but today they feel concerned because they have to go to the people and get their votes, the very same people who are adversely affected and are starving because of the price rise...(*Interruptions*)

I do not mind standing here silently while these people go on making noise provided my item is not taken away by this...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: When there is too much disturbance, it means that your speech is very effective.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Mr. Somnath, I am jumping less than you are jumping.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: The economy is still being run in the same way as it was run by the Congress Government but with better intentions. The Prime Minister and other Ministers all want to keep the prices under control, which the earlier Government never did.

Sir, we had raised the price rise issue in the last Parliament in every Session and in every such debate, through our party, we have always demanded certain concrete measures. These measures are that the proportion of taxation should be such that more should be collected by way of direct taxation and less by indirect taxation. But even now the situation remains the same. It will take time but it will have to be done. Unless that is done, we will never get an economy where we can control and check the prices. Only 17 per cent of the total Government's revenue comes by way of direct taxes. The Government should now resolve to have a higher figure—something in the region of 35 to 40 per cent—to be collected by way of direct taxes. They must do it immediately. The Government must set a target—may be two or three years—within

which that figure should be reached by restructuring the taxation policy.

The other thing which I have always demanded is that certain number of items—14 is the figure which we always mention—should be distributed at the same price to every Indian citizen by the Public Distribution System throughout the country. Sir, this is a demand which we have raised in every Session. When these people were sitting on the other side, they never listened to these demands. I am raising it now again. Let us discuss the history of it.

When these people were in power, knowing that this is our demand, they never gave any importance. So far as this Government is concerned, a pre-election promise is already there by the Janata Dal and I am sure that this will be implemented. I only beseech them that this should be done as soon as possible. A target date should be fixed.

The Government, through the Prime Minister and other Ministers and also the Finance Minister, has time and again publicised its concern for the price rise and has drawn up some action programme...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, are they serious about price rise?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Shivaganga): It is a humorous interlude.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, I cannot speak like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were also doing the same when Mr. Bhagat was speaking.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Chair cannot take note of that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, I am stating some plain truths. (*Interruptions*)

Time and again, concern for price rise has been expressed by the Prime Minister,

[Sh. Amal Datta]

the Finance Minister and other Ministers. I believe, the plans of action had been drawn up. This House has a right to know what plans of action have been taken by the Finance Minister and various other Ministries. We would also like to know what actions have been taken pursuant to that. We would like to know, who is monitoring to see the results of the actions being taken. I am sure, all these things are being done but only the House has not been properly intimated. We want this intimation should be made as soon as possible. We also want that this House should be kept fully informed at all times of this very important aspect 'the Government tackling the situation of price rise'. I can ask this Government, request this Government to do so. We had also requested the Congress Government to do something but the never did anything. In order to differentiate themselves from the previous Congress Government's records, they must do something. It is politically imperative for them to take some action and I am sure they will do it shortly.

There are certain measures which the Government have taken and which have come in for a great deal of criticisms. Some of the criticisms had been valid and we had made these criticisms even in the Budget Session when they increased the price of petrol and some other petroleum products. We immediately criticised the Government's action by saying that this is going to have a reflection in the general price rise. So, the general prices have risen. But to what extent the rise in prices of petrol and petroleum products are responsible for that price rise is not known. It is not known for a variety of reasons but a part of which is the responsibility also of the previous Government. It is because, as I heard the Finance Minister explaining in course of a Television interview only a few days ago that rise in prices of commodities was only very partially responsible due to rise in petrol prices. He said about five per cent of prices rise may be due to rise in petroleum prices. There is a very valid argument behind it. But the point is that

we do not know the reasons. Why? Because, we have not calculated it. Nobody has taken the statistics and made the calculation to see to what extent the rise in prices of petrol and diesel got reflected in the rise in prices of other commodities. This has not been done.

Similarly, the exercise regarding consumption of petrol by the Government sector has not been done.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The Minister has said in the morning that it is 60 per cent.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: To what extent, the Government's action in curbing the petrol consumption has had any effect?

Always, the previous Governments have done it and now this Government has done it again by saying that rise in the price of petrol is said to be necessary in order to curb consumption of petrol and other products due to foreign exchange situation. We also produce petroleum in this country. At least in off-shores, there are large reservoirs. The policy of extraction from the reservoirs was decided some years ago when the foreign exchange situation was not so bad, for every reservoir, it took a time horizon of around 15 years or more, so that the reservoirs can last for 15 years or more. The policy requires revision. Who is going to do that? I think it is not only the Petroleum Ministry, but also the Finance Ministry which must be involved in seeing that we are able to produce and we do produce more petroleum, because we have the reserves, we have the capacity to extract more petroleum from there. But we are not doing it, because we have taken up a certain policy five years ago, in a very different situation. The situation has changed, and we have to conserve foreign exchange and, therefore, we have to see that we produce more petroleum in the country itself.

Similarly, we have not taken, as far as I can see around me, any effective measures to conserve petroleum. This is of concern for some institutes which have been set up for conservation of petroleum. They keep on

saying: nobody is listening to us. And the government is not listening to them for the last ten years since the Institute was set up. They have given many recommendations, but none of them has been implemented so far. We can implement. It is a question not only of intention, but of proper planning, proper programming and proper management, to see that these plans and programmes get implemented on the ground. For that, we require a Government which is sure of its stability, and is not always being rocked by the Opposition. (*Interruptions*)

We had a very stormy Budget session. I have attended, already, eight Budget sessions. This was the stormiest one, because the intention of the Opposition was to keep the government as uncomfortable as possible. Possibly, we are going to have as uncomfortable a Monsoon Session also. It that is done, the responsibility must be shared by them as well. They are not letting the Government work (*Interruptions*) They are not allowing the Government to work. (*Interruptions*) In a parliamentary democracy, the Opposition has definitely a right to quarrel with the Government, but not to behave in the same unruly fashion in which they were behaving in the last Session of Parliament. (*Interruptions*) In an unruly, disorderly and the most unparliamentary fashion they have conducted themselves. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): Sycophancy...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:  
What is sycophancy? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIAMAL DATTA: About sycophancy, I have to take a lesson from him. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. What is this, Mr. Akbar?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: There are also certain long-term policies which the Government has to evolve and adopt now, because by these policies Government can send a message to the economy, to those who are

speculators and black-marketers, that they will not be safe, they cannot use their money for hoarding, for hiking up prices and making hay in black market. That policy must be decided as soon as possible, in order that the signal goes. Much of the price increase is there not because of any cost increase; much of it is due to speculation, due to the fact that there is liquidity through black money in the hands of a few people, with a handful of people in this country. They are the people who are responsible for the price increase, and they are the people who are represented in this House by this group sitting here... (*Interruptions*)

Don't get excited; please restrain yourselves. You have been very childish. (*Interruptions*)

The country had taken a new turn under the leadership of the last government. It had become more import-oriented. We had to depend more on import for our various needs. The country had, therefore, to spend a lot of money on import. One of the factors which had given a cost push to the products is the fall in the value of rupee. The rupee value has fallen because of our dependence on import. We could not match our exports with imports. We had to rely absolutely on import for our various industrial products. That is also another factor which must be eliminated. Therefore, more self-reliance should be our target; this target should be fixed by the Government and implemented by the government properly.

The previous Government had also assured us about their policy with regard to self-reliance, But that was not implemented. I now request the present Government that they should not only give their intention in words but also translate it into concrete plans and programmes so that this country's import goes below a certain level of its national income, which it can comfortably afford.

These are the targets which the Government must fix and thereby give a proper signal to those who are hiking up the prices

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today, to those who are—as representatives of the people—trying to exploit the situation further for coming back to power again.

16.08 hrs.

[SHRI JASWANT SINGH *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, all hon. Members welcomed the adjournment motion brought by hon. Shri Vasant Sathe because there is no denying the fact that prices have risen. I would like task the former Prime Minister hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, hon. Shri Vasant Sathe and hon. Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, who were saying at the top of their voice that the prices have risen to a new high. Fifteen years ago, sugar was available at Re. 1, onions at 0.25p. a kilo and a piece of cloth sufficient to cover the body of a poor man for Rs. 12/-. Under which policy has inflation touched such great heights? The National Front Government has to bear the brunt of the faulty policies of the previous Government. For example, the previous Government paid little attention to the plight of the farmers. Today, farmers produce mustard, sugar-cane and wheat but during Congress rule, the prices of the crops were fixed by traders. This denied the farmers of remunerative prices for their crops. There was a continuous rise in prices during the Congress rule and nothing was done to control the situation. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is present here...(*Interruptions*) please listen to me carefully. Apart from this, we had to bear the burden of the previous years' foreign debt. This too has had an effect on inflation. During the Congress rule, the price of petrol was increased by 20% and the reason given for this was that petrol had to be imported. Time and again Shri Rajiv Gandhi used to say that 15% of the funds was spent on villages but the reality is that not a single penny reached the villagers and neither did the villagers get benefit in any way. May I know from Shri Rajiv Gandhi whether he

made any efforts to unearth black money? I request him to throw light on this matter when he makes his speech shortly. It is we who have suffer as result of their misdeeds. The public is facing accute hardship due to inflation brought about by faulty economic policies of the Congress Government. Till now the Congress had neglected farmers and labourers. Many labourers have migrated to Delhi and are presently living in slums. The Congress did not issue even ration cards to them. During this short period when we have been in power we have issued them ration cards. By holding demonstrations, of poor labourers, Shri Bhagat wants to show that he wants to uplift them. Our Government is just 9 months old and this is short a period to judge a Government's performance. Your Government was in power for 42 years but in this period, the only thing they succeeded at was to increase the prices. Corruption, dishonesty, bribery and unemployment became rampant during their time. Now our hon. Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh is trying to deal with these problems. This Government is trying to fulfil promises to the people. Loans given to farmers are being waived, and an announcement is going to be made regarding the implementation of the Mandal Commission Report. The right to work is to be included in the fundamental rights. The public will not be swayed if you raise the issue of rising prices. I have no hesitation in saying that the misdeeds f the Congress Government have led to an inflationary economy. There should be no reluctance in importing or exporting any item if it helps in controlling inflation. The prices of essential commodities should be controlled at every cost. I request hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who is the leader of the Opposition, to extend his support to our Government. You have repeatedly assured that you will give constructive support to the Government for all constructive work. I would like to know what sort of support you have given? In stead of giving any constructive support, you put pressure to do wrong thing.

Now I would like to give some figures. If the prices of some commodities have increased, it is also a fact that prices of some

commodities have also come down. A commodity which used to be sold at a price of Rs. 1500 during the Congress regime, is now being sold at a price of Rs. 6.00 only. Prices of other commodities will also be checked within some time. I would like to tell you that you will not yet any political benefit of the situation as expected by you.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI CHAIRMAN: The Business Advisory Committee has decided that the discussion on this Adjournment Motion will be replied by the hon. Minister at 6 P.M. After the Minister's reply the hon. Prime Minister will make a statement on the Mandal Commission Report.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi. How much time do you require?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI (Amethi): I will take half an hour or 40 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Adjournment that has been moved this morning. It has been generally agreed that during the past five years of Congress Government, although other questions have been raised but the one factors which nobody has disputed is the economic performance of the Congress Government. Every indicator has shown that the growth rate, the removal of poverty, the control of inflation has been better than perhaps ever before. Inflation was controlled at the single digit level for then years of Congress rule except for the first year 1980-81 when it was double digits and in 1980-81 it was double digits because we were still recovering from the Janata Party rule of th previous year...*(Interruptions)* Even during the drought year of 1987-88 we kept a very strong control on the economy and the inflation was kept well under control. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, in certain papers that the Government has published recently, there has been comparisons of the prices of 1989 and 1990 with regard to specific commodity. It is important to note that in the first half of 1989 we worked very hard at reducing the prices of certain commodities. For example, oilseeds came down between early 1988 and early 1989 by 23 per cent approximately; groundnut, mustard and rape-oil came down by 20 per cent; spices were down by nine per cent. This was in spite of the worldwide inflation that was taking place. We should compare this performance of 1980 to 1989 with the performance of the Janata Party in 1979 and the Janata Dal in 1990. In 1979 the inflation was approximately 21 per cent if I remember correct, and this year you are already running very close to double-digit numbers. In the middle of 1989 we noted with concern that certain prices were drifting upwards and then to that was added a pre-election price rise. But we took corrective measures, strong and effective corrective measures, and the result of those corrective measures was that both the WPI and CPI came under control. The WPI and the CPI both came down during the last quarter of 1989. We think bequeathed a healthy economy with prices well under control and if I might say so, with the coffers full and not empty.

The National Front manifesto had promised reining in of inflation and the control of future price increases. The question is what has gone wrong? In eight short months the economic healthy has been wrecked. There si run away inflation and the coffers today are truly empty. How has this happened? Let us see what has happened. In September, 1989 the wholesale price index was at 168. This was brought down to 166 in December, 1989 by the measures that we had initiated in the months of October and November...*(Interruptions)* I am just telling you what you have done. I saying that you have done because it is on your support that it has been done. If you had used a little bit of wight that you have got, the treasury benches would not have allowed all this to

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happen. It is your support, your backing that we are looking at to it...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

Both of you are equally responsible for it. How can I decide who is more responsible ..*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions please.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: In September, 1989 the wholesale price index was 168. In December, 1989 it had come down to 166 by the measures that we took in two months. But what have you done in eight months? From 166 in December, 1989 it is now 178.5. And that was last month's figure. It must have crossed 179 now. And this has happened by the measures that the National Front Government has taken. Our measures reduce prices, your measures have increased prices...*(Interruptions)* What does surprise me is why do the leftists feel so guilty about the sharp rise in prices. I can understand the treasury benches being uncomfortable. Obviously there is a guilt somewhere because you know that it is so because of your support, and this is where I will specially appeal to you because I know that you do not really want to support these measures but you are caught in a cleft stick and you do not know what to do. But this is the time to assert yourself a little bit. I am not suggesting that you do what others have done and suggested that they will remove crutches and call a mid-term poll. We do not want a mid-term poll. We are very happy with the Government. We would like Government to go for five years. But, what we would like is that those policies which are perhaps 'hurting' is not good enough, which are devastating the life of the poor people, must be corrected. Perhaps, it is difficult for me to appeal to our friends sitting across there because they have a certain support base which makes it awkward for them. But, I will appeal to our

leftist friends to use your influence—you use your influence in appointment, you use your influence to get other things done, why don't you use your influence to do something for the poor people?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Is it not true that the previous Government in the last two years of its tenure...*(Interruptions)* resorted to more than Rs. 30,000 crores of external borrowings for import and burdened the country with that much debt. And when you used foreign exchange, you can bring down prices, but at what cost?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I repudiate the insinuation made by the Leader of the Opposition against my Party. It is totally unwarranted and baseless.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I do not want to be uncharitable. But, I think this is the biggest joke of the century.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I entirely agree with the lady hon. Member. It is the joke of the century that your party is perpetuating on the national and the joke is sitting opposite, in those benches...*(Interruptions)* I would appeal to the hon. Prime Minister I will yield if he wants to interrupt, of course. But, I will request him, if I remember correctly, from the same chair, he has said that confusion is very important, and it is confusion that he creates that cause things to go right. I will request him not to try and confuse me, when I am trying to give my suggestions...*(Interruptions)*. Sir, I realise that the Government needs two crutches. But, everytime the Prime Minister gets up, I see the crutches also getting up. Sir, let me remind the hon. Members of the Left parties it is the government that needs the crutches, not the Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, on a point to point basis inflation is running merely in double digit figures today. WPI is a measure not of the suffering of the common men because that comes much later. WPI really is a measure of the profi-

teering by the traders and racketeers. So, when we see run-away inflation like this on the WPI, when we are seeing the government is reluctant to take measures against those that are hoarding, those that are manipulating the market to make profit, we are wondering why the Government is not acting. What is the interest of the Government, what are the linkages? Perhaps the hon. Prime Minister will clarify this when he gives him answer. It is Consumer Price Index, Sir, which reflects the level of suffering of the poor. The Consumer Price Index was steady from August, 1989 to November, 1989 and it declined to 172 from November, 1989 to January, 1990. Why did this happen? Not because your Government had just come in, it happened because of the measures that we had initiated right from August to November, because the CPI invariably follows after a period, as you are well aware...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions please. We have a constraint of time now.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Which Consumer Price Index is he referring to, Sir? (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: The leftists seem to be more distressed today. (Interruptions)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): They are distressed due to price-rise. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am trying to know from the ex-Prime Minister which Consumer Price Index he is referring to.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: For industrial labour I am talking about. Sir, the Consumer Price Index he is referring to.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: For industrial labour I am talking about. Sir, the Consumer

Price Index came down to 172 in January, 1990 and then in just a few short months it was over 180 in April, 1990. And it is estimated that today the Consumer Price Index is around 185. Why this sudden rise just after the National Front Government takes over? We need to think about it, you need to think about it. You can keep blaming the Congress. How long will you blame the Congress? You started off. One month, two months, three months, now it is eight months. How many more months will you carry on?

AN HON. MEMBER: One month more.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: What is worrying me is that next month it may be still-born. Sir, it is the commodity prices that reflect the agony of the common man. Individual prices today are truly shrinking. From December, 1989 to July, 1990, in just seven months, groundnut oil is up by forty-eight per cent—from Rs. 21 to Rs. 32 a kilo. And I was told just recently by one of our senior Members that he bought a tin the other day, it cost him over Rs. 600 for a tin of groundnut oil. I see the members are nodding their heads. But do something about it. Arhar is up by 51 per cent—from Rs. 5.30 to Rs. 8 a kilo. Bajra is up by 46 per cent—from Rs. 1.70 to Rs. 2.45 a kilo...(Interruptions) I am talking of those items which affect the poor people you can make a joke of it. You already have a problem with the rural area versus urban area, I do not want to compound that problem. I am talking about those people who are the weakest and who have the most difficult time. Khandsari is up by 18 per cent—from Rs. 6.30 to Rs. 7.44.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Have you seen bajra?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I have eastern it, I keep it and I enjoy eating *bare ki roti*. Then, Sir, there are a number of commodities such as wheat, rice, jawar, other edible oils, urad, mung and other dals, which have all gone up by between 10 to 40 per cent. Sr, contrast the decade of controlled prices under the Congress Government with the eight months of runaway inflation under the National Front



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Government. This could have been understandable if there had been some major disaster—failure of monsoon, shortage of stocks, international crisis or armed conflicts. But we have now had at least three good monsoons. There are adequate stocks. There is no international crisis. There is no armed conflict. Yet because sometimes the way I hear some senior Members from the Treasury benches talking, why he is afraid of what may lie ahead. Then, why this inking? Sir, there are two basic reasons. The first, the Government believes in populism instead of principles and programmes. The second, the Government have the preference for soft options. On the populist side, the Government has vastly increased revenue expenditure to the grave detriment of the budget deficit thus fuelling an entirely man-made inflation. But because the National Front Government survives by distorting the past and making false premises about the future the major danger that lies ahead is a very rapidly increasing inflation and if corrective measures are not taken immediately the inflation will touch double digit. That is why we are giving such importance to this debate. We are just bordering on the double digit today. If corrective measures are not taken by the end of the year, we could be close to 20% inflation and if more populist measures are taken where lots of money are spent in thousands of crores—sometimes we hear about it from the statements of different Ministers—then that 20% could be very much higher.

AN HON. MEMBER: Could you suggest some measures? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: You should remember that you are their crutch, not ours. You should speak only when they speak...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Sir, what type of stock-taking this Gov-

ernment is talking? Sir, for regulating petrol consumption.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Are you against loan waiver?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I will tell you about the loan waiver. What have you done? You have not done anything about the loan waiver. You have now cancelled the loan. Today the farmers are not getting loan. It is because of incompetence and the false promises that you have made. You realise what you are doing. Don't talk about irresponsibilities. (*Interruptions*) Mrs. Dandavate has taken a delegation of women to see the Finance Minister. Perhaps you should do the same thing.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKERJEE: In the last debate, it is I who congratulated Mrs. Dandavate and started my speech.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I am looking forward to a day when you will congratulate Mr. Dandavate on controlling prices, not Mrs. Dandavate on complaining of what he has done about the prices. This is what we would look forward to and we will also congratulate Mr. Dandavate if he gets the prices down.

[*Translation*]

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Why do you want to create a discord in my family life.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I am trying to calm down the matters. There will be no discord if you take proper steps.

[*English*]

Sir, what have they done with the petrol? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Sir, what have they done with the petrol?...(*Interruptions*)

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[*Translation*]

If you are unable to think and suggest properly, you should sit somewhere else...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Sir, what are the soft options which this Government has taken? They had a problem with petrol consumption, diesel consumption. What have they done? They restricted petrol pumps to 12 hours a day. Immediately they said, 'Closed on Sundays'. One day later they changed their mind and said:

[*Translation*]

"No, petrol pumps should not be closed on Sundays"

[*English*]

What has happened? Is the fuel consumption actually reduced by closing the petrol pumps for 12 hours? I doubt whether you will find it, perhaps the statistics are not readily available so soon, but you will find that the consumption level has not gone down, you will find that people are holding much more petrol, inventories are going up and you will find that the actual cost, the money that you are spending on fuel has increased and not reduced. So, what was the aim of this decision? Where is most of the petrol consumed? In Government. There are easy methods. Why should the average person suffer when the vast majority of petrol consumption is by Government? But who is suffering? It is not Government because Government has its own guarantees. And I am even told that one Chief Minister belonging to the National Front and the Alliance had a petrol pump opened after 7.00 p.m. because his car did not have fuel in it. Now, is a special facility going to the special people or is the same rule going to apply to everybody? (*Interruptions*)

Sir, on the one hand the average person is not allowed to buy petrol. He is told to conserve petrol. On the other hand, we have the hon. Prime Minister, he takes not one, but two aircraft on a foreign trip. I don't think this has ever happened. Sir, never before do I believe...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATSAP SINGH: I did not take it for enjoying holidays.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI. Mr. Prime Minister, I also did not take it for enjoying holidays.

[*English*]

Sir, a point has been raised, let me be very clear.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): I recite a couplet:

"Yun to bante ho pathar ke sanam,  
Bhagwan ban gaye to mujh par baras pare."

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, never before have so many Ministers used Air Force and other aircraft for travelling around. Never before have the families of Ministers gone on foreign trips like they have now. Why this sudden...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

AN HON. MEMBER: You have gone to Lakshadweep.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: You should know that I had gone there by the commercial aircraft duly paying the fare to Lakshadweep. I went alone by Pawan-Hans...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Shri Amitabh Bachan had also gone to Rajasthan. He went there only to see tigers, not for

[Sh. Dau Dayal Joshi]

the welfare of the State... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, there is a shortage of foreign exchange. But how many people are running around the world on Government expense? How many families are a going all over the world spending pots of foreign exchange? That is not important, but a poor three-wheeler scooterwala's whole Sunday earning is ruined. This is the contradiction that you have to clear about and if you remember, there was a suggestion that came from the Government to send 100 MPs on a foreign jaunt on this inter-session period and it is only when our party questioned, it was cancelled. So, foreign exchange was not important; you did not know in the end of May that foreign exchange is going to be a problem in June a July. You were going to pack off 100 MPs all over the world. Now, the problem is even more serious. I read in the newspapers that the Soviet Union has refused to give more fuel and now with the crisis in the Gulf and with the increase in fuel prices, it is going to become an even more serious problem. But more than that, as you have to go to stock market to buy more fuel, you are finding a new problem. You need credit and we find that India's credit rating has come crashing down. Why has India's credit rating come crashing down? Is that also the fault of the Congress Government? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:  
Not at all. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: It was under that G Congress Government that India had had the highest credit rate as ever. Today, a major public sector undertaking as the ONGC with a very good record cannot get a loan of 150 million dollars. This has happened to India and you are trying to get this loan for months together. What is happening to our nation? Why does the world not trust India's economic performance within eight months of the change of Government? This is a very

serious question which you have to think about and you have answer. What has been the National Front's performance on its promises on prices? Your election promise very clearly stated in the National Front manifest, says that the prices will be controlled. It has been totally betrayed. Prices are running completely out of control. What has been the post-election promises? The Civil Supplies Minister has said on the 8th of May: "Prices of essential commodities are stumbling down."

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga):  
The Government is stumbling down.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: On 19th of June, he has again said: "Increase in food prices are a seasonal phenomenon and prices are bound to stabilise in due course of time." The Finance Minister has said: "Prices of essential commodities will crash in the next five months from today." This is a hard prophecy made on the 22nd January, 1990. The Finance Minister has said on the 21st April, 1990: "I am sure sugar, tea and edible oils among other commodities will come down by June, 1990. The National Front Government will take all necessary steps to bring down prices of essential commodities within the next two months. The Finance Minister again said this on 21st April, 1990. The Prime Minister said, "The Government has taken a series of steps to bring down the prices within one month from now."

[*Translation*]

But the Hon. Prime Minister is not sitting here. I would like to remind him. Please let him listen. Why are you creating trouble for your Prime Minister?

[*English*]

"We will take stringent action if prices which have risen steeply do not come down by the end of May, 1990." This statement was made by the Prime Minister, Sir, May has ended!

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:

Sugar price has dropped; cement price has dropped. We are taking measures.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Cement has dropped. But it is still rising. Perhaps he can clarify this, whether it is rising or coming down.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: At that time, a specific reference was made, sugar was prevailing at about Rs. 10 a Kg. It did drop thereafter to between Rs. 8 and Rs. 9 Kg. Cement was prevailing, at that time, around Rs. 110 a bag. Cement had approached Rs. 100; it approached Rs. 110 in some remote areas; After that, in many areas, it did drop to Rs. 85 90 per bag. In remote areas, there is a problem.

Only recently again we are getting reports about price increase in cement. We are taking action. But to say that nothing happened after it, is totally wrong...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, the Prime Minister has been devastating. We will now ask all our poor people to eat cement. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

We are talking about their livelihood and he is talking about cement This is the main problem. You go to the market and then you will find the situation...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): During the last elections, the price of sugar was Rs. 14 to 15 per kilo.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Where?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: In the entire country, we are not alone who are saying this. You can go and enquire anywhere you like. The price of tea was Rs. 80 to 90 per kilo. This has now come down...*(Interruptions)*

The production of sugar during Shri Rajiv Gandhi's regime was 97 lakh tonnes.

Now it has gone up to 109 lakh tonnes. This Government has made a record during last 6 months and so the present price of sugar in the entire country is Rs. 8 to 9 per kilo. The current price of tea ranges between Rs. 40 and Rs. 55. These two things come under essential commodities. Even the poorest of the poor takes tea, and the current prices stand comparatively at a level much lower than that of the prices during the tenure of your Government. I would like to tell you that during the last six months, there has been a record production of sugar. As far as rice and wheat are concerned, we have given remunerative prices to the farmers. For wheat, we had increased the procurement price by Rs. 32 per quintal and this has indirectly contributed to the increase in the prices of other commodities. Not only this, we had also increased the procurement price of sugarcane by Rs. 40, while during your regime, it was a mere Rs. 23. We do agree that the increase in the prices of some commodities is a natural fallout of the increased prices being given to the farmers. There would be a definite fall in the prices of some commodities is a natural fallout of the increased prices being given to the farmers. There would be a definite fall in the prices of these commodities, if we do not give these prices to the farmers. We believe in the principle that the farmers should be given remunerative prices even if we have to bear the brunt of some price hike. Your actions during the tenure of your Government did not conform to this principle. We always think in terms of the farmers' interests...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I never interrupted you. When your turn comes you speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. No interruptions. Do restrain yourself. We are talking about prices.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I appreciate what the Prime Minister has said. But I notice that after speaking about cement when I asked him about what people were eating, he could not stand it any more and

[Sh. Rajiv Gandhi]

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

he has fled from the scheme.

[*English*]

While the common man is being crushed by this burden of prices irrespective of whether Shri Mirdhaji is talking about cement flat or the roof or a cup of tea.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Mirdha, today we are not talking of tea. The issue of tea prices was relevant when people were unperturbed about the prices of foodgrains but today, the prices of foodgrains and pulses have gone so high that even the common man's survival is at stake. Therefore, the increase in the tea prices is not that important in the present context... (*Interruptions*) Moreover, Mirdhaji, though you are very keen to reduce the price of a cup of tea and are saying that the price of sugar has come down, but what do you have to say about the price of tea? The tea prices have sky rocketed and under the circumstances, how do you expect the common man to enjoy a cup of tea? Will he mix only sugar in water to have a cup of tea?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you please let him speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, please ask Member to address the Chair, in order to save the Minister from the inconvenience of getting up time and again. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I am sure the prime Minister is competent enough.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not respond to every interruption.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: While the common man is getting crushed, we see no action step the Government against the harders and racketeers. Why? While one cult, the secular cult, I can understand, will fight for the right issues....

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barackpore): We are secular. You have been communal.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: But there is also communal cult and perhaps there is a vested interest here which is preventing the Government from acting. This is where the BJP must be much more forthcoming. During the last Budget speech, almost every section of the House spoke up against the measures in the Budget including our friends who are supporting the Government. Now instead of just speaking up, please do something. You have much influence on the treasury benches than we have. We can only talk here in the House. But you have a dinner meeting every week I believe.

17.00 hrs.

Slowly now that value-based has been shed, Perhaps the values of things have gone so high and we have turned to issue-based. One of the issues that you can raise at any one of these meetings in the issues of rise in prices... (*Interruptions*) What did you say? You have responsibility without power. Please take that responsibility a little more seriously and try to see that this Government acts positively and brings prices under control... (*Interruptions*) The fact is that the basic curse of our economic problems is not just the muddleheadedness of the National Front Government. But it is the inevitable consequence of weak governance by a minority Government depended on survival on two such contradictory factions which pull in completely different directions, contradictory ideologies one pulling to the Left and the other pushing to the right.

Sir, the National Front Government came

to power by spreading false hood about the Congress Government's performance. Today, it was to remain in power by making false promises about what it can do. But there is no more credibility

17.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

in blaming the Congress. The people have no faith in your promise. The people are realising that the prices will not stop soaring so long as the ruling party is preoccupied with internal bickerings and caught up in internal contradictions and dependent on this type of outside support, who, at their convenience, distance themselves from the Government's policies and programmes to remain untainted by the performance of the Government. If you are supporting the Government, you should be man enough to stand up and support their policies also. You contradict. You say this is bad, that is bad. But then you put your stamps on it, you put your seal on it; let the bad be done, let the wrong be done. (*Interruptions*)

Now he is not here. He doesn't need a crutch.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Both are alike. They earned commissions on oil, while you pocketed it in sugar deals.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: This weakness will continue as long as the Government is vulnerable to the pressures of the vested interests or it will continue as long as the Government is vulnerable to pressures from foreign powers. Populism will not work any more because the promise has been betrayed. There was the promise of jobs for youth, there is nothing. The old schemes are wallowing and not one new scheme for job or employment has come. The promise of loans again is even worse than non-implemen-

tion and because of that promise, today the farmer does not get a loan. He goes to the bank to get a loan. The bank looks at the books and says: "You are a defaulter because you have not paid your loan." He does not get the loan for this year's crop. Why? Is this the farmer's fault? No, Sir, it is the fault of the National Front Government because they have not fulfilled the promise that they held out to the farmers.

Then, there was a promise of pensions. What happened to that? Again, another promise unfulfilled. We have already talked of the credit-rating. Just eight months ago, India's credit rating was perhaps at its best. Today, the credibility of the National Front Government has reduced the credit-rating right down to that.

We call upon the National Front Government to stop wasting the nation's time on petty internecine quarrel and get on with the business of governance starting with controlling prices. Instead of taking anti-inflationary measures, this Government has taken measures that only increase inflation. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Now he is free to make such comments.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: If you cannot follow this much, you better the headphone.

[*English*]

Let me be very clear. The inflation that we are seeing today, almost three quarters of the inflation is caused directly by actions of the Government. The Railway Budget, the National Budget and the monetary policies have increased the money supply from approximately 15 per cent of 20 per cent. The Railway Budget indiscriminately increase prices of everything. I just read out some prices of pre-Budget and post-Budget period. This is just a Budget. Nothing more. Nothing to do with Congress. Nothing to do

[Sh. Rajiv Gandhi]

with what you do afterwards. Just across the Budget. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would request the Members not to interrupt. If you have any intelligent points to make, you can make those points while speaking. There is no point on very time saying something which has no meaning.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Just because of the Budget....I am not yielding (*Interruptions*)

The wheat went up from Rs. 2.14 to Rs. 2.44 - a 14 per cent jump in the price of wheat just because of the Budget. Sugar went up by 17.6 per cent just because of the Budget. *Jeera* by 167 per cent; *Kabuli Chana* by 38.5 per cent; *Arhar Dal* by 30 per cent; *Moong ki Dal* by 18 per cent. I am only talking to the Budget. I am not talking of the full increase from November to today which I did earlier. Mustard Oil by 22.7 per cent; *Vanaspati* by 14.8 per cent; Refined Oil by 9 per cent; loose tea by 18 per cent; Petrol by 13 per cent; kerosene, which is used by the poorest of the poor, went up by 100 per cent in this Budget. The Prime Minister took special interest in mentioning cement just across the Budget. Cement went up by 69.4 per cent. Bricks have gone up by 106 per cent. This Budget, the Railway Budget, the monetary policies of this Government are responsible for the inflation that we are seeing today. And for this, I hold both the supporting parties equally responsible. They cannot shed their responsibilities. You must bear the cross. You supported them through this. I am not saying you should have stopped supporting the Government, not at all. You should have used your influence to have the policy changed; but you did not do that. This is what makes me sad. When you had said, when you acknowledged that you have responsibility, you must use that responsibility; but you are not using it. You are certainly not using it for the benefit of the poor people of the country. You may use it for solving your own problems-putting somebody from here

to there, one *Kursi* here or one post there-but that is not it.

May I read a quotation?

"That Last eight months of the National Front rule have been characterised by administrative indecision, gross economic mismanagement and a gaping policy vacuum. Policy statements issued by the Government contradict each other even as different leaders of the National Front speak in different voices.

The Industrial Policy Resolution tabled in Parliament in May 1990 contradicts the Industrial Policy outlined in the Approach Paper of the 8th Plan."

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you take your seat please? Please sit down. You just leave it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: "Warnings by the Economic Advisory Council to reduce budgetary deficits and non-essential expenditure are simply ignored by the Finance Ministry. The EAC suggestion for overcoming the balance of payment problems are put to one side by those in charge of drafting the industrial and trade policies. There is creeping economic chaos all around. While development staggers Government have gone on a spending spree on populist gimmicks, needless Luxuries and diverse inessentials.

People groan under a crushing burden of rising prices even as Ministers of the National Front Government take themselves off on jaunts to foreign capitals and holiday resorts all around the world often on the flimsiest of excuses."

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): Have you permitted a written speech in this House Sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: My ruling is that quotations can be read

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA. Whose quotation is this?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: If you want, I will put it on the table *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is no intelligent way of interrupting

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I will gladly table the paper if the Member so desires

"While ordinary citizen is subjected to the rigours of petrol rationing it has become virtually a standard practice for national Front Ministers to fly where they wish by special planes, something that was resorted to by previous Government only in exceptional circumstances. Populist promises like the half-backed election promises to waive all loans upto Rs. 10,000 have restricted the flow of institutional credit to productive sector in agriculture and other allied activities. In the enormous confusion that exists all around, large numbers of farmers have been denied bank credit in time for the sowing of the Kharif crop."

The kisans everywhere in India are in danger of suffering the same fate of the farmers of Haryana against whom the Haryana Government has shamelessly issued detention orders.

Sir, I request the hon. Prime Minister who is not here, the Finance Minister *(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR. Whose quotation is this? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: If you want me, I will lay the paper on the Table of the House. It is the AICC Economic Resolution *(Interruptions)*. We will lay it on the Table of the House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Is he allowed to read his party Resolution, Sir? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, the House has been misled, Resolution is quoted, if his party document is quoted *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is part of the Resolution, which is quoted

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Sir, a party Resolution has been read out, in the name of quotation *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, with your permission, I can remind the hon. Member, I can read quotations from his party Resolutions also there is no restriction. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): Sir, the convention is that no Resolution of a political party wholesale, A to Z, is quoted here. You refer to it. And that too, it is so embarrassing for us, because it is the Resolution of the party of which you are presiding, he is quoting his own Resolution; he is quoting his own scriptures. It is really very funny *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, I am speaking on behalf of the Congress Party. I have quoted one para of the Congress Party Resolution. There is nothing wrong with that Resolution *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to say that if any Member sitting here, wants to quote the Resolution passed by his party, the Chair shall not take any objection. Now, he is quoting from the Resolution and I think there is nothing wrong in it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He should have said, 'it is his party's Resolution. He should have the honesty to say that. He never said that. He is saying it just now.



[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

There are some conventions and some practices in this House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I hope you have an argument and a point; you can make it in your speech. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, we will have no objection if any party's Resolution is read out, which relates to price rise.

The fact is that during these eight months, the National Front-Janata Dal rule, the burden of prices that has fallen on the poor has been unprecedented, except for the period of Janata party rule in 1979. It is when the Janata comes back, that the poor people have to carry this burden. I would request the Government to take serious steps as promised by the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to correct the run away prices and the run way inflation. And I would request the house to support this Motion to put pressure on the Government to protect the poorest people in our country.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Asokaraj will speak now

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L. K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Sir, what is the time allotted for the Debate? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, I think, 6 o'clock they have fixed. But I do not know whether we will be able to complete because I have a long list and the Members on the other side also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, if it is an adjustment on both the sides, I can reply at 6 'clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I leave it to the Whip to inform you. Suppose if someone wants to speak, I will allow him to speak.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not raise this issue like that. The parties are allotted their time. They can use it.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Actually, the objection relates to Mr. Gandhi's speech here. (*Interruptions*) First, the paraphrase and then the quotation is meaningless. Actually, it is a wastage of time. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Asokraj.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Congress Party was given two hours and forty five minutes. Will you give time to other parties also?

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of All-India Anna DMK, I would like to say a few words about the price rise. The 8.4 per cent rise in prices during the financial year 1989-90 was partly due to the increase in the prices of seasonal items like pulses, tea, oilseeds, groundnut oil, khandasari and gur.

Among non-food manufactured items, textiles, paper and paper products, beverages, tobacco and tobacco products and basic metals contributed to the overall rise in prices.

The movement of wholesale prices in the first quarter of the calendar year 1990 and beyond has been steadily and persistently upwards at a rate faster than in the corresponding period of 1989. The price index of all the commodities (on the basis of 1981-82) had moved up to 170.7 on 31st March, 1990, and further up to 177.5 by 30th June, 1990, as against 165.9 in the last week of December, 1989.

The annual point-to-point inflation rate based on the data for the week ended June 30, 1990, was 9 per cent against 5.6 per cent

in the corresponding week ending June 30, 1989.

The prices of primary articles were up by 7.3 per cent. Among the primary articles, the prices of food articles were higher by 9.8 per cent. The wheat prices were higher by 11 per cent. The prices of pulses were higher by 11.1 per cent.

After the Union Budget, the percentage increase in the wholesale price index as on June 23, 1990, over and above December, 1989, was: pulses 10.7 per cent, fruits and vegetables 35.1 per cent, condiments 21.1 per cent, other food articles 15 per cent, oilseeds 22.6 per cent, sugar, khandsari and gur 10 per cent, edible oils 17.5 per cent, beverages, tobacco, etc. 11.8 per cent.

We know the reasons. The Central Budget for 1990-91 has proposed a massive increase of Rs. 1,790 crore in the tax burden. I would like to point out that the Union Railway Budget is expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 947 crore. The retail prices of petroleum products as well as the import duty on crude oil would mop up an additional revenue of Rs. 836 crore. This has a cascading effect on the general price level. Additional levies imposed by the State Governments and the State Electricity Boards have also increased the power tariff. Central Government is unwilling to spend foreign exchange to the extent required to stem inflationary pressures. The recent hike in the procurement prices of wheat and rice have led to the increase in the issue prices of these two essential commodities. In this connection, I would like to tell you that the Government of Tamil Nadu has procured rice for public distribution system. We have seen in the newspapers that there were malpractices. Keeping in view these malpractices, our leader, the General Secretary of the aiadm, Ms. Jayalalitha pointed out that procurement was done on wrong basis. And for this, a case was filed against her. The State Government which is run by the DMK Government wants to hide the truth. They do not want to come out with the truth because the Central Government is insisting for pub-

lic distribution system. When the Opposition leaders are pointing out about this issues and about the vast sums, they are put in jail. The probability of a high rate of inflation in the coming months emanates from two sources, namely, the cost-push effects of some budgetary impositions and the demand-pull effects of the likely increase in Government expenditure and inflationary financing beyond the budget estimates. An increase in the tax on consumer goods like cigarettes, cold drinks, etc. will reduce consumption yielding larger revenue to the Government without producing any spread effect on the prices. But on the other hand, a higher indirect tax on a basis material or an increase in its sale price would raise costs all around resulting in cascading effect on final prices of a large variety of final goods. We should remember that the trend in growth of real national income reflects the trend in aggregate supply of goods and services in the economy. The gap between the real national income growth rate on the one hand and the rate of increase in gross national expenditure and/or money supply on the other hand, broadly indicates the magnitude of the imbalance between the aggregate supply and aggregate demand in the economy. I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to one point. What is important is the combined impact of bank credit to the Government sector and the bank credit to the commercial sector which includes the public sector lendings and the priority sectors of the economy. Our Prime Minister had written a letter to all the Chief Ministers on 20th May, 1990 for assistance and cooperation in containing the prices. Prices are increasing like anything not only in Tamil Nadu but also in other States. To contain price rise, there should be a very good public distribution system and periodic market intervention.

Both these points should be practised properly. We know that people are hoarding goods. We should adopt some measures for de-hoarding and also punish the hoarders. I want the Government to make stringent laws to avoid hoarding and to punish the hoarders. Price stability is essential for sustaining the momentum of growth and ensuring equi-

[Sh. A. Asokara]

table distribution of benefits. Inflation hurts the poor especially since their incomes are not indexed to prices. It also reduces the willingness to save in financial assets, encourages speculation and the generation of back money and distorts investment priorities. Inflation hits hardest at the already low living standards of the poorer and weaker segments of our society. The resolution of inflationary pressures has to be sought principally on the demand side, with particular attention being devoted to correcting the underlying fiscal imbalances. There is no use accusing the Congress Party for their mistakes, but we must now see that proper steps are taken for lowering the prices at the earliest.

Lastly, I would like to warn the Janta Dal to understand the dangerous situation. You have made us sit on volcanoes. Please understand that the poor people are highly agitated. We should understand their difficulties or else those volcanoes will definitely swallow not only you, but all of us. With these words, I once again request the hon. Finance Minister to see that prices come down within the next three months or else we may be in danger.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the House is discussing the issue of price rise. The entire nation is perturbed over the rising prices and the poor people are forced to lead a miserable life. The salaried class too are facing a lot of problems. The prices of items of daily use are rapidly increasing as a result of the general price rise. When there is an increase in the price of essential commodities, it becomes very difficult for the poor people to make their both ends meet. That is why, we vehemently protested against this price rise by organising 'Dharnas' and holding demonstrations. However, I was very much surprised to see congress leaders including Rajiv Gandhi, Vasant Sathe and H. K. L. Bhagat expressing their thoughts on the

issue of price rise and accusing the Government for it. We do not have any disagreement in respect of the statistics they have presented here but I was pained to see the imprudence with which they have tried to draw an inference and change the Government for an issue, for which they are solely responsible. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the criticism of the Government by the B.J.P. and the left parties, on the issue of price-rise is understandable, but the accusations levelled against the Government by the Congress on an issue for which the latter is solely responsible is nothing but an uncalled for an shameful act.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to present some statistics before the House and the hon. Members may also go through the figures presented by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Shri Rajiv Gandhi had said that the Consumer Wholesale Price-Index which stood at 168 in December, 1989 has now gone up to 175. His assertion in this regard is correct but Mr. Gandhi forgets that during the Congress regime between 1982 and 1989, there was a 68% increase in the Consumer Wholesale Price Index. Thus, during the last seven years, there has been an average annual increase of 10% in the wholesale price index, whereas Shri Sathe has said that the price index has gone up by 6% under this Government. Here, I am not justifying this increase of 6% but considering the fact that the price index had gone up by 70% during the seven year rule of the Congress Government the charges levelled against the present Government on the issue of price rise, by the leaders of the Congress party is beyond my comprehension.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these leaders have also said that the Consumer price-index stood at 180 in December, 1989. Now, how has it risen to 180 from 100? Thus we find that during a period of seven years i.e. from 1982 to 89, there has been an increase of 80% in the price-index. In short, it comes to an average increase of 11.5 per cent per annum. This Government is yet to reach that percentage. I do agree that if the Congress Government had committed a mistake, it

does not mean that the present Government too should follow that path. No excuse can justify the continuation of those mistakes. However, it is most improper on the part of Congress leaders like Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri H.K.L. Bhagat to present statistics, indulge in self-praise and blame the present Government for their inaction on the price front. In his speech, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat has compared the B.J.P. to a wife, who speaks too high of her loyalty to her husband, but hesitates to defend him in public, but I would like to make it clear to both Shri H.K.L. Bhagat and Shri Gandhi that the maladministration of Congress Government during the last ten years is responsible for the present price rise and economic situation, the prevalence of black-marketeers and black money and then the Congress people stand up to speak on this issue, it looks like the Devil quoting the scriptures. You should realise it. Last year, the Budget presented by the Congress Government had a massive deficit of Rs 13,500 crore. The total amount of deficit in the Budgets presented by the Rajiv Gandhi government during its five year tenure comes to Rs. 35,000 crore. Isn't it but natural that such a huge deficit would result in price rise? The Congress party is responsible for the present situation. Their maladministration is the root cause of the present price-rise. If sudden brake is applied to a vehicle going down a slope very fast chances are that it may break down, but it also doesn't mean that brake should not be applied and the vehicle should not be prevented from a fall. I would like to say to the Janata Dal or for that matter the National Front's Government that the Congress Party was alone responsible for the rise in prices for which it was punished by the people in the elections. The people made to sit them in opposition. Therefore, they do not have any moral right to raise the question of price-rise in the House. But this does not mean that the Janata Dal should do nothing to check the prices and be complacent with the situation prevailing in the country. They should also not repeat the same mistake which was made by the previous regime. Rather they should devote their energy to control price-rise. We have given an assurance to the people to this effect.

Last elections were fought on the twin issues of price-rise and corruption at high places. Therefore, to check price-rise is our greatest responsibility. I would like to make mention of three or four steps which can be taken to check price-rise. When Shri Dandvate presented the budget in the House, I stated that it would lead to inflation. At that time, Mr. Dandvate had asserted that it would not lead to price-rise. But our apprehensions proved true. If you hike the prices of petrol, diesel, iron and coal as well as railway freight and fare, the prices of all other commodities are bound to increase. They cannot be checked.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want the National Front's Government must take three or four steps. It is correct that the budgetary deficit during the last five years regime of the previous Government increased to Rs. 35,000 crores as also the country was burdened with external loans of Rs. 1,00,000 crores. Shri Rajiv Gandhi was saying that prices had come down during the period from September to November, 1989 but he forgets the level of prices reached by the end of September. Prices were brought down for two months by taking recourse to heavy imports in view of the impending elections. There is no doubt that prices have sharply gone high after elections. But I would like to know why contradictory statements were made by the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister in regard to import of Palm-oil. On the one hand, hon. Prime Minister said that he would not take recourse to import of Palm-oil on the other, hon. Finance Minister said that he would go in for import of it. Immediately after the statement of the hon. Prime Minister to the effect that Palm-oil would not be imported, traders hoarded it, as a result of which the prices of edible oil rose very sharply. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Government to check the rising trend in prices of edible oil.

This could have been checked but adequate steps were not taken. The Congress Party was in league with the black-marketeers and hoarders. They have deposited billions of rupees of blackmoney in foreign countries. But why no action is being

[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

taken against these hoarders even now? Why the Government is showing leniency to them? Why not hoarding is being checked? You say that the prices of wheat, arhar and other foodgrains soared due to increased support prices given to farmers. I would like to know why the prices of goods such as soaps, tooth-pastes, hair oil, shoes, waifer, etc. manufactured by multinational companies have gone so high. These multinational companies spend crores of rupees on advertisement and sell the product of 2 in Rs. 12. The Congress Party was in league with them. Why are you not taking actions against them? An Agriculture Price Commission was set up for farmers. Why did you not set up an Industrial Price commission to fix the prices of industrial goods? Then only you will know as to how an industrial good costing Rs. 2/- is being sold at a price of Rs. 10/- You have brought down the deficit in budget from Rs. 13,500 crores to Rs. 7,500 crores. But it does not mean the halting of developmental activities and curtailment of job opportunities. 75% of D.A. is neutralised by the Government but 40% of the the D.A. sanctioned to the employees is deducted in Income-Tax. employees in private sectors do not enjoy even this facility. In such circumstances, the price-rise is bound to pinch them. Why do you not supply other essential commodities like tea etc. through fair price shops? You can control the prices of tea as this come under your jurisdiction. You can increase the supply of tea and edible oil to fair-price shops. You can reduce the prices of salt and some other things directly. More fair-price shops should be opened and the prices of essential commodities should also be controlled. The money deposited abroad should be brought back and blackmoney should also be unearthed. Shri Rajiv Gandhi says that the present Government has inherited a sound economy from him, whereas the truth is contrary to it. During the last 40 years, it was only during the year 1978 when the wholesale price index and consumer price index had fallen by one-point. Thereafter the Congress Party in league with the compa-

nies indulged in corrupts practices and ruined the country. They also ask the reason of our supporting this Government despite the fact that we do not like it. We do it because we do not want the Congress Party to come to power again and ruin the country. That is why we support the Janata Dal. Janata Dal should also keep our this compulsion in mind. We want that this Government completes its full term of five years but this does not mean that they should take no step in this direction. I am constrained to point our that almost all the Ministers went on foreign jaunts. Was it necessary? By this way you are also repeating the same mistakes as were committed by the Congress Party. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has pointed out that the Prime Minister took two aeroplanes with him during his foreign tours. He, however, has no moral rights to raise finger against him as he himself used to take a number of planes with him and that too for enjoying holidays. But this does not mean that we too should do the same. Our Ministers should not imitate the life-style of Ministers under the Congress regime. But I am sorry to point out that immediately after the end of the budget session, most of the Ministers went on foreign jaunts and I could hardly find anyone present here. This much of foreign-tour was certainly not needed. The foreign exchange position of the country is already alarming. While on the one hand, we give sermon to observe utmost austerity, on the other Ministers are going on foreign jaunts. These two contradictory things cannot go hand in hand. You should control such things.

I think that if three or four steps like setting up a Commission, supplying more commodities through fair-price shops and controlling the prices of the commodities which are fixed by the Government are taken, then the prices of the commodities all over the country would be stabilised. A mention of these steps has been made in the manifesto of the Janata Dal as well as the B.J.P. Therefore, we are committed to the people for it and necessary measures should be taken by the Government in coming days to fulfil this commitment. This is all I want to say.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr. Bhogendra Jha. His party has four minutes. He can take some more time. I just wanted to bring this to his notice. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I do not want to take more time, nor do I want to harangue my friends.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want the hon. Minister to speak at 6 o'clock, then you will have to restrict; otherwise, I will allow you time. I just brought to your notice how limited is the time. You can take your own time

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: On behalf of our party, we have moved several Motions, in several forms, on this Price rise issue. So, it is welcome that we all have unanimously accepted this issue. So, it is in the form of an Adjournment Motion, because it is an issue on which largest sections of the people are deeply concerned, excepting some hoarders, some blackmarketers, and some other agents.

Some issues have been raised. The Leader of the Opposition, the former Prime Minister has said that this Government is dependent on two crutches. True; it is so. when we are supporting this Government, we cannot entirely absolve ourselves of the responsibility, good or bad, and of the policies and performances of this Government; and that is why we are more concerned than those who are in power, and those who are in the Opposition. After all, support means something; and I think the Government and the Ministers must bear it in mind, that they must not tax our patience too much, beyond a limit.

One the issue of prices, the Leader of the Opposition saw all sorts of contradictions within the Government. He has talked about contradictions here. Even worse contradictions he had, when he was in power. As the Minister of his Government, at his instance, Shri Arif Mohammad Khan had introduced a

resolution, and then he was asked by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi to withdraw that resolution on the Muslim Personal Law.

Several crimes they had committed. I am not going to compare this Government with that Government. Simply I want to mention that this question of legacy has been there. Very correctly this Government had mentioned that this legacy was left by the Congress Government. And not very incorrectly the Leader of the Opposition had said that they had this legacy from the Janata Party. These legacies are to some extent unavoidable. What I am concerned with is the legacy of the policy followed by the Government. The Government led by the Congress Party had the basic policy of serving the interest of the monopolists in the country, of the wholesalers, of the profiteers. And unfortunately I have to say that this Government is also following the same policy in varying degrees. That is the crux of the problem. I am not talking about some performance here, some omissions here, some commissions there. But the policy pursued in pro-capitalists, pro-hoarders, pro-profiters. That is why I was marking how jubilant Shri Rajiv Gandhi was when he said that he was happy at the performance of his government.

The class interest served is the same; the class benefiting, to the detriment of the interest of the people, is the same. So, they are jubilant. They are again jubilant on the mistakes of this Government, particularly the mistakes on the issue of the prices so that it can be said that it is a change from frying pan to the fire. That is why they are happy and they are not in a position to conceal their delight. Shri Vasant Satheji is here. He is also delighted. I do not want that he should be so jubilant (*Interruptions*)

The Budget itself contained 70 per cent indirect tax thereby throwing burden on the people. It contained about 30 per cent tax on the rich people. That was bound to result in the rise of prices of consumer goods and essential commodities; that is inevitable. I do understand that my friend Prof. Madhu

[Sh. Bogendra Jha]

Dandavate cannot be oblivious of this fact. Many others may be; many others may not understand the financial implications of such a policy, but not so Prof. Madhu Dandavate, because he spoke about such a policy in my presence in this very House on several occasions. So, this is the result of that policy; and the result of that policy is helping the former Congress Party again to have the gear at the table to some extent.

In a democracy, I do not doubt the motive of anyone; in a democracy, any government elected on the basis of adult franchise will not oblige prices to rise. So, I do not impute any motive either to this Government or the former Government. The question is that of policy which you follow. That results in these things. So, that should be again in the interest of the people. If the Government is prepared to re-consider its policy on that score, then it is understandable. Take the example of remunerative prices to the farmers. I don't think anyone in this House will be opposed to that, anyone in the country will be opposed to that. But when you gave a second rise for wheat, what was the time? It was when most of the actual tillers of the soil had disposed of their products on the basis of distress sale. About the distress sale, I do not want to contradict anyone here. But what I want to know from anyone here is this.

Is there any single village in the country—because you swear by the village always—where an overwhelming majority of the residents are not at the same time consumers of foodgrains also, by purchasing? But they have to go to a distress sale. Wherever a distress sale is there the price of wheat was increased. When the wheat was stocked by the rural rich, including the hoarders and the land-grabbers then the prices were raised. So, we do not want to believe that it was done in the interest of the peasantry. That was done in the interests of the hoarders in the towns, in the villages and the land grabbers. I am talking of the second rise. You will have to think whether it will get

you any credit. Who is helped or benefited by it? There can be no division of the country between the towns and the villages for this purpose. A tiny sector, that is the land grabbing sector, the hoarders, many of whom are bus owners and truck owners, has benefited and they are the exploiters of the rural people. Similarly, in the towns also an overwhelming majority consists of poor people. There is no question of any clash between the interests of the towns and villages. But there is a clash between the exploiters in the towns on the one side and the people in general, especially those in the villages. That is the divide among the people whether we like it or not. If you are asked whether we want to reduce it, or whether we want to minimise it, the reply I think everyone will give, is 'yes'. Then, the policy should be yoked to that.

Similarly, when you raised the issue price of wheat by 30 per cent, naturally that will have an effect and there will be sympathetic rise in the other prices also, even if the whole salers are very fair. In that context the Government policy and the performance of the Government must be to take steps which would reduce prices or curb the forces which were instrumental in the rise of the prices of essential commodities. Again, I am not going into the details of the rise in prices with regard to the other items; they have been mentioned by my friends.

When a question of the whole-sale trade came up in this very House, I had pertinently asked my friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate- I do not expect the Government to nationalise the whole-sale trade in foodgrains—whether it would not lead to some price rise. We are supporting this Government not on the basis of our policy, but on the basis of their commitment which regard to the election manifesto. So, with regard to the prices I had pertinently asked him to take very harsh measures and mentioned that he cannot nationalise this Government. Simply, you do not aid the hoarders and black-marketeers. The Government should stay neutral. And that is the only thing to be done. You should also give up the policy of giving institutional finance to the whole-sale trade. To that question, he

had categorically replied that that was exactly what he wanted to do. That is on the record of this House. Has that been done? Because, there is not a single wholesaler from Kashmir to Kanyakumari or from Manipur to Gujarat who does not depend upon the bank financing, or financing by the public institutions, in the whole country. Simply do that and within a week you will see that the prices will crash down. Without arresting a single whole-sale trader in the country, this can be done. Without taking any such measures, simply you withdraw your money from the wholesale market. I am not talking about the retailers. From the wholesale market you withdraw your money. You give some time, fifteen days or one month, that whatever they have taken should be repaid, except the interest. Just ask them to pay back your money without any interest and see the effect on the market. They will have to come with the stock to the market. It will not bring down the black money, but they have to bring the stocks to the market to pay back that money to you.

Mr. Sathé was referring to this and was asking what the way out was. This is the way out. This was once implemented partially in 1974.

18.00 hrs.

The prices of mustard oil come down from Rs. 14/- per kilo to Rs. 6/- per kilo. Partially it was implemented. So, I want Prof. Dandavate to consider seriously this proposal. That will make much of a difference.

This Government, like the previous Government, is depending upon supply and demand and supply management. Shri Mircha was saying that sugar production has gone up to one crore tonnes; foodgrains production has exceeded by 17 crores tonnes. As a result, supply is there. But the demand has not gone up. The prices have gone up. Why? Because hoarders are hoarding the stock in the bank godowns on the basis of black money. Consumers do not enter to godowns. They are left out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have to be very brief. You have very well made the point about control and supply of money.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, I am suggesting a way-out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have the capacity to make it. But make it very brief.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: So, I think that policy had failed. Supply is there. The demand has not gone up and then the prices have gone up. Some sort of cartelisation has taken place on our wholesale trade. We have read in the newspapers. Cement production will have to be reduced. The prices may come down. Cement production went up and the prices went up. I want to know whether you are in a position to break that cartelisation. I am afraid that you can not. You have surrendered to them.

Oil crisis is not of our making. Some more worse days are to come.

The hon. young lady is sitting here as the Minister. In order to save 17 tress in Champaran District of Bihar, the gas production was delayed in the name of environment. The ONGC has openly said that it will plant 17000 tress. Again ecology has become a dogma. In the name of that dogma you cannot have gas production. You do not permit oil exploration. So, I think that some more attention has to be given for increasing our production.

All the essential commodities which are necessary for the people—several commodities have been mentioned by our friends—should be supplied through public distribution system. For that, you require stock. So, you must get the stock on the basis of the actual price plus whatever the profit the industrial producers have got. Ensure control over the wholesale market and ensure supply through the network of public distribution system in the towns, in the villages, throughout the country. For that, you should fix remunerative prices to the peasants and well thought-



[SH. BHOGENDR A JHA]

out prices must be proclaimed before so that they can go in for that production. Even in regard to pulses, our country can become self-reliant. Between the prices given to the peasants, primary producers and the prices charged from the actual consumers, there must be a limited gap, I think, of 20 per cent; not that the peasants are given less and the consumers have to pay more; and the middle men may loot the people on both the sides. Such a coherent policy has to be made.

Do not be jubilant that sugar prices are not rising now. At present there is no demand because of the rainy season. Again, it will go up. So is the case in regard to many other things.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA: I am now concluding. I am not supporting the Adjournment Motion. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has made an appeal to us to vote. We will not vote for that because he has justified his policy. I was hearing Shri Rajiv Gandhi very attentively. He did not say a single word whether anything was wrong with his policy. He entirely justified those policies which are boomranging today. So we cannot support that. We have to vote against that policy. But this should not be taken by this Government to mean that we support the policies of the Government... *(Interruptions)* We are saying, either you change your policy, make it pro-people and anti-exploiter or people will go to the streets. We will not support them. But the masses will come to the streets. They will come to struggle and demonstrate. They will come to struggle and demonstrate. They will not tolerate that they produce and still they have to purchase at higher prices and allow the middlemen to loot. This is a warning. But still we support this Government because we do not wish this Government to fall. We want this Government to continue for a full term of five years.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the hon.

Minister is to reply. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have a long list and it is very difficult for me to accommodate everybody.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRISHNA YADAV (Ajamgarh): Kindly give two minutes time to me also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will provide you opportunity to speak tomorrow and on whichever subject you want to speak, you may speak at length. You would be given chance on some other occasion. If I give you a chance right now, why not to Sheila Kaul and Chitta Basu?

SHRI RAM KRISHNA YADAV: Please give me just two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should appreciate that I will be very happy to give you time. You would be given adequate time tomorrow. You are doing all this unnecessarily... *(Interruptions)* .....

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't continue this argument like this. Hon. Finance Minister, please....

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If I give him time I shall have to give time to other hon members also.....

*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to Shri Vasant Sathe and other hon. Members who have participated in this debate on the Adjournment Motion. Sir, I may be permitted to point out to the House that in the past on so many

occasions when Adjournment Motion on the price issue was sought to be raised here the plea put forward from the Government side was and there was also some substance I concede that when the price rise problem is a continuing problem in that case it cannot become the subject matter of Adjournment Motion, but it can be raised through Rule 193. Sir, you will be happy that the moment this permission was sought, the Government announced that we have no objection at all because we consider this to be a burning problem and as a result of that Adjournment Motion has been moved on this issue. .... (*Interruptions*). I myself five names sought permission. It was individual; it does not matter. I am happy Shri Vasant Sathe moved the Adjournment Motion.

Sir, I wish to make it very clear that I would like to take note of every point that has been raised in this House. I would not like to drive the burning problem of rising prices below the carpet. I would also like to analyse the situation as it exists today and on behalf of the Government I would like to indicate to the House the concrete steps and measures that we propose to take in order to see that the rising prices are arrested. Sir, not in a spirit of acrimony but to state the fact that if the prices have to be controlled, essentially it is a question of controlling the economy of the country and therefore when we speak of controlling the economy of the country, the financial constraint that existed at the time of our taking over the economy is very relevant. I am not doing it again in the spirit of finding faults with 'X' or 'Y'. But, please not what were the financial constraints under which we started the management of the economy. In the beginning of December the deficit was of the order of Rs. 13790 crores. The foreign debt was of the order of Rs. 83,000 crores, including NRI deposits. That means the debt service ratio was of the order of 27 per cent. thirdly, due to internal borrowings and external borrowings in 1989-90 Budget, the entire obligation for paying the interest was of the order of Rs. 17,000 crores. When there is scarcity of certain commodities and we are forced to import, we must have adequate financial resources and foreign exchange

resources. We were left with the foreign exchange resources of the order of Rs. 5,000 crores that is, less than what is required for imports for less than two months—to be exact, one and a half months. The rate of inflation at that time was 8 per cent and the food stocks had dwindled down from 20 million tonnes to 11 million tonnes and at the same time I must state that against the background of this, we have to manage our economy. Now with this background, the entire House will agree that if the long term inflationary pressure on the economy is to be checked, the first priority has to be to restrain the deficit financing in our Budget and in our economy. Sir, prior to the presentation of the Budget we had consulted the economists, the central trade unions present trade organisations, women organisations, consumers, small scale industries, and commercial groups and all of them agreed on one point from left to right that what we have to do is to give priority to curbing the deficit financing and, therefore, that was the priority that we have to give.

Now, there is also another aspect. There were certain additional constraint to which I did not refer and that is the Defence expenditure. So, I would not like the House to take it lightly. No matter which part of the House you belong, but all of us are dedicated and committed to the defence of the country. Because of the security environment in the country, we find that whereas in the previous Budget the Defence expenditure was to be of the order of Rs. 13,000 crores, in the Revised Estimate, it became Rs. 14,500 crores, and I was forced, because of the security environment, to put the Budget at Rs. 15,750 crores. Such a quantum jump in our entire Defence expenditure! Some people raised the question that we could have cut down the Defence expenditure. Without meaning any ill-will towards anyone, I would like to recount as to what happened in 1962. When we had to face a debacle in NEFA and when, under the instructions of the Prime Minister of the country, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Defence Minister had to quit, at that time all criticism in the Opposition and in the ruling party was that we had no defence

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

preparedness. And all the books that were written after the debacle of NEFA very clearly said that while counting rupees, annas and pies, we did not take cognisance of the security environment of the country and, as a result of that, we had to face the humiliation defeat in NEFA and as a result of that, the Defence Minister had to go. Therefore, this is another constraint under which we had to control our economy. So, we decided to give priority to contracting the deficit. The deficit in the last budget was of the order of Rs. 7,337 crores, the Revised Estimate was Rs. 11,750 crores and with the cooperation of all, I tried to contract it to Rs. 7,206 crores. Now, people say what guarantee is there that we are going to maintain the deficit at Rs. 7,206 crores so that in the long run we are able to check the inflation..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY  
(Mangalore): What about revenue deficit?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please don't disturb me. I never disturb you, so, you please don't disturb me.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: But I was not given a chance to speak.. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You leave it to me. I will take care of it. So, Sir, as far as deficit is concerned, this was the position Rs. 7,337 crores, then Rs. 11,750 crores and we tried to contract it to Rs. 7,206 crores. After listening to Mr. Sathe, I feel that the legitimate question that the House can ask is what guarantee is there that we will be able to maintain this deficit at this level. Therefore, I have given the assurance to the House that every four months we will come before the House and give the performance of our efforts to collect the revenues and curtail the expenditure. Inside the Finance Ministry, we are doing it every month and inside the House I shall present, in this Monsoon Session, the first four-monthly report.

One very significant and valuable point was raised by my friend Mr. Sathe. He quoted an economic journal and said that last month, whereas at that particular point of time last year, the deficit was of the order of Rs. 9,000 crores, no doubt the deficit had come down. It was Rs. 7,400 and odd crores. But then that was supposed to be more. Now, there is a common misnomer that if the deficit goes up after two months or three months, then ultimately at the end of the financial year, the final deficit is bound to be beyond that. If you look at ten years graphs of various deficits that have grown or contracted month by month, you will find that the general trend in the deficit has been that in the beginning there are no collections. The expenditure starts. Therefore, the deficit goes up. It reaches at a particular maximum point at that particular point of time when we start giving the shares of various States. Then some sort of a plateau, a constancy of deficit is maintained, or it goes up and down. At a later stage again when almost all the expenditures are over, the States' shares are already completed and in the final phase only we get the revenues, but there is less expenditure, again you will find that the deficit starts coming down. If we were to fulfil the final target, it might come to Rs. 7,206 crores, it might be up. I will try my best to see that we try to keep the deficit at the level of Rs. 7,206 crores. Therefore, because it has gone to Rs. 7,400 crores, do not imagine that further deficits are to be high. Always this is the trend that is observed in the last ten years' deficit trend. That is the point that I would like to make.

As far as the resources are concerned, I do not want to discuss in detail. While replying to the Budget, I had made that point very clear. Our entire strategy was that if the deficits are to be curtailed, that means expenditure to be curtailed and revenues to be augmented. Obviously, I must have resource mobilisation. And by and large we decided that when we have to augment the resources, we would try to concentrate on those articles of elitist consumption instead of taxing the entire society. We would try to restructure those taxes which are to be paid by the rich:

sections, elitists and the capital intensive companies and as a result of that because of the advantage of investment announcement, many other facilities and incentives were completely escaping the tax net, maximum profit and almost zero taxes are there, these people have been brought into the tax net and those richer sections will also pay the taxes. We are trying to have additional resource mobilisation through corporate taxation and last time it was zero. This time it is going to be 800 crores of rupees and we are trying to mobilise these resources. I am very happy to mention about the four monthly reports which will come before you. But Mr. Sathe will be happy that as far as the expenditure is concerned, one by one we are calculating and these are our efforts. We have been able to curtail the expenditure. The revenue must increase still more. What we are doing is that we will try our best to keep the deficit as small as possible, as far as possible, because ultimately, as I rightly said, it is the budget target that was projected, it is the money supply increase and the deficit that will ultimately decide as to how much will be the increase. As far as the inflation is concerned, I do not want to repeat what Mr. Jaswant Singh has said. The imbalances are due to deficit and others, the imbalances created outside because of the fall in production of certain essential commodities and thirdly, the hang-over of the past liquidity. These are the main resources and we are trying to see that these sources are properly tapped.

As far as money supply is concerned, Mr. Sathe was right in saying that the money supply has increased to 19.1 per cent. But that was in 1989-90 and I am very happy to state-not that we have completely salvaged the last year's increase-that as far as the first quarter is concerned, as far as the rise in money supply is concerned, there is growth by 4% in this quarter as against 5.8% money supply last year and we will try our best to monitor the economy so that money supply increase to which Mr. Jaswant Singh referred and Mr. Sathe referred and many other Members referred will be taken care of by us.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** What was it in the first quarter?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** In the first quarter, I am pointing out that it is 4% and last time it was 5.6%. It is an accepted practice that we compare with the identical figures. So, last time it was 5.8% and now it is 4%. I was there to refer to the percentage variations over the year-ending. I did not want to discuss with the leader of the Opposition when he was speaking. But I would like to point out in all humility, I am not satisfied even with these results. But when we are trying to paint a picture which was so gloomy-as if the past picture was very bright, unfortunately we have to compare the two gloomy pictures and not one fine and one gloomy. These are the figures available from all the documents. We have picked up, for instance, the latest available figure of 21st July, 1990 and we will take the figures of 22nd July, 1989 to calculate the annual rate of charge.

As for foodgrains, cereals and pulses, this time it is 4.2% and last year, to the corresponding date, it was 4.4%. For cereals, this time it is 3% and last time it was 4.6%. Both have increased, no doubt. In regard to vegetables, this time it is 18.3% and last time it was 25.6%. As for tea, this time it is 18.8 and last time it was 44.1%. In the cases of manufactured food products, this time it is 8.8% and last time it was 9.6%. In the case of sugar, this time it is (-) 0.2% and last time it was plus 7.8% rise. (*Interruptions*) I think Mr. Sathe will have the right to reply to the adjournment debate and I think he will take care of the points.....

**SHRI K. J. AKBAR (Kishanganj):** It is all work of imaginative bureaucrats.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** No, not at all. It is not the work of imaginative bureaucrats. I have also done my home-work. In my hand-writing I have taken the note.

And I can assure you that for these references Madhu Dandavate does not require the bureaucrats. He does his home work, as I am doing it today. (*Interruptions*).

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Even your price has increased. I am saying this in a good sense.

Khandsari—this time it is minus 3 per cent, last time it was 24.3 per cent. Salt-8.1 per cent increase this time, last time it was 7.9 per cent. Textile-8.4 per cent this time and last time 10.3 per cent. I am not happy even with these results. If my performance and examination has failed, as I said at one time, I cannot be happy because I am the first among all those who have failed. That is not my satisfaction at all. We would like to improve the situation further. This is the position.

As far as the excess liquidity to which Mr. Sathe has referred is concerned, no doubt that is one of the important problems and we have increased the statutory liquidity ratio from 38 per cent of 38.5 per cent. I am sure that will give us some benefit.

A question was raised by a number of persons and I think in a very figurative way and a characteristic way Jaswant Singhji said: 'Why is it that you have referred only to the wholesale consumer price index and not to the consumer price index?' And he said: 'One is the beautiful charming lady and the other is the wife.' I would not like to give such analogy because why try to have a conflict between a beautiful lady and the wife. He compared the wholesale price index with a beautiful lady and he said: 'Why do you resort to that reference? It is better that you go to CPI Consumer Price Index.' And he referred to that as wife. I do not want to add to that conflict. But I must explain that as far as the wholesale price index is concerned, even the periodical changes are available from time to time. As far as consumer price index is concerned, all urban, rural and various sections and for various periods they are not easily available and that is why unfortunately we have to take recourse to wholesale price index, but I agree with all the Members that if the consumer price index is available, in that case that gives a better position. I would also like to refer.....

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (MAVELIKARA):  
Now, is forgetting the wife and going for the beautiful lady better?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is all right. This is about the rise in petrol and diesel prices. Vijaykumarji referred to that; Jaswant Singhji referred to that and Mr. Bhogendra Jha referred to that, and you, Mr. Sathe, referred to that. And of course, our former Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition also referred to that. They were right. As far as petrol and diesel are concerned, any increase in the price of these inputs for our transport are bound to increase the commodity prices. But I must make it clear, I had pointed out to you here that according to the calculations of what is likely to increase and actually what has happened, I candidly agree, Sir. For instance, there is a 15 per cent increase in the petrol prices and 10 per cent increase in the diesel price. If you calculate according to that, one-third of this petrol price index should enter into the transport increased prices and therefore, transport prices should go up by 5 per cent and 10 per cent of that 5 per cent should actually reflect into the increase in prices of items and about 10 per cent of 5 per cent would mean only half per cent. But as Bhogendra Jha has rightly said, knowing many traders, businessmen or any other entrepreneurs whenever they get an opportunity to see that the inputs that are required for their industry or business have also gone up, they do not make the mathematical calculations and increase the rates according to them, but they have the modern mathematics, they have multiplier factor and even if it is half per cent increase, in that case it becomes 5 per cent and therefore, taking pretext of this particular increase, they have further increased it, and that particular analysis of Mr. Sathe is perfectly justified that petrol and diesel having touched that, they have also entered into the increase in the number of commodities, but I must think there were certain compulsions. We wanted to see that the budget is restricted to minimum value. Therefore, we touched the high capital intensive companies, we tried to touch the elitist production, the elitist consumption items,

but in spite of that, when we found that the deficit financing could not contract to the necessary value, as an unpleasant act—I am not happy about it, as an unpleasant act I know what will be the consequences—to close the deficit gap we were compelled as an unpleasant duty to impose levies on petrol and also diesel. Of course, in doing that I tried to be selective. Of course in doing that I tried to be selective. We tried to eliminate naphtha which is used for fertilisers. We tried to see that kerosene is not touched; we tried to see that the furnace oil is not touched; We tried to see that the gas and the LPG are not touched. In spite of that, I fully agree even whatever the remainders, that caused definitely increase in prices and we had to see that that particular effect is neutralised. Everyone of you have made that criticism. I fully accept that criticism. Since there was no alternative left open to us, this unpleasant act had to be done. Each one of you including the person who have moved the Adjournment Motion and the last speaker Vijay Kumarji had said that when you touch petroleum and diesel, you are bound to increase the products of that and that particular conjecture is coming.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: What is the way out?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. We will find the way out as to how we will neutralise. I will come to that. As far as those who have exploited this particular increase and raised the prices are concerned, our experience is, even if we annual those increases they are not going to come back to the original prices. Then, as far as immediate steps are concerned, I would like to point out to you certain aspects. Take for instance, sugar. It is a fact that in the previous year when the sugar production had come down from 92 lakh tonnes to 87 lakh tonnes, because of the decline in production there was considerable increase in the price of sugar during your regime. In our regime, we sat with the unions; we sat with the industries; we encouraged them to have better production and we have told the unions working in the sugar industries that they would get incen-

tives. Fortunately, we expected that the production would be about 105 to 107 lakh tonnes. We are happy the production is about 110 lakh tonnes and as a result of that we are not able to bring down the sugar prices too low, but at least we have been able to restrain them. We have to take precautions. The mistake that we committed in 1977 has to be avoided. We must not allow sugar prices to depress to that extent by which the sugarcane growers and the kisans will not get the price and if they are denied of the remunerative prices, in fact they will burn the sugarcane and then burn us who are responsible for not giving them the remunerative price. So, some sort of a balance between the two has to be established. Then, as far as tea is concerned, I said it earlier, I assured you and we did that. The previous Government, I cannot blame them because these are the obligations with the friendly countries, had entered into an arrangement that there would be export of tea to Soviet Russia. We have also good relations and we have nurtured those relations. We have persuaded them that we have certain difficulties; this time the tea crop has gone down the therefore allow us to stagger these exports. We did that and as a result of that, the price of tea has ben stabilised. They have been brought down to some extent.

Then, as far as salt is concerned, I said it last time, some Members have requested me that I should go into the expert enquiry into the point that because of the iodisation of salt, the price of salt has gone up. I am happy to report that iodisation has not caused any rise in the prices of sale and the reason in something else. If you iodise one tonne of salt, actually the expenditure is Rs. 40 to Rs. 42 per tonne. Our subsidy is Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 per tonne. If you calculate that, as a result of iodisation, the increase in the price of salt will be only two or three paise per kilogram. But where the thing had gone wrong? We found that we had certain difficulties about transport. We contacted the Railway Ministry. The initial difficulty was that the Railways have put some restrictions. If you want to move the salt from the place of salt plant to the centres where the

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salt is to be received, you must have the full rake movement and then all then all the wagons will be filled up. As a result of that, they had to wait for the loading of the salt. In that case, the turn-over of the wagons was changed. As a result of that, receiving centres received salt. We had sorted out the issue. You must take note of one more factor. At a number of places in the villages where there are heaps of salt without fancy packages and where the salt will be available very cheap, if you insist on beautiful packages the price of salt will be high. We have sent instructions to the effect that for those who are prepared to accept the salt without packages it must be given without it and packages should not be insisted. In that case, without package, salt will be available at 80 paise to one rupee. Of course, unfortunately with package, it goes up. That is why, we are trying to tackle the salt problem.

About cement, the Prime Minister has rightly indicated it. We had an agreement with the industry that they must try to bring down the cement prices to the March level. By and large, after some time, the prices came down. But after that, we enquired and found that there were certain break-downs in certain plants. They assured us that they would set up the plants which were broken down. Now, in two or three regions, the cement price has come down to March level. But in other places, the prices have gone up. The Leader of the Opposition tried to ridicule it saying: it came down and had again gone up. Leave aside your ridicule, we have taken cognizance of your criticism and we will try to see that those cement plants which are out of order or broken down are properly set up. It is not only in two regions but in all the regions, we will see that the cement is available at the lower price. (*Interruptions*)

Yesterday, the news has come that there is cartel that is being operated by certain interested parties. About cartel, we will take very firm attitude and we will that this problem is also solved.

But there is only one sensitive item which has put us into difficulty and put the nation into hardship. That is the edible oil. I must humbly admit that so far we had miserably failed in controlling the prices of edible oil. But I must tell you, in order to salvage the situation, what we propose to do. Unfortunately, the production of oilseeds has gone down. We want to increase the production but that is a long-term measure. But what will the people do in the short-run? We have made certain arrangements. We have talked to the National Dairy Development Board; we talked to Dr. Kurien and an arrangement is made. There are large packets of milk lying unsold with some countries. Do not ask me to name those countries. We have made certain arrangements. Those packets of milk will be given to them. In lieu of that, certain will be given to them. In lieu of that, certain foreign exchange will be available. We will not take the foreign exchange but for the due quantity of the foreign exchange, the palmolein oil will be brought here. Originally our plan was, on the instructions of the Prime Minister, we would bring that oil, we would mix it up and bring it with the traditional oil, we would refine that and sell it at the low price. Fortunately we have got the fresh information that we will be getting refined palmolein oil and straightaway we will sell it. We have tried our best to see that before the festival season, we will try to give oil which will be of cheaper variety. Of course, sometimes, the taste is to be adjusted. I understand, in times of difficulty when there is less production, I think, eating habit also will have to change and we will try to do that. (*Interruptions*) You will laugh it. We have done it in the past. I may tell you in the II World War, when there was differential between kerosene and petrol, a number of countries tried to resort to kerosene and as a result, certain changes were brought out. It is not only that but I would like to refer to 1965 in which Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Prime Minister of the country appealed to the nation: "Since we are passing through difficult times, we have to change our eating habit and I will start it myself and I shall request the nation so long as the security environment continues as it is, let us try to forego one evening meal." A

number of people did that. Do not try to ridicule when we talk in terms of changing eating habit. (*Interruptions*)

Those of us who were in jail were forced to change our habit because whatever was given, we had to eat it.

Mr. Bhogendra Jha has made a very fine and constructive suggestion. They say, businessmen and industrialists are responsible for stocking of any commodity and as a result of stocking and hoarding, artificially prices go up. In that case he suggests, utilise the Essential Services Maintenance Act. Of course, it is to be implemented by the States. We have coordinated our activities with them and I am happy to say that even after the new Government has come, 914 hoarders have been dealt with. For these activities we will strengthen the machinery and we would warn all the vested interests that if they resort to hoarding, serious possible action will be taken in cooperation with the State Governments, and whether it is Congress or non-Congress State Government, all of them are prepared to coordinate and cooperate with us. With their cooperation, we will try to implement this.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi has made some criticism. He said that India's credit rating has gone down. I will put the record straight. We have been kept on credit watch because of what happened between 1985 and 1990. I have the facts and figures. Number one is the persistent fiscal deficit financed by internal borrowing that caused increasing debt. Secondly, the mounting current deficit financed by borrowing abroad. That also created certain difficulties and, as a result of that, no doubt a credit watch is kept. But I am one with even Members of the Opposition that as far as our country is concerned, our debts might be very high. On 31st March, 1989 it was Rs. 83,000 crores. Now it is Rs. 1,00,000 crores. Debt service ratio is 30%. That means, whatever we export, almost one third of our export earnings will be spent, not on India's welfare and development but in paying the interest in spite of that, one matter of pride, whether you rule or we rule,

for us is that we had heavy debts. But we never become defaulters like some of the countries which are over 75%. Our position is not like that. Ours is 20%. I am not even happy about it but we will have to curtail it. This is the aspect that I would like to say.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi has made another allegation. He said that when the new Government came, he tried to indicate as to what happened as far as the rising prices are concerned. Between December, 1989 when the NF Government took over, till the end of July, 1990, he said that the whole sale price index increased. That is true. Between September and December, 1989, prices dropped to some extent. That is also correct. You are correct. With all respect. That is also correct. You are correct. You are correct. With all respect to your knowledge and wisdom, let me tell you that the period, between September and December, 1989 is the period between khariff crop and that is the traditional period in which the prices decline. Between January and August, 1989 prices increased by more than 6%. This was not much different from what happened in 1990. There are certain economic laws. Whether Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singhji is the Prime Minister or Shri Rajiv Gandhi is the Prime Minister, the economic laws operate. That is the equality before law and, therefore, let me tell you that as far as these facts are concerned, there is no distinction between the two. I do not want to be linked. I must also put the record straight because it is in national interest.

Some sort of a scare is sought to be created that there is a war in Kuwait. OPEC has created that there is a war in Kuwait. OPEC has created certain rise in prices and, as a result of that, the whole situation is going to be very dangerous. We anticipated that we might be lacking proper imports and, therefore, one mistake we did not commit. Again I do not want all of us to be blamed, because all-party Public Accounts Committee on the Kuo oil deal had made certain observations. Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan is here. He knows that. That Committee which contained Congressmen also unanimously said



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and that will be guidelines for me. At the time of the Kuo oil deal they said—when actually, the Singapore spot prices of oil were falling, the deal was struck at a higher constant price—that particular committee report said:

“That Committee does not see how it was prudent on the part of the Government to make such transactions”

and, therefore, it was assured to us by the previous Government also that “in future, we will take a note of the falling prices and make the imports and the purchases at appropriate time when our import bill will be released.” Taking note of this particular issue, I must say that a number of things which we had done in the Opposition, they are helpful to us when we are in power. We saw that when we have to purchase the oil, some difficulty may arise. The bills may go up and, therefore, taking due precautions, we saw to it that when the prices of petroleum were low, we made substantial spot market purchases. Our inventories were made full. Therefore, please rest assured that in spite of what has happened in Kuwait, so far that has no disturbance and don't create any international panick. Do not be advantageous to those who are sending petrol to us. Do not create panick. Do not try to demoralise any one. Anticipating that certain changes will be there—of course, we did not anticipate Iraq's entry into Kuwait—we expected that the prices may go up due to some other extraneous factors and we use not wisdom but common sense and decide to keep up our inventories full. Therefore, there need be no alarm on that score.

Regarding impact on events in Kuwait, we will have to watch what will happen. But we will take due precaution to see that we will not become panicky on that score. I do not want to take much of your time. But I would like to make an appeal to you.

Sir, occasionally there might have been confrontation. Where there is Opposition, where there is a ruling party, there is bound

to be confrontation. I do not blame all of you because even when we were sitting in your Benches, we also vigorously tried to raise the issues. In fact the task of the Opposition is to expose and Oppose. Whenever some mistakes have been committed by the ruling party or any one, if there are some loopholes in the policy, it is the task of the vigilant opposition to point out. In fact, my grievance is that you do not give enough notices. Whatever amount of homework you are doing every day for giving 13 notices, those notices are not coming. But I congratulate you for having reside this matter of public importance. But only one appeal to you. Really many constructive solutions and suggestions have been made on both sides of the House regarding streamlining the Public Distribution System, regarding the imports, regarding hoarders, regarding certain cartels that have to be destroyed, regarding certain actions that have to be taken against those who are trying to resort to excess stock. We will take care of all these suggestions, no matter whether they come from the ruling party or from the opposition or by the supporters.

I have only one request to you. I do not want to cast any aspersions. But when one of my friends on the Opposition side was speaking, I only made a request that if I and my Government have committed any blunder from the policy issue, please attack me or my Government. But do not attack those who are trying to support our Government from outside. Do not pick up this opportunity to hit at them. (*Interruptions*) You will get enough opportunity. Please don't do it now. I have no grouse. All that I have said is that I am prepared to accept the responsibility. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: We do not expect this reply to come from you. We will support you. We are accountable for your policy also. Moral responsibility is there on us also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is all right. I am very happy that Shri Bhogendra Jha has sportingly said: “Though we are

supporting you from outside, still we share the responsibility of everything that you do." Therefore, in a very friendly manner they have pointed out to us. I can rest assured that whether friendly or unfriendly, I do not treat the Opposition as unfriendly because you might be the Opposition and you might be the ruling party. Opposition is not the enemy of the country. They are the friends of the country; they are friends of democracy because it is their task to point out what are the failures of the ruling party. I congratulate Shri Sathe for having brought this Adjournment Motion. But I want to make one appeal to you. Having assured you that all the constructive suggestions will be taken note of, I will try my best to implement and check the prices. My last appeal to you is this: having brought to the notice of the entire House all the issues that he wanted to put forward, I appeal to Mr. Sathe not to press for the Adjournment Motion and in spite of that if he presses for the Adjournment motion, my appeal to the House is: very humbly reject it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I have given one notice asking for permission to put a question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the time.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: With your permission, I would like to ask a question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we have come to the fag end of the debate.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is a very important issue. I have to put one question. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not now. If you make a point again he has to reply and there will be a debate. This, we cannot afford to do.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I want

to put the record straight. You kindly permit me. He has misled. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You tell Mr. Sathe, he will do it.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: You please permit me. The hon. Finance Minister has stated in his reply that the revenue deficit in his Budget was the highest during the entire period of 42 years.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, please. You hand it over to Mr. Sathe and he will do it.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I want to say that the hon. Finance Minister has misled the House... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, please. Mr. Sathe to speak.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I thought at the end of the debate on this very important question, we will have have some re-assurance from the hon. Finance Minister that there is some hope at least some time in the near future, that the prices would come down. But the entire speech which he made was apologetic ultimately trying to defend and justify saying that economic laws are the same for everyone whichever the Prime Minister, whichever the Government is and, therefore, they will operate. Why did you not think about it during your elections when you were criticising us that under the economic laws we had got the price rise? Why did you not think of economic laws when months after months you started from January onwards, both you and taking cue probably from you the hon. Prime Minister started assuring that next month, within three months, within four months the prices will come down. The more you assured, the more they went

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up. That is why, probably, I think, Dandavateji has not assured anything to this House.

Another thing that surprise me is that he was quoting an example and I would like to know about it. Let some officers in your Finance Ministry give us really that whole review of whether in very annual Budget, as you said—this is what I have noted—the deficit target, whichever estimated deficit is there, is reached in the first quarter itself. I have to understand it and therefore I would like to know this. Because if this is true, then it reaches in the first quarter and according to him it becomes a plateau and later on it comes down so that the annual deficit remains within the budget estimates. This is what I have understood. If this is true, then all your other things that are going to come which are called hidden deficits, where will they be taken care of? How is it then that budget after budget things go beyond budget estimates? If this was true that it reaches there and that becomes plateau, why does the supplementary budget come and why do you criticise it later on? Therefore something goes wrong. Don't be so sure that you will be able to contain the deficit as you have said. Because that is again all from economic laws.

I would like to show it, when you said deficit—giving the analogy of our performance. The Finance Minister again repeated it—the legacy that was left to them. There is repetition again and again that nothing was left to them and that is why they are not responsible. Instead of owning up the responsibility and saying that we went wrong, as you rightly did, during the Budget speech I distantly remember sitting here listening to you when you again and again emphasized that although we are increasing the petrol prices, although we are going to increase the diesel prices, its impact—to the whole House, to everyone he said—on the prices of consumer commodities will be negligible, knowing full well that this story of mathematical

business does not actually happen and its had a devastating effect all across the line.

I remember the percentage story of an intelligent mathematician who went at the river wanting to cross the river. He calculated the average depth and found that it was only 4 feet. He was 5 feet and 4 inches tall like Mr. Dandavate. He thought that he can easily cross the river taking into consideration the law of averages and percentage. Precisely what happened? He tried to cross the river and drowned. That is what happened to you. This is what happened to this Government. It drowned in between in the river of prices rise, inspite of the crutches.

I believe that as far as this tendency of deficit is concerned, you have to take the average—whenever five years period is there or when you take it for the decade. You will see the tendency in the previous years right from 1980-81 to 1988-89. In 1980-81 as percentage of GDP at the market price, the budget deficit was 1.9 because it is taken as a percentage. Then in 1985-86 it was again 1.9. In 1986-87—you can correct me; I believe the hon. Prime Minister was the Finance Minister of the country—it increased to 2.8. Then again when he ceased to be the Finance Minister it came down in 1987-88 to 1.7.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It was the period when the Leader of the Opposition was making announcements out of the Budget of thousand and thousand of crores of rupees in various states. (*Interruptions*)

19.00 hrs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: To give excuses on the hind-sight is a very dangerous thing because if he seizes to be the Prime Minister tomorrow, he will give similar excuses later on, to other people also. So, this is not fair. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, to say this analogy that in the last year, as it were, something had happened and we were left with a legacy, is not fair. Did he say that in the previous year the Budget that he had got or

the deficit that he had got was a legacy? Or because it is the same Government, should the next Finance Minister say that the legacy given to me was 2.8? Therefore, what I am saying is this. When you deal with the nation as a whole and its Budgets and if you talk in terms of... (Interruptions) It is not the question of distance. The thing is you have to take it in your stride. You have to have the confidence that you can manage this. And you have to take measures, economic measures and that is what you told the country; that is what you told the House, that you will be able to manage. Unfortunately, having failed totally, now you are trying to argue, as they say, 'For e'en though vanquished, he could argue still'.

[Translation]

This is an example of the famous saying.:

"Marjbadta gaya, jyon-jyon dava kee."  
The disease is aggravating with every dose of the medicine. Kindly discontinue it.

[English]

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: You change the doctor.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have to change the doctor. (Interruptions) Shri Madhu Dandavate was speaking from the other side and I was also speaking from my side. We were keeping the debate at a certain level—at an intellectual level. But I was amazed, both when I was speaking and my leader was speaking, to see some of the crutches were virtually jumping like springs. What was worrying them? (Interruptions) What was bothering them? (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): We are not a bonded labour. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not going to use this word, 'bonded labour' Some nicer words, they have said. (Interruptions) You are talking of beautiful lady and all that. But I can see the protest from both the quarters. They refused to be called either a wife or a beautiful lady. (Interruptions) Shri Madhu Dandavate was trying to protect and ultimately was appealing, 'please do not say anything to them'. (Interruptions) What is the relationship do you have with them?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Again, don't create problems in my home (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Someone said, 'Hon. Shri Somnath Chatterjee is the first man to get up immediately, whenever anything is said—an angry man to protect the Government'. (Interruptions)

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: He is new *Tau*. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Somebody said that he was a new *Tau*.

(Interruptions)

But, what happened to one *Tau*? (Interruptions) Somebody whispered to me here. The way they were vying with each other to please the Government, someone whispered to me not 'Tau' But.....\*\*.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is the role you have always played... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I said, somebody whispered. I have not heard it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That word will not form part...

*(Interruptions)*

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is the level of debate! This is the intellectual level! *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will sit down first.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please don't go to that level. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down first.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The word is withdrawn. I keep it to 'Tau'

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not complicate the matter.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have some principles, not out of your so-called loyalty to one person. *(Interruptions)*

They have no conscience. *(Interruptions)* This is not the way. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me complete what I have to say.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Vasant Sathe has withdrawn the word. Let us not have a debate on 'Tau'. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down first.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why don't they ask themselves? Everybody has deserted them. *(Interruptions)* They want our help. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Makkasar, you will have to sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

PROF. VJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: You are the Bofor's 'Tau'... *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to request you all to first listen to what I am saying and I will give you an opportunity to speak after I conclude. Immediately after that word was spoken. I said that it would not form a part of the record. Secondly, Shri Sathe ji has said that he is withdrawing his words. So, kindly do not stretch it too far now... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Makkasar, please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No I will not do that.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Malhotra, you have also used wrong words. I did not say anything to you also. I will request that let not the Members use the words which will hurt the feelings of others.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want me to do that, then I shall have to do that against many of the Members. You will please

sit down. It is not use shouting.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your demand has been fulfilled. If action is taken against some one that way, it would have to be taken against many Members.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would again say that I withdraw the word and I will settle on the word 'new Tau'.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Now, they want a 'Tau' to help them out.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Somebody has talked about wife and beautiful lady. Why don't you make the two in one?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would leave it to you Sir. I do not want to make any further remarks now... *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

I do now know whether it will be 'Ardhanarishwar' or something else. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

I would only suggest that this question of price rise is connected with the larger question of economic structuring and restructuring. Unless the Government, irrespective of parties, shows segacity and courage to restructure our economic system and make it accountable and growth-oriented, we will not be able to solve the prob-

lem of production of goods. What is inflation mainly? It is lack of commensurate goods related to the money in circulation. Therefore, ultimately, we will have to think in terms of that structure which will enable this country to reach those heights of growth, particularly of essential commodities and not of elitist consumer goods. That is why, I sincerely believe that this Government will take bold measures to curb price rise and bring about a structural change. We would really like to know as to whether the country is satisfied with these prices and price rise or not. This Adjournment Motion is only to register our protest and censure against the polices, not the individuals, of the present Government's administration. Those policies have resulted in such a skyrocketing and harassing price increase in the country. People must know and as representatives of the people, it is our duty and everyone who honestly feels that this price rise is unjustified owes it to the people of this country to support this adjournment motion and vote in favour of it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The finance Minister has intervened and the mover has also just concluded his reply. We are all agreed that the price rise must be checked. I urge upon them not to press for division on the motion.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn"  
*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**AYES**

*Division No. 1*

**19.24 hrs.**

Ahmed, Shri kamaluddin

Anbarasu Era, Shri  
Antony, Shri P.A.  
Arunachalam, Shri M.  
Asokaraj, Shri A.  
Baga Reddy, Shri M.  
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari  
Banatwalla, Shri G.M.  
Bansi Lal, Shri  
Basavaraj, Shri G.S.  
Basheer, Shri T.  
Benjamin, Shri S.  
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.  
Bhajan Lal, Shri  
Bhakata, Shri Manoranjan  
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram  
Bhosle, Shri Prataprao Baburao  
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh  
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.  
Charles, Shri A.  
Chaudhary, Shri Kamal  
Chennithala, Shri Ramesh  
Chennupati, Shri Vidya  
Chidambaram, Shri P.  
Damor, Shri Somjibhai  
Deora, Shri Murli  
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Dinesh Singh, Shri  
Godgil, Shri V.N  
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao Nana-  
saheb.  
Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath  
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai Devjibhai  
Gandhi, Shri Rajiv  
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya  
Gomanage, Shri Giridhar  
Gupta, Shri Janak Raj  
Handoo, Shri Piyare Lal  
Jag Pal Singh, Shri  
Jamod, Shri Shashibhai  
Jamuna, Shrimati J.  
Janardhanan, Shri Kadambur M.R.  
Jayamohan, Shri A.  
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.  
Kamal Nath, Shri  
Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung  
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila  
Kodikkunnil, Shri Suresh  
Konthala, Shri Rama Krishna  
Krishna Kumar, Shri S.  
Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.  
Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.  
Kurien, Prof. P.J.  
Lakshmanan, Prof. Savithri

549	<i>Adjournment motion</i> <i>Failure of Govt. to check</i>	<b>SARAVAN 16, 1912 (SAKA)</b>	<i>rise in prices of</i> <i>essential commodities</i>	550
	Muraleedharan, Shri K.		Rao, Shri K.S.	
	Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna		Rao, Shri Srinivas	
	Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandra Shekara		Rathod, Shri Uttam	
	Muthiah, Shri R.		Rawat, Shri Harish	
	Nandi, Shri Yellaiah		Raddy, Shri A. Venkata	
	Netam, Shri Arvind		Reddy, Shri Bojja Venkata	
	Odeyar, Shri Channaiah		Reddy, Shri Kotta Vijaya Bhaskara	
	Panja, Shri Ajit		Reddy, Shri R. Surender	
	Patil, Shri Prakashbapu Vasanttrao		Reddy, Shri Rajamohan	
	Patil, Shri Shankarrao		Sait, Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman	
	Patil, Shri Uttamrao		Samad, Shri Abdul	
	Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal		Sathe, Shri Vasant	
	Poojary, Shri Janardhana		Scindia, Shri Madhavrao	
	Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram		Selvam, Shri Kanci Panneer	
	Pradhani, Shri K.		Sema, Shri Shikiho	
	Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom		Shankaranand, Shri B.	
	Rahi, Shri Ramlal		Shanmugam, Shri P.	
	Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.		Sharma, Shri Dharm Pal	
	Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava		Singada, Shri D.B.	
	Raju, Shrimati Uma Gajapathi		Sidnal, Shri S.B.	
	Rakesh, Shri R.N.		Silvera, Dr. C.	
	Ram Prakash, Ch.		Singaravadivel, Shri S.	
	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally		Singh, Shri Anand	
	Ramadass, Dr. R.		Singh Prof. N. Tombi	
	Ranga, Prof. N.G.		Solanki, Shri Surajbhjanu	
	Rao, Shri J. Chokka		Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati	



Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.  
Sumbui, Shri Bagun  
Sundararaj, Shri N.  
Thambi Durai, Dr.  
Thomas, Prof. K.V.  
Thungon, Shri P.K.  
Umbrey, Shri Laeta  
Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S  
Varma, Shrimati Usha  
Viswanatham, Dr.  
Yadav, Shri Ram Krishan  
Yazdani, Dr. Golam

**NOES**

Acharia, Shri Basudeb  
Advani, Shri L.K.  
Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra  
Aher, Dr. Daulatrao Sonuji  
Ahmed, Shri Anwar  
Amat, Shri D.  
Argal, Shri Chhaviram  
Baig, Shri Arif  
Baitha, Shri Mahendra  
Bala, Dr. Asim  
Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh  
Bankhele, Shri Kisanrao Baburao  
Barman, Shri Palas

Basu, Shri Anil  
Basu, Shri Chitta  
Behera, Shri Bhajaman  
Bengali Singh, Dr.  
Bhagey Gobardhan, Shri  
Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal  
Bhartiya, Shri Santosh  
Bhatia, Shri Ram Sewak  
Bhattacharya, Srimati Malini  
Bhattacharya, Shri Nani  
Birender Singh, Rao  
Brahm bhatt, Shri Prakash Koko  
Chakravorty, Shri Susanta  
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti  
Chatterji, Shri Somnath  
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar  
Chaudhary, Shri Ram Prasad  
Chaudhary Shri Rudrasen  
Chauhan, Shri Prabhatsinh  
Chavda, Shri Khemchanbhai  
Somabhai  
Choudhary, Shri Lokanath  
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin  
Chowdhary, Shri Dasai  
Commander, Shri Mohd. Hassan  
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
Das, Shri Anadi Charan

553	<b>Adjournment motion</b> <b>Failure of Govt. to check</b>	<b>SARAVAN 16, 1912 (SAKA)</b>	<b>rise in prices of</b> <b>essential commodities</b>	554
	Das, Shri Bhakta Charan			Kalka Das, Shri
	Datta, Shri Amal			Kalvi, Shri Kalyan Singh
	Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai			Kapse, Prof. Ram Ganesh
	Dhakane, Shri Babanrao			Kataria, Shri Gulab Chand
	Dhumal, Prof. Prem Kumar			Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
	Dikshit, Shri Narsingh Rao			Keshari Lal, Shri
	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra			Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
	Fernandes, Shri George			Khan, Haji G. M.
	Fernandez, Shri Joss			Khan, Shri Sukhendu
	Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka			Khandelwal, Shri Pyarelal
	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar			Khurana, Shri Madan Lal
	Giri, Shri Sudhir			Kotadia, Shri Manubhai
	Gujral, Shri I.K.			Kushwaha, Shri Jagdish Singh
	Gupta, Shri Dharmpal Singh			Lodhan, Shri Guman Mal
	Hannan Mollah, Shri			Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
	Hansda, Shri Matilal			Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar
	Harsh Vardhan, Shri			Mahata, Shri Chitta
	Heera Bhai, Shri			Maheshwar Singh, Shri
	Hota, Shri Bhabani Shankar			Makkasar, Shri Shopat Singh
	Jangde, Shri Resham Lal			Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
	Jaswant Singh, Shri			Malik, Shri Purna Chandra
	Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan			Malik, Shri Satya Pal
	Jha, Shri Bogendra			Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
	Jorawar Ram, Shri			Manjay Lal, Shri
	Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal			Manvar, Shri Balvant
	Kabde, Dr. Venkatesh			Mayekar, Shri Gopalrao

Meena, Shri Nandlal

Meghwal, Shri Kailash

Mewar, Shri Mahendra Singh

Mishra, Shri Balgopal

Mishra, Shri Janeshwar

Mishra, Shri Raj Mangal

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Montosh, Shri Paul R.

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy

Naik, Shri Ram

Negi, Shri C.M.

Nitish Kumar, Shri

Pal, Shri Rupchand

Pande, Shri Rajmangal

Pandey, Prof. Yadu Nath

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan

Pani, Shri Ravi Narayan

Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh

Paswan, Shri Chhedi

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Patel, Dr. A.K.

Patel, Shri Arjun bhai

Patel, Shri Chandresh

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Patel, Shri Somabhai

Patil, Shri Basavaraj

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Prém Pradeep, Shri

Rai, Shri, M. Ramanna

Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara

Rajveer Singh, Shri

Ram Awadh, Shri

Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Sagar, Shri (Bara Banki)

Ram Sagar, Shri (Saidpur)

Ram Sajiwan, Shri

Ram Singh, Shri

Rana, Shri Kashiram Chhabildas

Rasheed Masood, Shri

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Ray, Dr. Sudhir

Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan

Routray, Shri Nilamani

Roy, Shri Haradhan

Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar

Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant

Sai, Shri A. Larang

Saroj, Shri Sarju Prasad

Sartaj Singh, Shri

Sarwar Hussain, Shri

<p>557 <i>Adjournment motion</i> <b>SARAVAN 16, 1912 (SAKA)</b>  <i>Failure of Govt. to check</i></p>	<p><i>rise in prices of</i> <b>558</b>  <i>essential commodities</i></p>
Sayeed, Shri Mufti Moghammad	Sur, Shri Monoranjan
Scindia, Shrimati Vijayaraje	Tandel, Shri D.J.
Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh	Tarif Singh, Shri
Shakya, Shri Ram Singh	Tarwala, Shri Amrattal Vallabhdas
Shastri, Shri Kapil Dev	Thakore, Shri Gabbhaji Mangaji
Shastri, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Thapa, Shri Nandu
Shekhada, Shri Govindbhai Kanjibhai	Tiraky, Shri Piyus
Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan	Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
Singh, Shri Ajay	Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran
Singh, Shri Dhanraj	Tyagi, Shri K.C.
Singh, Shri Har Govind	Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.
Singh, Shri Jagannath	Varma, Shri Dharmesh Prasad
Singh, Shri K. Manvendra	Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas
Singh, Shri L.V.	Vekaria, Shri S.N.
Singh, Shri Pratap	Verma, Shri R.L.P.
Singh, Shri Ram Bahadur	Verma, Shri Sheo Sharan
Singh, Shri Ram Prasad	Verma, Shri Upendra Nath
Singh, Shri Sukhendra	Yadav, Shri Baleshwar
Singh, Shri Surya Narayan	Yadav, Shri Chhotey Singh
Singh, Shri Tej Narayan	Yadav, Shri Chun Chun Prasad
Singh, Shri Uday Pratap	Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap	Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan
Sonkar, Shri Kalpnath	Yadav, Shri Janardan
Subedar, Shri	Yadav, Shri Kailash Nath Singh
Suman, Shri Ramji Lal	Yadav, Shri Mitra Sen
	Yadav, Shri Ram Sharan

Yadav, Shri Ramendra Kumar Ravi 19.27 hrs.

Yadav, Dr. S.P.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

Yadav, Shri Sharad

**Decisions on the Mandal Commission Report**

Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan

[*Translation*]

Yadava, Shri Ramjilal

Yadvendra Datt, Shri

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I am happy today to announce in this august House a momentous decision of social justice that my Government has taken regarding the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes on the basis of the Report of the Mandal Commission.

Yuvraj, Shri

Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Subject to correction \*

The result of the division is:

Ayes : 117

Noes 202

Hon'ble Members are aware that the Constitution which we gave to ourselves 40 years back envisages that Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs) be identified, their difficulties removed and their conditions improved in terms of Article 340 (1) read with Article 15 (4) as well as Article 16 (4). It is a negation of the basic structure of our Constitution that till now this requirement was not fulfilled.

*The Motion was negated.*

The Second Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of the late Shri B.P. Mandal which was appointed on 1st January, 1979 submitted its report on 31.12.1980. In accordance with our commitment before the people we included of it. I am glad to announce that my Government has taken the following decision on the Mandal Commission's Report:

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the Prime Minister is going to make a statement.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Sir, the Hindi versions of the statement has not been laid.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no.

(i) In order to avail ourselves of the

\*The following members also recorded their votes;

Ayes: Shri P.C. Thomas, Shri Govindrao Nikan, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya Sadul, Shri Palai K.M. Mathew, Shri C.P. Mudalagiriappa, Shri Raja Ambanna Nayak Dore, Dr. B.G. Jawali, Shri Pater G. Marbaniang, Shri Mankuram Sodi, Shri A.S. Gounder, Shri P. Narsa Reddy, Shri M.J. Akbar,  
 Noes: Shri Ajit Singh, Shri Srikanta Jena, Shri Harikewal Prasad, Shri Yusuf Beg, Shri Jamlabhai Rathra, Shri Mangaraj Mallik, Shri Sayed Masudal Hossain, Major D.D. Khanoria, Shri Biplab Dasgupta, Shri Ramashray Prasad and Shri Kankar Munjare.

benefit of the long experience of a number of States in preparing lists of Socially- and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs) and in order to ensure harmonious and quick implementation, we have decided to adopt in the first phase, the castes common to both the Mandal list as well as the State Lists.

- (ii) The percentage of reservation for the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs) will be 27%.
- (iii) This reservation will be applicable to services under the Government of India and Public Undertakings.

Hon'ble Members are aware that on 14.4.1990 at the official function organised to celebrate the birthday of Bharat Ratna Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar at the Ambedkar Stadium, I announced that commencement of the Ambedkar Centenary Year and designated it as the 'Year of Social Justice'. We have taken a number of measures of social justice pertaining to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections like removal of injustice done to Neo-Buddhists, vesting of Constitutional status and substantial power to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, according due but long-delayed honours to Dr. Ambedkar, and so on. The present decisions are in the same line and belong to the tradition of this Government's dedication to the cause of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and other weaker sections.

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I want some clarifications, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No slogans in the House, please (*Interruptions*) Mr. Banatwalla, we do not allow it.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: We must seek a clarification from the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: On the Ministers' statements, we cannot allow it. I am sorry.

Now Bill to be introduced. Mr. Shreedharan.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J.KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, let the House be adjourned now.

19.29 hrs.

#### RUBBER (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): On behalf of Shri Arun Kumar Nehru, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Rubber Act, 1947.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): After this, Sir, we should adjourn.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): It was said that after the announcement on the he Mandal Commission, the House would be adjourned. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have understood what you said.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want to oppose this Bill?

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can do it tomorrow.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should understand that I am helping you. You can speak tomorrow. I will not allow any hon. member to speak except either Shri P. Upendra or Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey, who has to present the Report of Business Advisory Committee.

19.30 1/2 hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
Thirteenth Report

[English]

DR. LAXIMINARAYAN PANDEYA

(Mandsaur): I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.A.M.

19.31 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday August 8, 1990/ Sravana 17, 1912 (Saka)*