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**Monday, November 29, 1988/1910
Agrahayana 8, 1910 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Twelfth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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No. 13, Tuesday, November 29, 1988/Agrahayana 8, 1910 (Saka)]*

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, November 29, 1988/Agrahayana
8, 1910 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO THE CYPRUS PARLIAM- ENTARY DELEGATION

[*English*]

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

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in extending our warm welcome to His Excellency Dr. Vassos Lyssarides, President of the House of Representatives of Cyprus and the Hon'ble Members of the Cyprus Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the Delegation are:

1. Mr. Takis Hadjidemetrious, MP
2. Mr. George Savvides, MP
3. Mr. Andreas Mathekolonis, MP
4. Mr. Andreas Demetriades, MP

The Delegation arrived Delhi on Monday, 28 November, 1988. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. We also convey our warm greetings and very best wishes through them to His Excellency the President, the Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of the Republic of Cyprus.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Utilisation of Hydrocarbons in Rajasthan

*246. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great scope for setting up of petrochemical industries in Jaisalmer district, Rajasthan as large reserves of hydro-carbons have been found there;

(b) if so, the name of the agency through which Government propose to utilise these gas reserves; and

(c) the time by which these gas reserves are likely to be utilised and whether any progress has been made so far in this regard?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). Oil India Ltd. has discovered gas in the first exploratory well drilled at Tanot in Jaisalmer District, Rajasthan. Additional wells would require to be drilled to assess the potential of the structure. ONGC have also found gas in the area and has committed a quantity of 50,000 M³/day for supply for a power plant at Ramgarh. At present no petrochemical industries have been planned based on natural gas in this area.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Mr. Speaker, Barmer and Jaisalmer are desert areas and drought is a common feature there. During summer the people there have to migrate with their cattle to other places and the Government has to spend crores of rupees on providing drought relief so that they may get food somehow. Oil India Ltd. and ONGC have found large reserves of oil in Manihari, Tibba, Ghotaru, Tanot and Ramgarh areas which are scarcely found in other parts of the country. Helium gas has been found in Manihari, Tibba and Ghotari and hydro-carbon gas in Tanot to such a great extent that it will be a problem for the Government to utilise it fully. The Government has set up Petro-Chemical, fertiliser and L.P.G. bottling plants to utilise the oil and gas found in Maharastra, Gujarat, Assam and at other places. Will the Government utilise the hydro-carbon gas found in this desert area, particularly for industrialisation and what are the Government plans for utilisations of gas and oil found in this area?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: I agree with the views of the Hon. Member. I went there 2-3 months back and was glad to find that there is greenery this year which was not there last year.

MR. SPEAKER: Did you not feel heat.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: I did not go there in summer.

MR. SPEAKER: Go there in the month of June.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: I went there after rainy season and there was some greenery. Of course, we are trying to find oil there. Oil India Ltd. and O.N.G.C. are making efforts to that effect. ONGC has discovered gas in Ghotaru, Manihari and Tibba but they have not yet struck oil. Oil India Ltd. has found gas in Tanot. For the first time a flow of 40,000 cubic metre has been discovered. There is a necessity of further development there. Wells and rigs are required. I have myself gone to Ramgarh and get the digging work started. We have dug upto 2,000 metres in Ramgarh but gas has not yet been found.

It is true that traces of helium gas has been found in Manihari, Tibba and Ghotaru. Reserves are definitely there. There is another proof that since gas and oil have been found in the area falling in Pakistan, special attention is therefore, being paid to it. For the present, we are trying to link all the four places through a pipe line. By the time the power plant is ready next year, gas will be supplied to it. We have committed 50,000 cubic metre. Secondly, the lime-stone available there is also of good quality. We will try to supply it to the lime-stone based industry if they needed it. We are in touch with the Atomic Energy Commission in this connection to find out whether helium can be extracted from it. Helium is a valuable item for us because we import helium worth rupees 30-40 crores. If it is possible to set up a helium plant there we are prepared to finance it, but it will have to be considered from technical point of view. It is still in the process of development. I think it will not be appropriate to make any promise. I can say

only this much that full efforts will be made for the exploitation of oil and gas which have been found there.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Mr. Speaker, through helium gas found in Ghotaru, Tanot, Manihari and Tibba we will save foreign exchange worth Rs. 30-40 crores every year. Such a gas has been found only there in the whole of country. It has not been found anywhere else. This statement was made by the hon. Minister when he went there in August to initiate the work of digging oil wells. Keeping this achievement in view and also the backwardness of the area, will the Government supply more rigs to accelerate the exploration work there and what plan is being formulated for the utilisation of helium gas?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Mr. Speaker, I stated not only in August but also 2 minutes back that traces of helium have been found in the gas found in that area. It is estimated that it may be 0.1 per cent. We are in touch with the Atomic Energy Commission and others who are in possession of full knowledge about it and if the proposal is found feasible from technical point of view, finances will be provided because we consume helium worth Rs. 30-40 crores. So far as completion of this work is concerned, we had a meeting lately and we are striving to provide more rigs for expediting the exploration and survey work there.

MR. SPEAKER: Helium must be traced.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: If these are your orders, we will definitely do that.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: A gas based power house is being set up in Ramgarh on the basis of the gas found there. May I know the reason for not supplying gas to the power house at concessional rates? It is causing obstruction in the work. As you are

not supplying more gas, a plant of 3 MW is being set up instead of a plant of 9 MW. Will you be able to supply gas at concessional rates?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: The hon. Member accompanied me when I had gone there. I can say only this much that gas is being made available at the lowest rate. So far as the question of quantity of gas is concerned, we can supply whatever the quantity is available. We have committed a quantity of 50 thousand cubic metre per day. If more gas is available, turbines will be set up. The question of supplying gas outside does not arise.

[English]

Losses in DESU

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

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has been incurring losses for the past several years;

(b) the amount of loss incurred by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking in 1972-73, 1977-78, 1982-83 and 1987-88;

(c) the reasons identified for such losses and the steps taken to reduce them;

(d) whether electricity bills are sent to consumers regularly; if so, the periodicity prescribed for sending the bills; and

(e) the number and amount of electricity bills pending payment for three months, six months and one year or more and the action taken to realise the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATI RAI): (a) to (e). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The losses during the financial years under reference are as under:-

Years	Amount of loss
1972-73	Rs. Nil
1977-78	Rs. 8.23 crores
1982-83	Rs. 70.25 crores
1987-88	Rs. 155.34 crores (Provisional)

(c) The main reasons for the losses are all round increase in the cost of inputs leading to increase in the cost of DESU's own generation, increase in the rates of power purchased from other sources, continued increase in operation costs, increase in T&D losses, increase in revenue arrears and organisational deficiencies. Steps being taken to reduce losses inter-alia include improvement in revenue realisation, improving efficiency to reduce operational and administrative costs.

(d) Electricity bills are normally sent by DESU every month in the case of industrial consumers and once in two months in the case of domestic consumers. The Billing cycle is normally adhered to. However, issuing of bills got delayed in certain districts beyond the prescribed periodicity due to the initial problems in computerisation.

(e) Issue of Electricity Bills and realisation of revenue is a continuous process. In case payment is not made by consumers, the amount is added as arrears in subsequent bill, and recovery of arrears of dues is pursued. Efforts to further streamline the billing and revenue realisation arrangements are continued.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: The hon. Minister has told that DESU did not suffer any loss during 1972-73 and now when they are purchasing and utilising modern equipments losses are increasing. DESU suffered a loss of Rs. 70.25 crores in 1982-83 and Rs. 155.34 crores in 1987-88. Will you institute an enquiry to find out whether the goods, which are purchased by DESU from the market, are purchased on high rates resulting in increase in losses. We did not have modern equipment in 1972-73 and there was no loss and today when we are utilising modern equipments losses are increasing. Please get it enquired into?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: The main reasons for the losses are slackness in revenue realisation continued increase in the rate of electricity being purchased from Badarpur, over-staffing and pilferage of power. An amount of Rs. 2035 crores is yet to be recovered on this account besides a sum of Rs. 209 crores is due from other institutions. The Government is looking into its financial position and is trying to improve it.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: The hon. Minister has said that sometimes Bills do not reach the consumers in time due to computerisation. Is he aware that Bills do not reach the consumers upto full one or two years with the result that the consumers are deprived of the discount which is otherwise made available to them? Is it also a fact that in case of wrong billing by computers, the employees of DESU do not correct them saying that the Bill will be corrected by the computer? This encourages corruption and there after the bills are corrected by them. Will you make arrangements to provide jobs to the unemployed in our country instead for increasing the number of computers?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Bills could not be sent due to computerisation but the work

of reconciling the billing has been done properly. The Government is trying to improve the state of affairs of DESU continuously.

[English]

Bombay Telephone Directory

*253. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK†:
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited had entered into contract with the United Database India Limited for supply of now telephone directory to subscribers in Bombay by September, 1988, if so, the terms of the contract;

(b) the total demand of the subscribers;

(c) the number of copies for which order was placed and the number supplied by the United Database India Limited;

(d) Whether the United Database India Limited has committed breach of contract in respect of supply of copies of Directory and if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the firm; and

(e) When the new and updated telephone directory will be made available to subscribers in Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BHADUR SINGH): (a) to (e). A Statement given below.

STATEMENT

(a) MTNL has a contract with M/s United India Periodicals (United Database

Limited) not only for Bombay Directory but also for Delhi Directory. It is one contract. The contract is for yearly issues for five years and not one issue of September, 1988. The important terms of the contract are:

- (1) The contractor will publish the directories with Yellow pages and supply the required number of copies free of cost to MTNL.
- (2) Supplementary directories will be published in between two main issues of the directories and the required number of copies supplied free of cost to MTNL.
- (3) The contractor will also pay royalty of Rs. 20.16 crores for five issues to MTNL in lieu of the rights to publish the directories with Yellow Pages and other advertisements.

(b) and (c). There is a total demand of about 7.6 lakhs copies and orders for the same have already been placed. 1,72,295 directories have already been received till 15-11-1988.

(d) and (e). The Bombay Telephone Directory has been printed on 30-8-88 and about 80,000 directories have been distributed to the subscribers. There has been delay in printing of the remaining copies of the directories. The contractor has reported this delay due to non availability of sufficient quantity of paper. Another about 92,000 copies of the directories have been received from the contractor and more are in the pipe line. The directory distribution will be resumed after MTNL has collected about 2 lakh directories. The delay in the supply of the directories by the contractor has been duly noticed and action as terms and conditions of the contract will be taken.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to my question, the hon. Minister has stated in parts (b) and (c) of his reply that out of 7.6 lakh to be supplied only 1,72,295 directories have been received till 15.11.1988. First of all, I would like to know the date by which 7.6 lakh directories were to be supplied by the contractor because in the reply you have not revealed the date by which the subscribers were expected to receive directories as per their demand. Secondly, I want to know the conditions of the contract finalised by M.T.N.L. with the contractor under which action could be taken against the latter for not supplying the directories in time. I want to know these conditions in detail.

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: It is true that 7 lakh 60 thousand directories were to be supplied according to the contract and the last date for the supply was 5th June, 1988 but the number of directories, which were supplied was very small. The main reason for this was delay in supply of paper to the contractor due to which he could not supply the directories in time. He has, however, assured that it would not happen in future. Secondly, the paper, which was required for directories was not produced in the country and was to be imported. But contractor was not permitted to import the paper, this also caused delay. Arrangements had to be made for producing this paper in the country, thereafter the directories were printed, this also caused delay. The company has assured us that the directories would be printed in time in future without any carelessness.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not given a clear reply to my question and the written reply seems to be very vague. First of all, I want to draw his attention to the last paragraph of the written answer wherein it has been stated that:

[*English*]

The delay in the supply of the directories by the contractor has been duly noticed and action as per terms and conditions of the contract will be taken.

[*Translation*]

Sir, six months have since passed, the contractor was to supply the directories by 5th June, 1988, I want a clear reply from the hon. Minister as to what action has been taken or proposed to be taken against the contractor during these six months? Do the Government propose to blacklist the contracting company? Secondly, will the subscribers in Bombay be compensated for not supply telephone directories in time while you had contracted for supply of directories in time?

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: According to the contract finalised with the company there is a provision for a penalty of Rs. 1 lakh on the contractor for delay in supplying the directories. But the quotation given by the company was so low and had the contract been cancelled, the Government and its Departments would have suffered a great loss. The way company behaved thereafter, it is expected that they will work properly in future. A warning has been issued to the company and they have assured that they will work properly next time and such mistake will not occur in future. In fact, non-availability of paper has caused the delay. We hope that such delay will not occur in future.

[*English*]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: From the facts disclosed in the reply, it is very horrifying to note that while the contract was for printing the Bombay directory and copies required to be supplied were 7.6 lakhs, the contractor has been able to supply only 172295 copies

till 15th November, 1988. Apart from the fact that, there was a lot of confusion when only some subscribers were supplied with these copies and suddenly the distribution was suspended; now it has been suspended indefinitely. From the reply also, it appears that further distribution will start after the MTNL has collected about two lakh directories. Nobody knows when that is going to be done.

This contract appears, as stated in the reply, not to have been fulfilled only due to non-availability of paper. Now, it is clear that the contract has been given to a wrong party and he has not been able to supply the copies in time. A very few copies have been supplied and still there is the non-availability of paper. That means, he is not in a position to fulfil the contract at all.

Will the hon. Minister take firm action against those who recommended the name of this contractor.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: Sir, contract is given to the companies on the basis of lowest quotations. It is given in accordance with the rules. No favour is shown to any party.

As far as the delay in supply of directory is concerned I have already explained that delay is caused owing to non-availability of paper. As the hon. Member mentioned that some directories have been supplied and further supply has been stopped. In this

connection, I may tell you that distribution work of directory is being resumed again. Now about two lakhs directories are available with us. The Contractor has been warned that it should not happen in future. If such delay is occurred in future also the appropriate action will be taken according to rules.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Whether the problem of paper has been solved now? Whether the paper is being imported from foreign countries.

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: They have got manufactured the paper in the country itself.

[*English*]

Solar Power Units

*254. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country where solar power units are working, State-wise;

(b) the steps being taken to encourage people in this regard; and

(c) the assistance given by Government to the States therefore?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) 4,354 villages and hamlets have already been provided with solar photovoltaic street lights as a measure of initial electrification upto 30th September, 1988 as given below:

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>No. of villages/hamlets provided with street lights (as on 30.9.1988) (Provisional)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,894
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	89
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14
4.	Assam	9
5.	Bihar	7
6.	Goa	3
7.	Gujarat	265
8.	Himachal Pradesh	153
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	13
10.	Karnataka	90
11.	Kerala	29
12.	Madhya Pradesh	162
13.	Maharashtra	500
14.	Manipur	1
15.	Meghalaya	3
16.	Mizoram	4
17.	Nagaland	33
18.	Orissa	206

1	2	3
19.	Rajasthan	322
20.	Tamil Nadu	137
21.	Tripura	19
22.	Sikkim	13
23.	Uttar Pradesh	223
24.	West Bengal	164
25.	Lakshadweep	1
	TOTAL	4,354

In addition, installation of 533 number of community lighting and TV systems have also been taken up in a number of villages in the country. About 900 solar water pumping systems have also been supplied to institutional and individual users for drinking water supply and small scale irrigation. A few solar photovoltaic power plants of capacities between 1 to 7 KW have also been set up in villages in Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh on an experimental basis. Two large size plants (20 to 25 KW capacities) are under installation in Haryana and Orissa.

(b) and (c). The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is assisting the States in conducting survey of villages, preparing project reports and in implementing photovoltaic demonstration programmes. Under the programme, other types of assistance include supply of solar photovoltaic modules/systems, deployment, training etc. Party of the cost is met by the Central Government. To encourage people for using solar energy, several devices

based on solar energy are being installed and information is being disseminated.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is incomplete and misleading. The hon. Minister has not replied to my question. I had stated that our country can become self-sufficient in electricity by using solar energy as the alternative source of energy and thus we can meet the shortage of electricity but the reply given by the hon. Minister is misleading. My second question is as to what steps have been taken to encourage people in this regard? He has stated that some devices based on solar energy are being installed. I want to know their details. My third question is about the assistance provided by the Central Government to the States in respect of supply of solar energy. He has replied that a part of the cost will be met by the Central Government but it is not clear whether this one part is an 'ana', or it is a part of one hundred or it is 99 per cent or hundred per cent. I want to know as to what does he mean by 'a part'?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, I have replied to the question in the best manner. I could.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Please read out the answer so that the people may know.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I just read it the street light has been supplied to 4354 villages in the country through Solar photovoltaic system and the work of establishing community light and T.V. systems in 535 villages has been taken up. 900 solar water pumping systems have also been supplied. In reply, it has also been mentioned as to how much work to Solar Energy has been executed in the States with the names of those States. Again in the part (b) and (c) it has been mentioned that efforts are being made for its encouragement. As I have told earlier in this House that the solar energy is the only biggest and most important source to meet the shortage of energy otherwise we would not be able to supply energy in adequate quantity to our villages through any other medium. The solar energy is available in this country in abundance by the grace of God God Sun is kindly to us and we should take advantage of it and should make optimum use of the same.

As structural cost of the Solar-energy is very high we cannot exploit it commercially at present. I can say with full confidence that only the solar energy can meet the needs of the people of this country. If we get the cooperation of the House and if we get higher cost, then we can achieve success in this field otherwise, there is no other method to do it.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in response to my second supplementary question, the hon'ble Minister has repeated which has already been written in the answer itself. He said that a part of the cost is met by the Government. I wanted to know the clear meaning of 'a part',

whether it is 25 per cent or 99 per cent or 100 per cent. He should tell it precisely.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I cannot teach mathematics to the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: But you should give a clear reply.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The meaning of one is 1/4th part i.e. 25 per cent. What else could it be?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Please teach mathematics.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: I want to know as to what amount is being spent on this item in the whole country and what is the contribution of the State Governments in it? How much amount has been spent in three year? Whether it was increased or it has remained the same? In the connection of Solar Energy you have rightly mentioned that the God Sun is merciful on us, I, therefore, wanted to know this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: An amount of only 500 crore rupees has been earmarked for non-conventional sources for the whole natural energy field for the entire Five Year Plan which is quite inadequate. We have spent even 25 crores rupees on Solar Energy till now. This is a reality and I myself admit it. The Government is making efforts to generate power based on Solar Energy and a proposed to set up a project of 30 MW in Jodhpur has been cleared. If the adequate amount becomes available, a project will be completed and thus we will gain experience in setting up projects based on Solar Energy.

I request the hon. Member with folded hands not to become angry as I agree with her on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is very afraid of your being angry.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: I am not angry

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, you should live happily.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Sir, you are aware of the fact that Rajasthan specially Seekar and Jhunjhunu of Shakhavati area are the most backward areas in the matter in so far as power is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: There should be some one to plead.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the hon. Minister give an assurance about according sanction for setting up a Solar Energy power station in Sikar and Jhunjhunu.

MR. SPEAKER: He also wants to know as to why it was not sanctioned till today?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If we are successful in commissioning a Solar Power Project in Rajasthan, then, I think we would be able to set up these solar power projects in Jhunjhunu and Sikar also.

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPUREDDY: Out of 4354 villages, Andhra Pradesh stands first having 1894 villages. Practically, 50 per cent of the total villages which have gone in for solar energy are located in Andhra Pradesh. Even in the region of making use of bio-gas,

Andhra Pradesh stands first amongst all other States.

In view of the fact that Andhra Pradesh is foremost in making use of this non-conventional energy, will the government think of having a regional office of this Department—there is a great enthusiasm in Andhra Pradesh to make use of it—at Hyderabad?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Non-Conventional Sources of Energy has its departments in the States. Every State has a department for non-conventional sources of energy. There is no need of a separate department to be started by the central Government, because there is full coordination with the States Governments. Every State has its own energy system and we want to cooperate with the State Government. If we start a parallel thing, there might be unnecessary duplication. It is not necessary.

Sick Industrial Units

*255. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number of small, medium and large scale industrial units in the country which are sick as on 30 September, 1988, State-wise?

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

STATEMENT

Statewise Data on Sick Industrial Units as at the end of June, 1987

(Source: Reserve Bank of India)

<i>Name of the State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>1987</i>	
	<i>No. of Non-SSI Sick Units</i>	<i>No. of SSI Sick Units</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Andhra Pradesh	66	14064
Assam	6	3542
Bihar	26	7870
Gujarat	115	5211
Haryana	41	1819
Himachal Pradesh	7	665
Jammu & Kashmir	—	2290
Karnataka	62	5105
Kerala	27	11805
Maharashtra	238	11457
Madhya Pradesh	30	11053
Orissa	10	7229
Punjab	30	1834
Rajasthan	36	8657
Tamilnadu	105	25146
Uttar Pradesh	67	16287
West Bengal	146	18129
Goa, Daman & Diu	16	1264

1	2	3
Nagaland	—	14
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	5
Arunachal Pradesh	—	22
Chandigarh	3	204
Delhi	19	2577
Manipur	—	932
Meghalaya	1	122
Mizoram	—	—
Pondicherry	4	366
Tripura	1	556
Sikkim	—	1
Total:	1057	158226

Note: The data on sick industrial units in the country is maintained by Reserve Bank of India. The number of Non-SSI units indicated above include the large & medium scale sick units and the bifurcation in this regard is not available from RBI. The latest available data is upto June 1987 only.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: In Maharashtra, the maximum number of big industries are closed; and there is a tendency of the employers to shift industries in the backward areas by taking advantage of the law and closing old units. In the last 4 years, 20,000 units are closed in this country. The Minister is not keeping the record; only the Reserve Bank is keeping it. You have given the number only upto June 1987. But as per my knowledge, it is 1.75 lakh industries in the country which are closed; and they are 10 per cent of the total industries in the country. It is a serious issue. The reasons are only 2 per cent labour and 70 per cent diversification of the fund. It is a fraud in the name of modernisation, but there is no

modernisation. They are transferring more profitable industries. It is a choice of the employer and they are going to the backward areas after taking 108 per cent concessions and closing the old units. It is a major fraud for creating black-money. How can the government afford to sleep by looking towards this? Crores and crores of rupees are being converted into black-money by these big industrialists and multinationals. Tatas' mills are closed and their profit went up by Rs. 2000 crores worth of assets. The money of the banks, government corporations and the private money are blocked in all these sick units. How many workers have lost their jobs. What is

their total amount of gratuity. The government has never given these figures.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): So far the number of sick units is 1.59 lakh and odd. The amount outstanding is Rs. 4220 crores. The percentage comes to 6.8.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: How many workers have lost their jobs?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: In 1986, the number of units closed permanently is 218; the number of workers affected is 25,683; in 1987, the number of units closed permanently is 173; the number of workers affected is 23,130; in 1988, from January to April, the number of units closed permanently is 32; the number of workers affected is 3786

DR. DATTA SAMANT: For sick industries, a Board has been appointed. I am bringing this to the notice of the House that all the good industries are going to the Board and getting a sick certificate and getting further loan from the Reconstruction Banks and violating the labour law. In Maharashtra, 300 industries got this sick certificate and they came to Delhi. Now, they say that they are out of the jurisdiction of the Labour Law and they are getting further loan.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it their journey from Bombay to Delhi that makes them sick?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: This Board is having powers which are not used. But if a big industry closes its unit, the Board can force them, Tatas and Birlas, to club it with the healthy unit. You club them for income-tax purposes. Why are you not forcing them, these big bosses, to club the losing unit with the healthy unit? Who is responsible for that? That is in the law and further loans to those industrialists should be stopped if the Board finds that they have done something wrong. We passed this law in 1985 but these

provisions are never used by the Board. Therefore I say that further loans to fraudulent industrialists should be stopped if the Board is satisfied and they should be forced to merge the sick units with the healthy ones. All concessions should be given only on this condition, and they should be forced to do so. This will ensure that no healthy unit is closed down. These are very good steps. Who is going to ensure these things?

Sir, you please protect my answer, because no answer is coming forth. I am not getting any reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I am protecting you, not your answer.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Maharashtra is number one in the number of sick units and they are sick because of Dr. Datta Samant. (Interruptions)

MR. DATTA SAMANT: What is this reply? Two per cent of the trouble may be due to labour, but 70 per cent of my mills are sick. Is it a reply (Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If the sickness is due to Dr. Datta Samant, why do you not take over Datta Samant? (Interruptions)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: If he is prepared to take over the management of all these sick units, I have no objection. (Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: They are not viable units.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Hon. Mr. Speaker Sir, Dr. Datta Samant is still interfering

ing even in my question, he should be stopped.

MR. SPEAKER: Habits die hard.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has stated in his reply that one lakh and 59 thousand industries are sick in the country while answering to the question of Dr. Datta Samant as to how many industries are sick in the country? There is a cement industry in Sawai Modhopur of Rajasthan and it is the oldest and biggest industry of Asia with a strength of 10 thousand labour working in 92 units. That unit became sick due to shifting its assets to other places because of Alok Jain and it is lying closed for the past one and half year. No payment has been made to its workers. Neither any benefits nor any facilities have been provided to them. The Department of Industry tried to run that unit by appointing its officer as Chairman but no funds were made available by the Government. Neither Government did it nor Banks or Government of Rajasthan did it while both the centre and the Rajasthan Governments have tried to run this industry. Will the hon. Minister make arrangements to get financial assistance from Banks and other Financial Institutions assisting sick units to revive, modernise and run this sick industry?

[English]

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I think this is about Jaipur Udyog Ltd. It is a sick unit. There is some litigation going on between the State Government and some private parties. This matter has been referred to BIFR and it is under the consideration of BIFR.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The number of sick and closed units is increasing day by day. The figure given is not the up to date figure. The up to date figure is more than one lakh and seventy thousand. A number of

these sick units have been closed down by this time. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have examined the reasons for sickness, why such a large number of small, large and medium units have become sick? Have the Government examined these aspect and what measures or steps do the Government propose to take to revive these sick industries?

There was a meeting with the MPs from West Bengal belonging to all political parties and some suggestions were put forward in that meeting. Government were to take some steps to revive the sick industries and to re-open the closed industries and of West Bengal where a large number of small and medium industries have become either sick or have been closed down because of the non-availability of raw material and other factors. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps his Ministry have taken to revive those sick industries and to re-open the closed industries?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, West Bengal is number two in regard to sick units. This is not the responsibility of the Central Government... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: This is not the responsibility of the State Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Please hear me. I am not running away. I will answer your questions.

For this purpose, BIFR is constituted... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: BIFR is doing nothing.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: The work is heavy. We have sanctioned another bench also for BIFR. They will review all these things and they will suggest the method of

revivability to the Government... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, the figures given by the hon. Minister are very alarming. The fate of several lakhs of workers who are employed in these industries will go to doom. My question is: Is it because these small units and medium units are not able to compete with the large industries? The same product is being produced in the small and cottage industries as well as the big industries, thereby the product of the small industries cannot compete with the product of the big industries. Sir, on paper there is protection to small scale industry in respect of certain products. It is only on paper, but not in practice because the multinationals and big industrialists are manufacturing those items in the name of some of their henchmen. Will the Government take all necessary steps to see that this practice is put an end and a real protection is given to the small scale industries so that they can survive, prosper, produce the goods and provide employment to vast millions of this country?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: We are carefully watching and monitoring all these things. It depends on the management and the person of the management. Some people are siphoning off the funds and showing the sickness. Shri B.B. Ramiah is the Managing Director of Andhra Sugars. You see, how they are managing their industry. For example, in your constituency, Chellapalli Sugars was closed after the decision of the BIFR and it was amalgamated with KCP. Now, it is running in profit.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: You must come to my protection Sir. He is not answering my question. About reservation of certain products, he ignored it.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: There is reser-

vation of certain products for small scale industries. We are strictly implementing it. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I am grateful to you for allowing me to put a question.

Sir, will you supply oxygen to our Industry Minister because he himself is sick?

In Maharashtra, Bengal and Tamil Nadu—these State are facing maximum crisis because of the sick industries. Sir, in September I started hunger strike in front of Shri Vengal Rao's chamber to re-open some industries in my State. The Minister assured me, 'you withdraw your hunger strike, I will visit your State and sit with your State Government and MPs. I will set up one monitoring committee to re-open closed industries'. Three months had passed. Nothing had been done. Will you instruct the Industry Minister to implement the assurance given to me? Otherwise, I will start another hunger strike in front of his chamber. (*Interruptions*) You protect me, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you like hunger for you and food for him?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: No food for him.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I am surprised to see that on this aspect the Congress MPs and CPM Mps are all one.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a common ground.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: The hon. Member wanted that Government of India should take over all the sick units in West Bengal. How is it possible? It is not possible... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, I have not

allowed you to intervene like this.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:
What about the assurances he gave to her?

MR. SPEAKER: This is something outside the House... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chowdhary and Miss Mamata are one today.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Today 1.70 lakh industries are sick and the Government all along is assuring the House that the matter is under consideration. The workers have been rendered jobless. They are dying for want of food and shelter.

MR. SPEAKER: Put the question.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: I am putting the question. May I know from the hon. Minister whether central subsidy given to the industrialists in Assam has been stopped from September, 1988? Is it a fact that because of this, more than 200 industries are on the verge of closure? What steps is the Minister going to take to extend the subsidy to the industries and thus protect the workers?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: The question is about sick industries. He is asking about the subsidy. I will answer that also. The subsidy

was stopped on 30th September. Now it is under consideration of the Government.

Loss of Production Due to Power Shortage

*258. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:**
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the loss of production during the year 1987-88 and upto end of September, 1988 on account of power shortage; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). Production is dependent on several factors like availability of raw material, demand for the product, Industrial relationship, management efficiency etc. Therefore, the loss in production on account of power shortage alone cannot be quantified. However, statements I & II showing the power supply position during 1987-88 and during April-September, 1988 are given below.

STATEMENT

*Loss of Production due to Power Shortage
Actual Power Supply Position April, 1987—March, 1988.*

*(Figs. in
MU net.)*

<i>Region/State/System</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Availability</i>	<i>Deficit</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>NORTHERN REGION</i>				
Chandigarh	424	423	1	0.2%
Delhi	5435	6332	103	1.6%
Haryana	7042	6106	936	13.3%
Himachal Pradesh	1094	1073	21	1.9%
Jammu & Kashmir	2316	2060	256	11.1%
Punjab Incl. NFF	12906	12058	848	6.6%
Rajasthan	8854	7885	969	10.9%
Uttar Pradesh	23820	19864	3956	16.6%
Total (N.R.)	62891	55801	7090	11.3%
<i>WESTERN REGION</i>				
Gujarat	18164	17419	745	4.1%
Madhya Pradesh	14047	13494	553	3.9%
Maharashtra	30432	28619	1813	6.0%
Goa	492	492	0	0.0%
Total (W.R.)	63135	60024	3111	4.9%
<i>SOUTHERN REGION</i>				
Andhra Pradesh	16636	14693	1943	11.7%

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	15185	10556	4629	30.5%
Kerala	6135	5196	939	15.3%
Tamil Nadu	17330	15482	1848	10.7%
Total (S.R.)	55286	45927	9359	16.9%
EASTERN REGION				
Bihar	5135	4179	956	18.6%
D.V.C.	7085	6484	601	8.5%
Orissa	6880	5683	1197	17.4%
West Bengal	8460	7859	601	7.1%
Total (E.R.)	27560	24205	3355	12.2%
<i>NORTH EASTERN REGION</i>	2121	2019	102	4.8%
<i>ALL INDIA</i>	210903	187976	23017	10.9%

STATEMENT II

Loss of Production Due to Power Shortage

Actual Power Supply Position April-September, 1988

April, 1988—September, 1988

(Fig. in Mu net.)

<i>Region/State/System</i>	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Availability</i>	<i>Shortage</i>	<i>%</i>
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Northern Region</i>				
Chandigarh	242	242	0	0.0%
Delhi	3738	3706	32	0.9%
Haryana	3390	3420	80	2.3%

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
Himachal Pradesh	537	537	0	0.0%
Jammu & Kashmir	1300	1082	218	16.8%
Punjab incl. NFF	7592	7477	115	1.5%
Rajasthan	4226	4117	109	2.6%
Uttar Pradesh	11790	10299	1491	12.6%
Total (N.R.)	32925	30880	2045	6.2%
<i>Western Region</i>				
Gujarat	8770	8635	135	1.5%
Madhya Pradesh	6745	6335	410	6.1%
Maharashtra	15240	14778	452	3.0%
Goa	258	258	0	0.0%
Total (W.R.)	31010	30016	997	3.2%
<i>Southern Region</i>				
Andhra Pradesh	8175	7035	1140	13.9%
Karnataka	7280	5108	2142	29.4%
Kerala	3150	2786	414	13.1%
Tamil Nadu	9265	8661	604	6.5%
Total (S.R.)	27870	23570	4300	15.4%
<i>Eastern Region</i>				
Bihar	2700	2419	281	10.4%
D.V.C.	3525	3213	312	8.9%
Orissa	3360	2823	537	16.0%

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	4410	4152	258	5.9%
Total (E.R.)	13995	12607	1388	9.9%
<i>North Eastern Region</i>	1181	1115	66	5.6%
<i>All India</i>	106984	98188	8796	8.2%

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: From the figures given by the hon. Minister it appears that in power shortage during 1987-88 and during April-September 1988 Orissa occupies the third place. Orissa is a backward State. Because of infrastructural deficiencies, it is a backward State. So, my question would be, what are the on-going projects in Orissa and what are the proposals for power projects pending with the Government of India for clearance.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Sir, to meet the power shortage in Orissa, the Cabinet has just taken a decision and the Talchar super thermal power station has been sanctioned 1,000 MW. This cost Rs. 1,500 crores. There is shortage of power in the country but the Government is trying its level best to increase the power production. Today, 56,000 MW capacity of power generation has taken place and the Government is trying to add 38,000 MW of power production in the Eighty Five Year Plan. The more the power production, the more the agricultural and industrial production will take place in the country. The Government is trying its best to provide maximum power to Orissa.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: It is a sort of statement.

[*English*]

This is no answer to my question. My

question is what are the on-going projects in Orissa and what are the proposals for power projects awaiting clearance from the Government of India. However, I forego my right for second supplementary. Now I add whether the States which are continuously, for the last 30 years, are lagging behind the national average—national average of per capita income and national average of infrastructure—would get a special priority so far as clearance of the power projects is concerned. The hon. Minister may enlighten me what are the on-going projects, what are the projects pending and whether the backward States will receive priority in clearance of the power projects.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, this question was not restricted only to Orissa. That is why special statement relating to Orissa has not been made. We were discussing in general. But I would supply the necessary information relating to Orissa about the on-going projects. Broadly, as far as Orissa is concerned, two major projects, one Talcher and another Ib, are being cleared and this will add substantially to the need of power for Orissa. But apart from these, as far as Orissa is concerned, it is essential that the State Electricity Board should improve its plant load factor. We are assisting the State Electricity Board also improving, for modernisation and upgradation, the State Electricity Board's performance so that they may be able to generate more power from their own State Electricity Board's projects. In addition, I may

also state that the private sector is willing to supply power to the State Electricity Board. That also be utilised. Thus, all measures should be taken to ensure that there is adequate power generated and supplied in Orissa.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, my other question is when will Ib and Talcher projects will be completed and whether the Government of India will consider the installation of a nuclear power station in Orissa to meet the power deficit.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, for nuclear power, he will have to address his question to the Department which deals with nuclear power projects. I will not be able to comment on that. But as far as Ib and Talchar are concerned, these two big super thermal power stations will take somewhere about five to six years to be completed.

SHRI S. M. GURADDI: Sir, is it not a fact that the Karnataka Government has sent so many proposals for generating power but you have not sanctioned them, you have not approved those proposals till now?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is not a fact.

Linking of Foreign Countries by ISD facility

*259. SHIR P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new satellities are proposed to be linked for the purpose of improving the augmentation of the existing capacity of communications in the country;

(b) the names and number of foreign countries with which India has direct dailling telephone facilities; and

(c) the names of the countries proposed to be linked with India by International Subscriber Dailling (ISD) facility during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHIR BIR BAHADUR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 176 foreign countries have been linked with India for ISD facility. Names of these countries are shown in Statement I below. List of countries with whom negotiations are under way for inclusion in the ISD network is shown in Statement II below. Provision of International Subscriber Dailling facility to these countries depends upon response from these countries.

STATEMENT I

List of Countries Available on ISD

<i>S.I No.</i>	<i>Country</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1.	Albania
2.	Algeria
3.	Andorra
4.	Angola
5.	Auguilla
6.	Antigua
7.	Argentina
8.	Aruba
9.	Ascension Island
10.	Australia
11.	Austria
12.	Azores
13.	Bahamas
14.	Bahrain
15.	Bangladesh
16.	Barbados
17.	Belgium
18.	Belize
19.	Benin
20.	Berumuda

1	2
21.	Bolivia
22.	Bostwana
23.	Brazil
24.	Brunei
25.	Bulgaria
26.	Burkina Fasso
27.	Burma
28.	Burundi
29.	Cameroon
30.	Canada
31.	Canary Islands
32.	Cayman Islands
33.	Central African Republic
34.	Chad Republic
35.	Chile
36.	Christmas Islands
37.	Colombia
38.	Congo People's Republic
39.	Cook Islands
40.	Costa Rica
41.	Cuba
42.	Cyprus
43.	Czechoslovakia
44.	Denmark
45.	Djibouti
46.	Dominican Island
47.	Deminican Republic
48.	Ecuador
49.	Egypt
50.	Ethiopia
51.	Falkland Islands
52.	Fiji
53.	Finalnd
54.	France
55.	Gabon
56.	Gambia
57.	Germany East GDR
58.	Germany West FRG
59.	Ghana
60.	Gibraltar
61.	Greece
62.	Grenada
63.	Guadeloupe
64.	Guam
65.	Guatemala
66.	Guyana

1	2
67.	Haiti
68.	Honduras
69.	Hong Kong
70.	Hungry
71.	Iceland
72.	Indonesia
73.	Iran
74.	Iraq
75.	Ireland
76.	Italy
77.	Ivery Coast
78.	Jamaica
79.	Japan
80.	Jordan
81.	Kenya
82.	Kiribati
83.	Kuwait
84.	Lebanon
85.	Lesotho
86.	Liberia
87.	Libya
88.	Luxembourg
89.	Macao
90.	Madeira
91.	Malagasy
92.	Malawi
93.	Malaysia
94.	Maldives
95.	Mali
96.	Malta
97.	Marshal Island
98.	Martinique
99.	Mauritius
100.	Mexico
101.	Micronesia
102.	Monaco
103.	Montserrat
104.	Morocco
105.	Mozambique
106.	Namiba
107.	Nauru
108.	Nepal
109.	Netherlands
110.	Netherlands Antilles
111.	Newzealand
112.	Nicaragua

1	2
113.	Niger
114.	Nigeria
115.	Norfolk Island
116.	Norway
117.	Oman
118.	Pakistan
119.	Palau
120.	Panama
121.	Papua New Guinea
122.	Paraguay
123.	Peru
124.	Phillipines
125.	Poland
126.	Portugal
127.	Puerto Rico
128.	Qatar
129.	Romania
130.	Rwanda
131.	Samoa West
132.	San Marino
133.	Saudi Arabia
134.	Senegal
135.	Seychelles
136.	Sierraleone
137.	Singapore
138.	Solomon Islands
139.	Somalia
140.	South Korea
141.	Spain
142.	Sri Lanka
143.	St. Christopher
144.	St. Lucia
145.	St. Vincent
146.	Sudan
147.	Surinam
148.	Swaziland
149.	Sweden
150.	Switzerland
151.	Syria
152.	Taiwan
153.	Tanzania
154.	Thailand
155.	Togolese Republic
156.	Tonga

1	2
157.	Trinidad and Tobago
158.	Tunisia
159.	Turkey
160.	U.A.E.
161.	U.S.S.R.
162.	Uganda
163.	United Kingdom
164.	United States
165.	Uruguay
166.	Vanuatu (New Habrides)
167.	Vinezuela.
168.	Virgin IS (B)
169.	Yemen Arab Republic
170.	Yugoslavia
171.	Zaire
172.	Zambia
173.	Zimbabwe

List of destinations (Separate Telecommunication entities.)

174.	Alaska
175.	Hawaii
176.	Vatican City.

STATEMENT II

List of Countries/Territories with whom negotiations are under way for inclusion in the ISD network

Sl. No.	Country
1	2
1.	Afganistan
2.	Cape Verde IS
3.	Carriacou
4.	China People's Republic
5.	Cocos-Keeling
6.	Comoros Fed. Rep.
7.	El Salvador
8.	Greenland
9.	Guantanamo Bay
10.	Guinea Rep. of

1	2
11.	Guinea Bissau Rep.
12.	Guiana-French
13.	Jhonston Island
14.	Kampuchea Dem. Rep.
15.	Korea North
16.	Lao (People's Dem. Rep)
17.	Mariana Island
18.	Mayotte Island
19.	Mauritania
20.	Mongolia Rep. of
21.	Niue Island
22.	Pitcarn Island
23.	St. Helena
24.	Somoa
25.	Saotome and Principle Island
26.	Faores Island
27.	Tokelau Island
28.	Tristan Da Cunha
29.	Turks Island
30.	Tuvalu
31.	Vietnam (Dem. Pep.)
32.	Virgin Island (USA) (St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas)
33.	Wake Island
34.	Wallis and Futuna
35.	Yemen (PDR) Aden.

SHRIP. M. SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, part (a) of my question has not been answered. I would again read out the question for the benefit of the hon. Minister. My question is:

"(a) whether new satellites are proposed to be linked for the purpose of improving the augmentation of the existing capacity of communications in the country;"

Sir, perhaps you might not have had the experience of dialling from and to Andaman, Lakshadweep Islands and some other far flung areas which are connected with satellite communication. We have now satellite links with these areas. From there if you dial just like a local call, you get connec-

tion immediately to othr parts of the country. Whereas if you dail from mainland to these far flung areas, you do not get the connection. What I wanted to know from the Minister is whether the Government is proposing to have new satellites in order to improve and augmen, the existing system. May I seek clarifications from the hon. Minister whether the Government is proposing to do that?

[*Translation*]

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: Sir, there are 68 Satellite Earth Stations in our country according to existing system. The hon. Member has asked about giving priority to Nicobar and other remote areas. Of course, we give priorities but at present there are 68 satellite Earth Stations and several other stations of low capacity are also being set up. I may tell the hon. Member that we are having satellite stations as per our requirements. We have also got assistance from Insat IC and our requirements will continue to be met in future also in accordance with our plans.

[*English*]

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether you are satisfied with the answer given by the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you satisfied?

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: No, Sir. My second supplementary is this. Sir, there are four satellite earth statons now being constructed in Lakshadweep. They are in Kilthan, Kalpeni, Agati and Androth. In the Isalnd Development Authority meeting, the Ministry officials had gone on record that the time-schedule to commission these Earth stations, that is, on 31-12-1988, will be strictly adhered to. That was repeated in the Steering Committing meeting again and again and now I have asked the queston about the progress of these Satellite Earth

Stations being constructed in the Islands. I was given an answer at these will be completed and commissioned in 1988-89. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister. They wanted us to construct the civil work in most of these places and the buildings have been completed. Whatever materials they wanted were given. We have also given the shipping transport facilities for transporting the installations materials. But they have not yet completed the installation work. I would like to know whether the time-schedule given to the hon. Prime Minister to commission these Satellite Earth Stations in Lakshadweep by 31-12-1988 will be strictly adhered to.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: Sir, sometimes there may be some shortcomings but I will try my best to get this work completed within the scheduled time.

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR: The hon. Minister has mentioned about providing satellite facility to Andaman, Nicobar and other remote areas. I want to know whether feasibility to provide satellite facility in the border areas has also been examined.

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: These arrangements are made for both border areas as well as other places.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Dankuni Coal Complex

*247. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheduled fixed for dankuni Coal Complex are being extended

from time to time;

(b) whether the cost of the total project has been sharply increasing as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(d) the steps being contemplated to complete the project immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) to (d). The Dankuni Coal Complex Project originally scheduled to be commissioned in March, 1985 is now expected to be commissioned early next year. The original cost estimate of the project was Rs 49.27 crores. The revised cost estimate assessed upto June, 1986 is about Rs. 118. crores. To ensure completion of the project by early next year, the following steps have been taken:-

- i) Close monitoring of the project at various levels;
- ii) Heavy Engineering Corporation, which is the turnkey contractor for the project, has strengthened its facilities for supervision of work at site.
- iii) multiple shifts have been introduced; and
- iv) manpower has been augmented.

Criteria for Films Shown on T.V.

*248. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of historical and relig-

ious feature films out of the total number of films shown on television during 1988 till date;

(b) whether Government have fixed any criteria in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of the procedure being followed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN- FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) The total num- ber of films telecast in the national network during 1988 (upto 20.1 1. 1988) is 123 in- cluding foreign feature films. However, it is not possible to strictly classify these films as historical, religious etc, as in many films these ingrediants are present in one form of the other.

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

Crisis in Tamil Film Industry

*251. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious crisis being faced by the Tamil Film Industry including video piracy; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to help the Tamil film industry to revive itself?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN- FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Re- ports have appeared in some sections of the Press about the alleged crisis faced by the Tamil film industry, According to these re- ports, the industry has presented a memo- randum to the Government of Tamil Nadu. The major demands included in the memo- randum are:

- tightening of laws relating to video films;
- Rs. 3 lakh grant/subsidy to all Tamil films;
- 50% tax exemption to small- budget Tamil films;
- 30% entertainment tax cut for films exhibited five years after the date of issue of the censor certificate and 50% cut for those exhibited after 10 years;
- five year moratorium on tax for newly constructed cinema halls;
- permission to charge 50 paise for A/C theatres and 25 paise for non-A/C theatres over and above the ticket rates;
- setting up of a film archives in the State
- reduction of tax on raw film from 14.3. per cent to 5 per cent
- declaration of film production and distribution as an industry;
- multi-fold increase in the royalty paid by Doordarshan to films and song and dance sequences etc.

Cinema, (excluding certification of films for public exhibition) is a State subject. Most of these demands are to be considered by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Government of India have been writing to all State Government/Union Terri- tory Administrations to tighten the admini- stration of the anti-piracy measures, and, provide such relief in entertainment tax as may be considered feasible. The rates for telecast of feature films for regional Doord-

arshan Kendras were revised w.e.f. 1.4.1988. Similarly the rates for telecast of song and dance sequences in the 'Chitrahaar' type of programmes in the National Net-work and from Regional Kendras were also revised w.e.f. 1.1.1988.

[*Translation*]

Completion of Sanjay Gandhi Power Project In Madhya Pradesh

*252. SHRI. MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when the work on the Sanjay Gandhi Power Project in Madhya Pradesh was taken up and the stipulated time by which it was to be completed;

(b) whether there is any obstacle in completion of this project; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remove it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). The Sanjay Gandhi thermal Power Project envisaging installation of two units of 210 MW each was sanctioned in July, 1980. Units I and II were originally envisaged to be commissioned during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. Work on the project was taken up in January, 1984.

The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board (M.P.E.B.) had placed a letter of intent on M/s. ABL for boiler supplies and on M/s. BHEL for the turbine. M/s. ABL stopped supplies for the boiler in October, 1986 and applied for liquidation in Bombay High Court, on account of financial constraints, thereby bringing the project activities to a virtual standstill. Factors such as delays in land acquisition and in finalisation of orders for various auxiliaries equipment/contracts for

civil works also adversely affected the project implementation schedule.

Following the initiatives taken by the Government of India for M/s. ABL's revival, the company have now agreed to supply about 7500 MT of boiler material for the project during 1988-89. The MPEB have advised M/s. BHEL to go ahead with manufacture of the TG equipment and auxiliaries. Keeping in view the manufacturing programme and the despatch schedule of the boilers and TG equipments, Unit-I is expected to be commissioned in September, 1991 and Unit-II in March, 1992.

[*English*]

Import of Gas Turbines by Damodar Valley Corporation

*256. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) has been permitted to import gas turbines from some American firms for its power generation station at Maithon, Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the cost of import so permitted;

(c) whether the DVC is unable to raise the capacity utilisation at Maithon and the power generation rate is also fastly declining; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and the remedial steps taken or contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). The Damodar Valley Corporation had entered into an agreement with

M/s. General Electric, USA on 7.4.1987 for supply and erection of 3 x 30 MW Gas Turbine Units, for being installed at Maithon, at a cost of US \$ 27,024,329 plus Rs. 57,196,697. The foreign exchange component of the cost is being funded by a loan from EXIM Bank, USA. The units are under construction and are likely to be commissioned by February-March, 1989.

(c) No, Sir. The generation of power at Maithon Hydel Power Station of Damodar Valley Corporation, with three units of 20 MW each, has been normal and depends on the release of water from the reservoir.

(d) Does not arise.

Power Generation at Korba Super Thermal Power Station

*257. DR. V. VENKATESH:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation is facing crisis in the matter of selling power generated at its Korba Super Thermal Power Station;

(b) whether, as a result thereof, the National Thermal Power Corporation has to scale down the generation programme at the plant;

(c) the reasons for which this situation has arisen; and

(d) the steps proposed to remedy the situation?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The gross generation from the Korba Super Thermal Power Station during the period April to October, 1988 was 4180 million units against the target of 3727 million units. The Station has occasionally backed down, on account of the grid requirements during the off peak hours. Efforts are made to utilize the available off peak power through export to the neighbouring Regions.

Memorandum of Understanding between Union Carbide India Ltd. and Oswal Agro Mills Ltd

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

(a) whether Government have enquired into the terms contained in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Union Carbide India Ltd. and the Oswal Agro Mills regarding the sale of CHEMCO at Chembur, Bombay?

(b) if so, the principal terms of MOU: and

(c) the steps taken to protect the interest of the existing employees?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Union Carbide India Ltd. have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Oswal Agro Mills Ltd. for the sale of their Chembur Unit. The broad features of MOU are as follows:-

- 1) A sum of Rs 58.5 crores will be paid towards the sale.
- 2) M/s. Oswal Agro Mills will absorb without interruption in service all the employees of the Undertaking on terms not less favourable than those which they currently enjoy and assume full responsibility for all employees benefits.
- 3) Prior to commencement of plant

operations steps will be taken to ensure adequacy and integrity of safety systems for the operation of plant.

The proposed transaction is subject to various statutory and other necessary approvals. While according approval interests of the employees as well as other relevant interests will be kept in view.

Decline In Oil Production at Bombay High North

*261. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil production by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Bombay High North Oilfield has declined recently:

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken to check this trend and the results thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The production of crude oil from Bombay High North field during the last four years was as under:-

	<i>(Million tonnes)</i>
1984-85	5.85
1985-86	6.16
1986-87	5.93
1987-88	5.92

Annual production levels are decided keeping in view the reservoir conditions and related factors.

(c) As per the latest suggestions made ONGC's Institute of Reservoir Studies, action has already been taken to close high GOR and high water-cut wells. Besides this, full fledged water injection earlier envisaged in 1989, has also been advanced by one year i.e. to July, 1988.

ONGC's Contracts for Manufacture of Chemicals

*262. SHRI S. M. GURADDI :
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :

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

(a). whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has signed two contracts for providing technological know-how for the manufacture of two chemicals to the indigenous industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent this will reduce the imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). ONGC has entered into preliminary agreement with 16 indigenous manufacturers for giving them laboratory know-how for pilot scale development of two chemicals viz. Ferrochrome Ligno Sulphonate (FCLS) and Resinated Lignite (IDEX).

(c) This agreement is only for pilot scale development of the two chemicals. The actual reduction of imports would be known only after commercial production starts.

Polyurethane Staple fibre plant, Bongalgaon

*263. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL

GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to solve the infrastructure problems confronting the polyurethane Staple Fibre Plant, Bongaigaon, approved in August, 1984; and

(b) the cost overrun of this plant over the originally estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) There are no infrastructural problems in the Staple Fibre Plant at Bongaigaon.

(b) In August 1972 BRPL's proposal to set up a polyester fibre plant with a capacity of 30,000 TPA and 10,550 TPA of ortho-xylene at a total cost of Rs. 66.20 crores was approved. The present estimated cost of the polyester fibre plant is about Rs. 162.60 crores.

Alliance Between Reliance Industries and Larsen & Toubro

*264. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news-item captioned "Reliance-LT alliance complete" appearing in the 'Times of India' dated 9 October, 1988;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon;

(c) whether this 'alliance' is permissible under the MRTP Act or such other laws; and

(d) if not, what action is contemplated in this regard?

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

(b) to (d). The term 'alliance' used in the newspaper report referred to in the Question is vague. Two of the Directors of M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd. have been appointed on October 11, 1988 as additional Directors on the Board of Directors of M/s. Larsen & Toubro Ltd. The co-option of additional Directors by the Board does not, ipso-facto, require approval of the Central Government. No application has been received by the Central Government from M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd for take-over of M/s. Larsen & Toubro Ltd. under Section 23(4) of MRTP Act, 1969. The Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Ltd, the lead financial institution of Reliance Industries Ltd, have also intimated that they are not aware of any direct investment in the shares of M/s. Larsen & Toubro Ltd, by M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd.

[*Translation*]

Production of Crude Oil

*265. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA :

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

(a) whether the experts in oil industry have recently made a suggestion that production of crude oil by indigenous methods can prove economical to the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any action plan has been chalked out by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a)

Government have not received any such suggestion.

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

[English]

Investigation by Chief Controller of Explosives

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

(a) whether the Chief Controller of Explosives has carried out any investigation as to whether the explosive manufacturers have despatched huge quantities of fire-works and crackers to licencees much in excess of the prescribed limit during the last 12 months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). Upon investigation into this matter by Chief Controller of Explosives, it was found at Sivakasi that during the last 12 months despatch of fire-works and crackers to licencees has not been in excess of the prescribed limits, at any one time. However, as permissible under the rules, the manufacturers despatch a number of consignments (each within the licensed capacity) to a licensee over a period.

Opening of Post Offices During 1988-89

2325. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new post offices opened in 1988-89 so far, State-wise;

(b) the names of those States which are still lagging behind in this facility;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to open more post offices in those States; and

(d) when this minimum facility will be provided to each corner of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(a) State/Union Territories where the average area served by a post offices is significantly higher than the national average of 1 post office for an area of about 23 sq. kms. are as follows:

(c) Arunachal Pradesh , Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

There are proposals to open new post offices in the States Union Territories mentioned above to the following extent.

Arunachal Pradesh	32
Jammu & Kashmir	77
Meghalaya	31
Mizoram	26
Sikkim	27
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17

(d). A nation-wise postal service is already in existence since all habitations, urban and rural, are linked to the postal network.

Effect of Losses in State Electricity Boards on Rural Electrification and Production in Industries

2326. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme of rural electrification and energisation of pumps for irrigation and the production in the electrical industries has been adversely affected due to the heavy losses suffered by the State Electricity Boards; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bridge the gap in the targets during the remaining period of the current Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) Losses incurred by the State Electricity Boards have an adverse effect on their capacity to generate internal resources to finance various schemes. During the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, however, the targets of rural electrification programme, including energisation of pumps for irrigation, have been exceeded.

(b) The targets set for the remaining period of the Seventh Plan for rural electrification are expected to be achieved.

Raw Material for Manufacturing Synthetic Fibre

2327. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of raw material being used for manufacturing synthetic fibre;

(b) the names of the units producing such raw materials and the quantity being produced in the country;

(c) whether the raw material for manufacturing synthetic fibre is being imported, if so, the quantity imported annually; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the production of the raw material in the country to reduce its import and also to check the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) The main raw materials used for the manufacture of various synthetic fibres are :-

<i>Synthetic fibre</i>	<i>Raw Material (s)</i>
Polyester Staple fibre, polyester filament yarn.	DMT/PTA and MEG
Nylon filament yarn	Caprolactam
Acrylic fibre	Acrylonitrile

(b) The names and production capacities of the existing raw materials manufac-

turing units are as follows:-

<i>Name of the unit</i>		<i>Production capacity (Tonnes/annum)</i>
DMT	IPCL	30,000
	BRPL	45,000
	Bombay Dying	60,000
PTA	Reliance Industries Ltd.	100,000
MEG	IPCL	15,000
	NOCIL	10,000
Caprolac-GSFC tam		20,000
Acryloni-IPCL trile		24,000

(c) At present the estimated annual import of these raw materials is as follows:

DMT/PTA	40,000 MT
MEG	85,000 MT
Caprolactam	50,000 MT
Acrylonitrile	Marginal.

(d) Additional capacities for the manufacture of the raw materials have been approved and are in the process of being established.

Paris Convention

2328. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had sought the views of various Chambers/Organisations in 1985 on the question of India joining the Paris Convention;

(b) if so, the views expressed by the various Chambers on the subject; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Ministry has called for the views of various Chambers/Organisations in 1985-86 on India joining the Paris Convention. There were different views expressed by them and they stressed that all the implications must be studied in depth before a final decision is taken in the matter. FICCI had suggested in May, 1986, that India should not sign the Paris Convention at the present juncture, ASSOCHAM, who had in February, 1986 expressed certain views regarding India joining the Paris Convention, has now stated

that ASSOCHAM has undergone a major restructuring in 1987 and that the Managing Committee of the restructured ASSOCHAM has had no opportunity to review the contents of the earlier note. No decision has been taken in this regard.

Functioning of NPCC in Andhra Pradesh

2329. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy guidelines have been laid down for the functioning of the National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC);

(b) the details of work done by the NPCC in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether a majority of such works have been cornered by large construction companies in the form of subcontracts and the same companies get recurring works from the NPCC; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated to bring about a more open form of work allotment to encourage small entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) The functioning of the National Projects Construction Corporation (NPCC) is regulated by the guidelines and provisions incorporated in its memorandum and Articles of Association and general guidelines issued by the Government from time to time for Public Enterprises.

(b) The value of work done by National Projects Construction Corporation in Andhra Pradesh during the last 3 years for 1985-86 to 1987-88 amounts to Rs. 18.12

crores, Rs. 11.10 crores and Rs. 11.56 crores respectively.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. National Projects Construction Corporation, as a policy, encourages small entrepreneurs.

Development in Renewable and Decentralised Energy Technology

2330. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has evinced interest in the development in India in renewable and decentralised form of energy technologies;

(b) if so, the details of the projects on which Soviet Union is showing their keen interest;

(c) whether the Soviet Team or Indian Team have visited the respective countries to identify such projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. As a result of discussion held during the visit of the Soviet Science & Technology delegation to India last year, a Protocol was signed between India (Deptt. of Non-Conventional Energy Sources) and Soviet side (Institute of High Temperatures of the Soviet Academy of Sciences) for implementing a programme of Scientific cooperation. This included joint feasibility studies on retrofitting Magneto Hydro Dynamics (MHD) power systems in the existing power plants in India, exchange of information in advanced energy technologies relating to solar energy, biomass conversion & super conducting material, new and efficient ways of coal utilisation through gasification synthetic fuel production and exchange of visits of scientific personnel.

At the invitation of the USSR Academy of Science, an Indian delegation led by the Secretary, Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources visited USSR from 8-13 October, 1988 for further discussions on cooperation in research and development work in the field of MHD systems of power generation and other areas of new and renewable sources of energy. On the conclusion of the visit, a Protocol was signed for continuing the existing cooperation between the two countries in the field of Magneto Hydro Dynamics MHD and further expanding the area to applications of MHD for geological prospecting and other applications of certain components in Metallurgy. The Protocol also includes development of direct coal fired combustors/gasifiers, fluidized-bed gasifiers for gasifying different quality coals and development of pulses MHD generator and high temperature air preheaters for application in steel plants for conservation of cooking coals. Among the new areas in which the two countries have agreed to explore possibilities of cooperation is development of hydrogen as a fuel particularly for transport sector, development of electron beam systems and catalysts for pollution control and photovoltaics R & D with particular attention to special semi-conducting materials.

Introduction of Integrated Energy Pricing System

2331. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to introduce an integrated energy pricing system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which it will be beneficial to the consumers and Government; and

(d) the expected requirement of power

to meet the demand in future?

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

(a) Government is not considering any such proposal at this stage.

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

(d) As per the Thirteenth Electric Power Survey of India, the expected requirement of Power in 1994-95 is 384.8 billion units.

Quality Testing of Cement

2332. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of cement has increased by establishing more cement plants in the country but the quality has been reduced;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints in this respect, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any laboratory test is conducted before the product is sent in the market;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to make necessary arrangements to test from time to time the quality of cement and its strength?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). It is a fact that there has been a steady increase in the production of cement owing to commissioning of new cement plants and modernisation/expansion of some of the

existing ones. However, there is no general complaint that with the increase in the production of cement by establishment of more cement plants in the country, the quality has been reduced. The Bureau of Indian Standards who have a prescribed procedure for investigation of complaints of materials carrying standard mark have also reported that complaints received by them in this item are very few.

(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, Standard Mark of the Bureau of Indian Standards for cement become 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 licences from BIS to use the standard mark of the Bureau on cement before marketing the product. The Bureau of Indian Standards, who have its net work of regional and branch offices spread over the country, take suitable action against the cement manufacturers who fail to meet the BIS Standard.

(e). Does not arise

Pending Applications for Telephone Connection In Orissa

2333. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for telephone connections under different categories in Orissa as on 21st March, 1988, district-wise;

(b) the number of telephone connections likely to be provided during this year category-wise ; and

(c) by when all the pending applications are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The requisite information is given in the Statement below:

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

Category wise Waiting list of Telephone in Different Districts of Orissa

Sl.No.	Name of the District.	OYT	Waiting List as on 31.3.1988 Under		
			Non-OYT Special	Non-OYT General	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Balasore	4	13	115	132
2.	Balangir	1	23	4	28
3.	Cuttack	137	455	1931	2523
4.	Dhenkanal	—	—	10	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Ganjam	5	54	438	497
6.	Kalahandi	—	—	—	—
7.	Keonjhar	—	—	27	27
8.	Koraput	4	1	147	152
9.	Mayurbhanja	1	—	120	121
10.	Phulbani	—	—	2	2
11.	Puri	419	505	1629	2553
12.	Sambalpur	—	—	143	143
13.	Sundargarh	8	7	209	224

Survey of School T.V. Programmes

2334. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted a survey on beneficiaries of school programmes telecast for the benefit of school children;

(b) if so, the number of schools benefiting from telecast, State-wise; and

(c) the opinion and suggestions received from schools and experts regarding school programmes on T.V.?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.
A study conducted by an outside research
agency, commissioned by Doordarshan, in
the sampled TV Schools of Uttar Pradesh
and Gujarat reveals that there is some im-

provement in the attendance level of school children. TV has generated interest among students for watching Educational TV(ETV) programmes. Despite difficulty in the comprehension, majority of the students termed the ETV programmes interesting. The teachers found the subjects/topics of ETV programmes useful. However, many opined that fewer ETV programmes had relevance to the local environment, of primary school children.

The exact number of schools benefiting with the ETV programmes is not known as the installation and maintenance of the TV sets in schools is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

Rise in Price of Paper

2335. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the steep rise in prices of mill "A and "B"

grade papers;

(b) whether prices have escalated several times since 1950 and if so, the details of prices as in 1950, 1960, 1970, 1987;

(c) whether three major paper mills have raised prices four times since 1 October, 1987; and

(d) whether this rise in prices has adversely affected the publishing trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). In line with the general price trend in the country, and on account of increase in the cost of inputs, etc., the prices of paper have also increased from time to time. The index numbers of wholesale prices in India for paper and paper products (base 1970-71 =100) for the relevant years is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Index</i>
1950	72.0
1960	81.8
1970	99.1
1980	258.9
1987	400.7

Some of the paper mills have reportedly revised their ex-mill prices of different varieties of paper and paper board more than

once during the year 1988.

(d) It has been brought to the notice of Government that the book publishing industry is facing some difficulties on account of the rise in prices of paper. Steps have been taken by the Government to increase the production of paper and paper board in the country, as a result of which the production has gone up substantially, leading to easy availability in the market.

Performance of Thermal power Station at Chandrapur (Bihar)

2336. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Damodar Valley Corporation has set up a one-man Committee to inquire into the deteriorating performance of its biggest thermal power station at Chandrapur in Bihar;

(b) the total fall in the Plant Load Factor (PLF) ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to overhaul the unit and tune up its working in the light of the above Inquiry Committee Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Plant Load Factor (PLF) of the Chandrapur Thermal Power Station during the last three years was as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Annual Plant Load Factor Achieved (%)</i>
1985-86	47.08
1986-87	40.70
1987-88	39.56

(c) the Chandrapura Units 4,5 and 6 are being overhauled, in a phased manner, in association with the suppliers, M/s. Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL) and M/s. ACC Babcock Ltd. (ABL), to improve the performance of the Station.

Opening of Long Distance Public Call Offices on R & G Terms in Himachal Pradesh

2337. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some long distance Public Call Offices opened on Rent and Guarantee terms in Himachal Pradesh have since been converted into local Public Call Offices and the R & G terms waived on account of the opening of the telephone exchanges at or

near these Public Call Offices;

(b) if so, the details of such Public Call Offices converted during the preceding five years and the current financial year, year-wise, district-wise, in Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) whether any more long distance public telephones are also likely to be converted into local public Call Offices during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan, consequent upon the opening of the sanctioned exchanges and if so, the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The information is given in the Statement below:-

STATEMENT

(b) Public Call Offices converted into Local Public Call Offices during last 5 years.

District Hamirpur

1.	Bhareri	1984-85
2.	Bhiandi	1986-87
3.	Busaran	1987-88
4.	Mair	1987-88
5.	Padlandhar	1988-89
6.	Awaha Devi	1988-89

District Kangra

1.	Salol	1985-86
2.	Nichari	1987-88
3.	Badra	1988-89

District Mandi

- | | | |
|----|---------|---------|
| 1. | Kotli | 1985-86 |
| 2. | Pathat | 1985-86 |
| 3. | Jachh | 1987-88 |
| 4. | Janjeli | " |
| 5. | Drubbal | " |
| 6. | Langna | " |
| 7. | Makriri | " |
| 8. | Gumma | " |

District Shimla

- | | | |
|----|---------|---------|
| 1. | Mashnoo | 1987-88 |
|----|---------|---------|

(c) Details of Long Distance Public tele-
phones likely to be converted into local

Public Call Offices during the remaining
years of the Seventh Plan.

District of Hamirpur

- | | | |
|----|---------|--|
| 1. | Kashmir | |
|----|---------|--|

District Chamba

- | | | |
|----|----------|---------|
| 1. | Chaputra | 2 Kihar |
|----|----------|---------|

District Mandi

- | | | |
|----|--------|---------|
| 1. | Kamand | 2. Seoh |
|----|--------|---------|

District Kullu

- | | | |
|----|------------|--|
| 1. | Jagat Sukh | |
|----|------------|--|

Drilling Operation by ONGC in Daksharamam, Andhra Pradesh

2338. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the
details of the drilling operations made by the

Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC)
near Daksharamam in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-
RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Drill-
ing of Draksharama-1 exploratory test well

situated at about 4 Km. South-west of village Draksharama in the East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh, was undertaken by ONGC with the prime objective of exploring hydrocarbon prospects of Mesozoic sediments. On the basis of the tests carried out, the well was declared dry and abandoned and the rig was released to next location in June 1986.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of Oil Refinery in Sagar,
Madhya Pradesh**

2339. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) the names of places where oil refineries have been set up during the last three years;

(b) whether a survey has been conducted for opening a refinery in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the refinery is likely to be set up in Sagar district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) No refinery has been set up during the last three years.

(b) to (d). At present there is no proposal to set up a new refinery in Sagar District of Madhya Pradesh. However, a working Group constituted for formulation of Eighth Plan would make appropriate recommendation for creation of new refining capacity, if any, and location thereof will be decided accordingly.

[*English*]

**Application of Section 630 of the
Companies Act**

2340. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to the reply given on 10th May, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 10313 regarding application of Section 630 of the companies Act and state:

a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d). While some information has been received in view of the legal opinion regarding the scope of section 630 of the Companies Act, fuller information is being collected from the Registrars of Companies, Bombay and Delhi.

**Prices of Polyester Staple Fibre and
Polyester Filament Yarn**

2341. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the manufacturers of polyester staple fibre and polyester filament yarn to roll back the prices to a reasonable level;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The manufacturers have contended that the present levels of polyester staple fibre and polyester filament yarn prices have resulted from sharp increase in cost of certain inputs. BICP has been asked to carry out a quick study in this regard.

**Energisation of Pump Sets by
Rural Electrification Corporation In
Maharashtra**

2343. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pump sets energised so far in each district of Maharashtra by the Rural Electrification Corporation during the last three years;

(b) the number of pumps proposed to be set up in each district of Maharashtra during the Seventh Plan and how far the target has been achieved;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard in each district of

Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) A statement indicating districtwise number of pumpsets energised in Maharashtra both under State Plan and under schemes financed by Rural electrification Corporation during 1985-86 to 1987-88 is given below.

(b) Seventh Five Year Plan targets have been fixed by the Planning Commission for Maharashtra state as a whole. The Seventh Plan envisages energisation of 2, 93,000 pumpsets in Maharashtra against which about 3.4. lakhs pumpsets have been energised from 1.4. 85 to 30. 9.88.

(c) and (d). No survey has been conducted by Rural Electrification Corporation in this regard.

STATEMENT

*Total Progress of Pumpsets Energisation During 1985-86 to 1987-88 (3 years) In
Maharashtra State*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Total No. of pumpsets energised during last 3 years.</i>
1	2	3
1.	Gr. Bombay	—
2.	Thane	1908
3.	Raigad	852
4.	Ratnagiri	1236
5.	Sindhudurg	1423
6.	Nasik	23277

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
7.	Dhule	13115
8.	Jaigaon	15040
9.	Ahmednagar	40039
10.	Pune	16629
11.	Satara	8058
12.	Sangli	12097
13.	Solapur	31178
14.	Kolhapur	6838
15.	Aurangabad	18298
16.	Jalana	10257
17.	Parbhani	10503
18.	Bhir	13660
19.	Nanded	9538
20.	Osmanabad	8777
21.	Latur	8529
22.	Buldhana	11342
23.	Akola	7672
24.	Amaravati	9680
25.	Yavatmal	5524
26.	Wardha	5388
27.	Nagpur	7870
28.	Bhandara	3859
29.	Chandrapur	1520
30.	Gadchiroli	334
<i>Total</i>		<i>3,04,451</i>

Linking of Districts with Calcutta by Microwave System

2344. SHRI PALAS BARMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in West Bengal not yet Linked with Calcutta by Microwave system;

(b) whether an Ultra-High Frequency Microwave system was recently shifted from Balurghat after commissioning;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether there is any plan to re-establish the same is at Balurghat in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Three districts have not yet been connected by Microwave system.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) does not arise.

(d) Malda-Balurghat UHF scheme is under execution and is scheduled for commissioning by March, 1990.

TV Reception in Konkan Region of Maharashtra

2345. PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been consistent complaints from the television viewers from Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra about the hazy reception of television programmes;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to redress

the grievances of these TV viewers; and

(c) by which time TV reception will be normalised in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) Complaints about the hazy reception of TV programmes in parts of this area have been received from time to time.

(b) and (c). A low power TV transmitter is at present functioning at Ratnagiri. The coverage of the transmitter is somewhat limited due to local terrain conditions. The High Power TV transmitter at Panaji provides service to a substantial part of Sindhudurg district. However, certain areas remain uncovered due to intervening distance and terrain conditions. Provision of TV service to uncovered parts of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts as also other similarly placed areas of the country would depend upon availability of resources in future plans of TV expansion.

Postal Delivery Vans in Goa

2346. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of postal delivery vans available to the Goa Postal Division;

(b) whether these vans are absolutely inadequate for the quantum of mail presently being handled there;

(c) whether any demand for more vans has been placed by Goa Division; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Five postal delivery vans are available to the Goa Postal Division.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d). Does not arise.

I.L.T Exchanges in Kerala

2347. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for new connections and group dialling traffic is growing fast in Attingal, Varkala and Nadumangad exchanges in Kerala;

(b) whether Government have received any request to allot 2048 Port ILT exchanges for Attingal, Varkala and Nedumangad in Trivandrum Secondary Switching area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The capacity of Attingal and Varkala exchanges proposed to be suitably expanded during the current year. The demands for electronic exchanges has been noted. Allotment will be made on availability of equipment.

Registration of Producers of Detergent washing Powder under MRTP Act

2348. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of large producers of detergent washing powders in the country and their respective production;

(b) whether any show cause notice has been issued to any of them for their non-registration as dominant industry under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not registering them under the said Act as yet in view of their huge production and turnover?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a). A Statement showing the names of large producers of detergent washing powders and their respective production in 1987 as per information with the Directorate General of Technical development is given below. Besides, as per information furnished by M/s. Nirma Chemicals Works Pvt. Ltd., which is not borne on the register of the Directorate General of Technical Development the company produced 80,050 tonnes of synthetic detergent during 1987.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Relevant data are being collected with a view to examining whether any manufacturer of synthetic detergents is registrable as per the provisions of section 20(b) read with section 2 (d) of the MRTP Act, 1969.

STATEMENT*Names of large producers of detergent washing powders and their production in 1987.*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Total production in 1987(MT)</i>
1.	M/s. Detergents India Ltd.	1938
2.	M/s. Godrej Soaps Pvt. Ltd.	14018
3.	M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. Jammu	43204
4.	—do— Bombay	18233
5.	—do— Calcutta	18604
6.	—do— Chindwara	28380
7.	M/s. Karnataka Soaps & Detergents Ltd.	2603
8.	M/s. Kerala Detergent & Chem. Ltd.	942
9.	M/s. Kusum Products Ltd.	2218
10.	M/s. Shaw Wallace & co. Ltd. 4782	
11.	M/s. Stephen Chemicals Ltd.	18631
12.	M/s. Swadeshi Detergent	4923
13.	M/s. Swastick Gears Ltd., Fatehpur	3692
14.	M/s. Swastick Household & industrial products Ltd, Thane	377
15.	M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. Santhal Parganas	1874
16.	M/s. Union Home Products Pvt. Ltd.	5888
17.	M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd, Bombay	8355
18.	M/s. Whitco Ltd. Vadodara.	457
19.	M/s. Daichi Karkaria, Hyderabad	Nil
TOTAL		179119

Exploration of Oil

2349. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made to increase exploration of oil in view of the expected depletion of Bombay High before 2000 A.D.,

(b) whether it is fact that no significant oil find has been registered since Bombay High; and

(c) the amount spend by the ONGC so far on oil exploration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) In order to increase reserve accretion, oil companies have increased their geoscientific survey and exploratory drilling efforts in prospective sedimentary basins.

(b) No, Sir. The balance recoverable reserves of crude oil in the country which were about 144 million tonnes in the beginning of 1975 have gone upto 638 million tonnes in the beginning of 1988.

(c) Upto the end of March, 1988 ONGC have incurred a cumulative expenditure of Rs 3506.51 crores, including depreciation on exploration.

Petrol Pumps in Kerala

2350. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-

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

(a) the number of petrol pumps opened in Kerala during 1988-89, so far;

(b) the number of petrol pumps with locations proposed to be opened this year; and

(c) the percentage of licences issued in Kerala to handicapped, Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and other reserved categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) During 1988-89, the oil industry has so far commissioned five retail outlet (M/s HSD) dealerships in Kerala;

(b) while Letters of Intent have so far been issued, pertaining to the Annual Retail Marketing Plans upto 1987-88, by the oil companies for setting up of retail outlet dealerships at 21 location in Kerala, the names of which are mentioned in the Statement below, it is not possible to indicate the exact date by which these dealerships will be commissioned, in view of the various steps involved;

(c) Out of the above, 47.7% of the retail outlets have been allotted to candidates belonging to 'SC' category, 14.3% to the 'Physically Handicapped' category and 4.8% to the 'Defence' category.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>District</i>
1	2	3
1.	Kanhangad	Cannanore
2.	Vadasarikara	Pathanamthitta

1	2	3
3.	Agali	Palghat
4.	Kottanad	Palghat
5.	Pangode	Trivandrum
6.	Elathur	Calicut
7.	Sultan Battery	Wynad
8.	Calicut	Calicut
9.	M G Road	Ernakulam
10.	Kidangoor	Kottayam
11.	Chowghat	Trichur
12.	Vendiperiyar	Idukki
13.	Kadakkavur	Trivandrum
14.	Koovapadam	Cochin
15.	Thaliprambu	Cannanore
16.	Allathur	Calicut
17.	Panur	Cannanore
18.	Moothakunnam	Ernakulam
19.	Allore	Trichur
20.	Changarmkulam	Trichur
21.	Meenangudi	Wynad

Technology upgradation schemes for capital goods industry

2351. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had formulated technology upgradation schemes allowing some capital goods industries to import the latest machinery at concessional rate of tariff;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government have introduced a Technology Upgradation Scheme for selected capital goods industries to be operated by Financial Institutions to induct latest technology. Under the scheme import of 120 items of capital equipment required for manufacture of specified power generation equipment, machine tools, ferrous castings, steel forging equipments, selected items of industrial machinery, have been allowed at a concessional import duty of 35% ad-valorem. During 1987-88 (July-June), a total assistance of Rs. 22 crores was sanctioned by IDBI under the scheme.

Criteria for registration of Small scale Industries with P.S.I.D.C

2352. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) the details of criteria for registration of small scale industries with Punjab Small Industries Development Corporation; and

(b) the details of facilities being provided by the Corporation to the industries registered with it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) PSIDC stands for Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation. No State/Central level Corporation known as Punjab Small Industries Development Corporation exists in the State of Punjab. However, the small

scale industries are assisted by Punjab State Small Industries and Export Corporation. The Punjab State Small Scale Industries and Export Corporation registers small scale industrial undertakings already registered with the State Directorate of Industries for a limited purpose of distribution of scarce raw materials like iron and steel. This registration is done on the basis of capacity assessment certificates issued by the Directorate of Industries.

(b) The Corporation provides the following facilities to the units registered with the State Directorate of Industries;

- Plots/Sheds in various industrial focal points.
- Procurement and distribution of iron and steel and other scarce raw materials like brass scrap etc.
- It runs training centres for carpet weaving.
- It runs chains of emporia to provide sales outlets to the products of Small Scale Units of Punjab.
- Under its marketing assistance, it procures orders for SSI units for marketing of their goods, including exports. The Corporation also runs Punjab Trade Centre at Ludhiana to provide a display window for the products of SSI units in Punjab.
- Participates in National Trade Fairs to promote exports from Punjab.

Reduction in customs duty on Pyrzinamide and Chloramphenicol

2353. SHRI KESHAORAO PAROHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any representation for reduction of customs duty at par being allowed on intermediates used in manufacture of Pyrazinamide and Chloramphenicol; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard.?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). As per available information, representations were received in recent months in the case of Pyrazinamide only, on which appropriate comments were communicated to the concerned Deptt. in the Government.

Import of Potassium Penicillin V first Crystal

2354. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMGR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had recommended for issue of any licence for import of Pot Penicillin V First Crystal in 1986 and 1987 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ; ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) During the years 1986 and 1987 only one company namely , M/s. Jagsonpal Pharmaceuticals Limited have been issued import licence for import of 40 MMU of Penicillin V for the manufacture of 6 APA.

TV Serial on Pt. Govind Ballav Pant

2355. SHRI PARKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the TV serial on Pt. Govind Ballav Pant telecast recently it was

shown that Pt. Pant was the senior in the Kakori conspiracy Case; and

(b) if so, whether the authority of this facts has been verified?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN- FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Solar Photovoltaic Powered Lighung System at Gaya and Bodhgaya in Bihar

2356. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sanctioned the installation of solar photovoltaic powered lighting system at Gaya and Bodhgaya in Bihar in January, 1985.

(b) whether Government have received any complaints in this regard during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). A request had been received from the Council for Renova- tion of India Cultural Heritage for installation of solar photovoltaic powered lighting sys- tem at Gaya and Bodhgaya. The Depart- ment of Non-Conventional Energy Sources had advised the State Government Renew- able Energy Agency (BREDA) to assess the requirement of photovoltatic lighting sys- tems in consultation with the Council taking into account the status of electrification in Gaya & Bodhgaya and then send a proposal for consideration. A reminder has also been

received recently from the Council for Renovation of Indian Cultural Heritage and it has been taken up with BREDA.

Licences Issued for no Industry Districts in Maharashtra

2357. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued for the No Industry Districts of Maharashtra so far, by Union Government; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 5 letters of intent have been granted during the period 1985 to 1988 (upto September) for setting up of industries in Gadahiroli, the no industry district of Maharashtra. Details of these letters of intent are as below:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Undertaking</i>	<i>Item of Manufacture & Annual Capacity</i>
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Krishna Steel Industries Ltd.	Black and Galvanised Steel Pipes and Tubes including ERW Tubes = 25,000 tonnes.
2.	M/s. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Ltd.	Polyester Industrial Yarn = 2,000 tonnes.
3.	Mr. Rajan Shivnath	Blended & Synthetic Spun Yarn = 1500 Roters (equal to 7,500 Spindles)
4.	Dr. R.S. Kagzi	Cotton Yarn/man Made Fibre Yarn = 25,056 Spindles
5.	Mr. R.C. Bagrodia	Extensible Craft Paper = 24,000 tonnes

Execution of Hydro-Electric Projects in Karnataka

2358. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydro electric projects executed in Karnataka during the currency Plan period till date; and

(b) the total MW of power generated or

proposed to be added with the completion of these hydro-electric projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). Following hydro-electric projects under execution in Karnataka State were envisaged to give benefits during the 7th Plan Period:-

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Capacity addition (MW)</i>	<i>Expected year of commissioning</i>
1	2	3
Kalinadi St-I (Supa)	2 x 50 =	100
Varahi	2 x 115 + 2 x 4.5 =	239
Ghataprabha	2 x 16 =	32
Mallapur	2 x 4.5 =	9
Maddur	1 x 1.5 =	1.5
	Total	381.5

[*Translation*]

CBI cases against KVIC officials

2359. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether cases against some of the senior officials of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi are being investigated by the C.B.I.; and

(b) if so, the number of officials of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission against whom complaints have been received during the last five years, the number of cases referred to C. B. I. and the progress in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) A complaint against the Manager, Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi was received in the Ministry from CBI (Central Bureau of Investigation) on 10.5.88. After getting the matter investigated the Ministry has proposed closure of the case. No other complaint against Senior Officers of Khadi Gra-

modyog Bhawan is pending before the CBI.

(b) No separate record is maintained in the Ministry regarding the number of such complaints. However, 9 cases against the officials of KVIC have been examined by CBI/CVC (Central Vigilance Commission) and this Ministry out of which three have already been closed and closure of two more cases has been suggested by this Ministry. Of the remaining four cases, KVIC has initiated disciplinary proceeding in respect of two, one case is pending in the court and one is being investigated by the CBI.

[*English*]

National Doordarshan Council

2360. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government contemplate constituting a National Doordarshan Council as recommended by the Joshi Committee on Software for Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-

FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): No, Sir. The recommendation of the Joshi Committee for constituting a National Doordarshan Council has not been accepted by the Government.

Perspective Plan for Production of Energy

2361. SHRI UTTAM HATHOD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the current plan target for the production of energy;

(b) whether the target is likely to be achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any perspective plan has been prepared for the production of energy during the Eighth Plan period and also towards the end of this century; and

(e) if so the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The current plan target of capacity addition for power generation has been fixed as 22245 MW. The total generation of power in the terminal year of the plan is expected to be 275 billion units.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). According to the Power Plan (1985-2000) prepared by the Central Electricity Authority, a capacity addition of 48000 MW during 8th Plan and 62000 MW during 9th Plan is envisaged. However, during the 8th Plan period, it is tentatively proposed to commission a capacity addition of 38000 MW. The Ninth Plan proposals are yet to be

tormulated.

Special Tulu Programmes by T.V. Centre Bangalore

2362. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Tulu speaking people of Daxina Kannada district reside in Bangalore city;

(b) whether Bangalore Doordarshan is telecasting any programmes in Tulu; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to telecast some special programmes in Tulu by Bangalore Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The Tulu speaking population in Bangalore is about 0.41% of the entire population of the city.

(b) and (c). Due coverage is given to developmental activities in Tulu speaking areas. However, Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore is not in a position to start a separate programme in Tulu due to limited resources and transmission time available with the Kendra at present.

Foreign Collaboration and Investments

2363. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign collaboration and investment has increased during the year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise;

(c) the total amount of investment by

each foreign country till date;

(d) whether Government propose to reduce foreign collaboration and investment;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Government approved 853 foreign collaboration proposals in 1987 and 642 pro-

posals were approved upto September, 1988. Out of these 242 proposals and 207 proposals during 1987 and upto September, 1988 respectively, involved foreign investment. The amounts of foreign investment involved are Rs. 10770.57 lakhs and Rs. 16935.58 lakhs respectively for 1987 and upto September, 1988.

(b) Statement I is given below.

(c) Statement II is given below.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Does not arise.

STATEMENT I

Country-wise Break-up of Foreign Collaboration approvals Issued during the period January to September, 1988

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Country</i>	<i>Financial</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Australia	1	7
2.	Austria	2	5
3.	Belgium	—	2
4.	Brazil	1	1
5.	Bulgaria	—	1
6.	Canada	3	8
7.	Czechoslovakia	—	3
8.	China	—	1
9.	Denmark	3	8
10.	Finland	1	7
11.	F.R.G.	34	124

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
12.	France	7	27
13.	G.D.R.	—	1
14.	Greece	—	1
15.	Hongkong	1	5
16.	Hungary	1	3
17.	Ireland	1	1
18.	Italy	13	37
19.	Japan	11	71
20.	Korea (S)	1	4
21.	Luxemburg	1	2
22.	Mexico	1	1
23.	Netherland	2	8
24.	Norway	3	4
25.	Singapore	5	10
26.	Spain	1	1
27.	Sweden	2	7
28.	Switzerland	5	31
29.	Taiwan	2	8
30.	U.K.	28	99
31.	U.S.A.	54	124
32.	U.S.S.R.	1	6
33.	Yugoslavia	1	1
34.	N.R.I.	21	23
		Total 207	642

STATEMENT II

Country-wise Break-up of Foreign Investment approved during January to September, 1988

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Country</i>	<i>January - September, '88 (Rs. lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Australia	2.00
2.	Austria	163.90
3.	Brazil	40.00
4.	Canada	16.00
5.	Denmark	164.68
6.	F.R.G.	2534.90
7.	Finland	40.00
8.	France	685.97
9.	Hongkong	2.10
10.	Hungary	10.40
11.	Ireland	10.00
12.	Italy	662.05
13.	Japan	747.18
14.	Korea (S)	7.50
15.	Luxemberg	40.00
16.	Mexico	200.00
17.	Netherlands	104.50
18.	Norway	283.90
19.	Singapore	462.60
20.	Spain	160.00

1	2	3
21.	Sweden	44.00
22.	Switzerland	127.23
24.	U.K.	1138.78
25.	U.S.A.	7748.77
26.	U.S.S.R.	4.00
27.	Yugoslavia	9.00
28.	N.R.I.	1484.90
Total :		16935.58

Supply of Cooking Gas to Villages

2364. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made on the possibility of supplying cooking gas in the villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the year by which cooking gas is likely to be supplied in all the villages in the country; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). Keeping in view the overall availability of LPG, the Oil Industry is taking up, in a phased manner, locations all over the country with population of around 20,000 and above (as per 1981 census) and which offer

adequate potential for viable marketing of LPG. Subject to the above, barring a few villages which are contiguous to and on the periphery of city/towns, where LPG is marketed, there is no proposal for the present to introduce LPG facility in villages as such.

[*Translation*]

Complaints Regarding Wrong Billing of Telephones in Patna

2365. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no improvement with regard to complaints of wrong billing of telephones by Patna Telephones; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon and the steps taken or proposed to remove these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The

information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

T.V. Relay Centre at Nandurbar

2366. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received by Union Government for the installation of a T.V. Relay Centre to extend TV service to Nandurbar which is predominantly inhabited by tribals;

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

(c) the time by which a T.V. Relay Centre is likely to be installed at Nandurbar and provision of funds will be made; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (d). Representations have been received from time to time, from various quarters, for providing TV service to Nandurbar. There is at present no approved scheme under the VII Plan to set up a TV transmitter at Nandurbar. Extension of TV service to the remaining uncovered parts of the country including Nandurbar can be carried out in a phased manner depending upon the future availability of resources for this purpose.

Improvement in T.V. Reception in Maharashtra

2367. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the T.V. viewers in Haigad district of Maharashtra except the areas near Bombay do not get clear reception on their T.V. sets and they have to incur additional expenditure on installation of boosters to get unburied and clear picture; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Parts of Raigarh district do not receive satisfactory service from the TV transmitter at Bombay due to intervening distance and hilly terrain.

(b) The existing 0.6 KW TV transmitter at Pune is under replacement by a 10 KW high power transmitter. The TV service in Raigarh district is expected to improve after the 10 KW transmitter is commissioned into service some time during 1989.

Air Station at Jaisalmer

2368. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a radio station was sanctioned for the border district of Jaisalmer in Rajasthan long back but the construction work has not yet started;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the time by which the construction of the radio station would be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An alternate site for the transmitter

had to be selected as the previous site taken over in August 1987 was not approved by the Standing Advisory Committee for Frequency Allocations (SACFA) for installing 100 M Antenna mast. The new site has been finalised and requisition placed with State Government. It has not been handed over to All India Radio so far.

(c) The studio and staff quarters will now be constructed on the previous site as the preliminary estimate has been sanctioned. The completion of the Radio Station will depend upon the early acquisition of site for the transmitter.

Failure of HPT Tower at Simhachalam Covering Visakhapatnam

2369. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether probe was made into the failure of HPT tower at Simhachalam soon after its commissioning to cover large parts of Visakhapatnam and several other areas;

(b) the areas which were earlier covered by the LPT Visakhapatnam but came under shadow zone after commissioning of the HPT;

(c) whether the position has now been rectified by installing a transposer;

(d) whether such a transposer was similarly installed at any other place in the country and if so, when;

(e) whether LPT was allowed to function along with HPT at any other place as per the requirements of the situation; and

(f) if so, the reasons for which the LPT was dismantled at Visakhapatnam when the trial run of the HPT had revealed several defects?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN- FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Whereas there has not been any failure of the high power TV transmitter as such, cer- tain parts of Visakhapatnam town, earlier covered by the low power transmitter, do not receive satisfactory TV service as these lie in the 'shadow zone' caused by intervening hills.

(c) The position is envisaged to be rectified by installation of a transposer to- wards the end of the current financial year (1988-89).

(d) This equipment has not so far been installed anywhere in the country.

(e) and (f). No, Sir. It was necessary to remove the low power transmitter function- ing at Visakhapatnam on establishment of the high power transmitter as both transmit- ters operating on the same channel would have mutually interfered.

[*Translation*]

Special Mining Projects in Maharashtra

2370. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the special mining projects pro- posed to be started in Chanderpur, Nagpur and Yavatmal districts of Maharashtra to increase production during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the names of mining projects, out of them where geological survey has been conducted and the time by which survey of the remaining mining projects is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b). The coal mining projects proposed to be started in Chandrapur, Nagpur and Yavatmal districts of Maharashtra to increase production during the remaining period of Seventh Five Year Plan are Saoner Opencast, Niljai Opencast, Gauri Opencast and Durgapur Opencast (Expansion). The geological reports of these projects were prepared earlier and these were sanctioned during April-October, 1987.

There other projects viz. Wirur Underground, Chincholi Underground and Subai Underground for which geological surveys had been completed earlier were sanctioned during July, 1987-January, 1988. Production from these three projects will commence only in the Eighth Plan.

Five other projects for which surveys have been completed may be started during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan but production from them will be realised during the Eighth Plan.

[English]

Global Tenders for Farakka Power Station

2371. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether global tenders were invited for the three 200 MW sets for the Farakka power station;

(b) whether similar tenders were invited for the two 500 MW sets required there and if not, the reasons therefore and the name of suppliers; and

(c) the comparative costs of the three

200 MW sets and the estimated cost of two 500 MW, in Indian and foreign exchange?

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

(b) Global tenders were invited for the procurement of the turbine generator (TG) sets of the two 500 MW units and orders were placed on M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. For the procurement of steam generator (SG) sets, the orders were placed on M/s. Ansaldo against the Italian financial assistance available for this purpose.

(c) The total contract value for the TG/SG sets of the three 200 MW units is about Rs. 123 crores. The total contract value for the TG/SG sets, including the electrostatic precipitator, of the two 500 MW units is about Rs. 265 crores which includes a foreign exchange component of DM 255.14 million and US \$ 26.79 million.

Per Capita Investment in Public Sector Industrial Enterprises

2372. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita investment in public sector industrial enterprises; state-wise; and

(b) whether Government propose to reduce variations in the investment from one State to another?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below. Central investment are made taking into consideration of the techno-economic viability of projects while keeping in view the need for overall balanced regional development.

STATEMENT*Pre capita investment in public sector industrial enterprises.*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Union of States/ Union Territory</i>	<i>Per capita investment in terms of gross block as on 31.3.1987 (Rupees)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1266
2.	Assam	1914
3.	Bihar	998
4.	Gujarat	942
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1245
6.	Haryana	506
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	197
8.	Karnataka	465
9.	Kerala	423
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1644
11.	Maharashtra	1739
12.	Manipur	974
13.	Meghalaya	N.A.
14.	Nagaland	1011
15.	Orissa	1765
16.	Punjab	385
17.	Rajasthan	229
18.	Sikkim	N.A.
19.	Tamil Nadu	625

1	2	3
20.	Tripura	787
21.	Uttar Pradesh	353
22.	West Bengal	831
23.	Chandigarh	N.A.
24.	Andaman & Nicobar	526
25.	Delhi	3112
26.	Goa	326
27.	Pondicherry	141
28.	Others & Unallocated	42

Kelkar Committee on Newsprint Policy

2373. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kelkar Committee on long term newsprint allocation policy has recommended decentralisation of the import of newsprint and future under OGL;

(b) whether the above recommendation has been accepted by Government;

(c) whether the Committee has made any other recommendations for promoting production of indigenous newsprint and prevention of black-marketing; and

(d) if so, brief particulars of the major recommendations of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir, as a long term measure.

(b) This recommendation relates to Step No. II on Long Term Newsprint Allocation Policy to be formulated during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement containing the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee is given below.

STATEMENT

Recommendations of the Kelkar Committee

It is in the long-term interest of country's media industry to move away from a highly regulatory policy regime which is characterised by quantitative allocations, individual retention pricing and import restrictions, towards a more liberalised regime based on

tariffs and market determined price. The Committee is convinced that import substitution strategy based on bagasse route is efficient in terms of domestic resource cost. The tariff based policy would ensure a move towards this direction thus reducing dependence on imports. The Committee, therefore, recommends a two-steps policy regime, the first being in the nature of transition and the second being totally control-free tariff based regime.

STEP—I.

Continue the existing policy for two more years with following modifications:

- i) The Committee is of the view that the indigenously produced newsprint should be consumed fully and that imports should be treated only as a supplementary measure. Therefore, the existing limit of 300 MT of imported newsprint supplied to small and medium newspapers at nil or reduced duty be scaled down to 50 MT. This 50MT of duty free imports shall be extended to all newspapers irrespective of the size of circulation.* Any newspaper requiring over and above 50MT, shall be subject to the indigenous and imported ratio. In recommending this measure, the Committee has taken note of the fact that 50MT would cover all small newspapers whose average circulation is 5500 cop-

ies, assuming 4 standard pages. Therefore, the interests of the small papers will not be affected. This may also help curb the phenomenon of non-lifting of domestic newsprint.

- ii) Any consumption of reject newsprint by the newspapers over and above their newsprint allocation quota may be considered for excise duty exemption. This may help the newsprint mills to sell reject newsprint to parties not covered under RNI allocations.
- iii) New Newspapers or existing newspapers applying for newsprint for the first time, may be given an initial quota of newsprint, for 6 months only (instead of the existing one year) subject to the ceiling provided in the policy for 1986-88. Of this initial quota, maximum of 5 MT may be from imported newsprint, while the rest shall be met from indigenous sources only.
- iv) Glaze newsprint imports should be taken out of the allocatory regime. Imports of glaze newsprint should be permitted on OGL with 55% tariff.**
- v) The following norms may be adopted for wastage compensation:-

*The member representing All India Small & Medium Newspaper Association-Federation did not agree with this recommendation and desired the duty-free import limit to be raised to 100MT. The representative from ILNA desired the limit to be raised to 200MT.

**Members representing ILNA and INS (in their dissent note) did not agree with this tariff rate. Mr. Gupta of ILNA felt that it would hurt small and medium magazines printed on glazed newsprint. He desired duty-free import of glazed newsprint.

All newspapers	7 per cent
Magazines with multi-colour printing requirement	additional 21%
Stitched magazines for trimming	additional 3%

vi) The norms for unsold copies and copies distributed free may be revised as under:-

<i>Circulation (Sold copies)</i>	<i>(whichever is less)</i>
Upto 25,000 copies Above 25,000 &	5% or 1000 copies
Upto 75,000 copies	5% or 2500 copies
Above 75,000 Copies	5% or 5000 copies

vii) Newspapers be reclassified as:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Circulation per publishing day</i>
Small	Upto 25,000 copies
Medium	Above 25,000 & upto 75,000 copies
Big	Above 75,000 copies

viii) Once the entitlement are decided by the RNI, backlog in servicing of newsprint be avoided.

all newspaper with a tariff rate of 40% with decentralisation.* Tariff may be calibrated with variation in CIF price every year. This policy framework should coincide with the first year of the Eighth Plan.

STEP II:

The Long-Term Policy Framework

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>i) The Long-Term Policy should be to move away from the administered pricing and quantitative allocation policy regime by introducing an OGL import facility to</p> | <p>ii) Small and medium newspapers to be allowed to import newsprint under RNI certification upto a maximum of 50 MT tariff free through STC. This policy of 50 MT duty free supply to small and</p> |
|--|--|

*The members representing INS desired this tariff rate to be 20% instead of 40%.

- medium newspapers would imply partial continuation of allocatory system. If Govt. can find some other mechanism by which small newspapers requiring upto 50 MT are met either from imports or from domestic mills (at tariff adjusted CIF prices) without having to operate the partial allocatory mechanism, the Committee would recommend this option. Hence, the Committee recommends that the Govt. may review the working of proposed partial allocatory system after 2 years. If the domestic and CIF price differential falls below 25% the partial allocation may be discarded.
- iii) Glazed newsprint to continue on OGL with 55% tariff in order to ensure import substitution.
- iv) To promote more efficient use of domestic resource use for newsprint production, all future expansion should be based on renewable resource, ensuring to the domestic producers an effective rate of protection not exceeding 40%. Consequently, the current duty exemption on imported pulp would have to be reviewed.
- v) Individual retention price for domestic units to be abolished. Market-related pricing e.g. tariff adjusted cif price should determine the market price for domestic newsprint.
- vi) A separate package of incentives should simultaneously be announced for sugar mills to invest in bagasse-based pulp mills: these are
- a) Total exemption from sugar levy for five years from the date of commencement of pulp production.
- b) Investment decisions for 3 bagasse based plants of 1,00,000 tonne capacity to be taken in the next two years and implemented by mid 8th Plan. Possible locations in Up, Punjab and Maharashtra.
- vii) Broad banding policy is recommended to permit paper mills to diversity into newsprint production on the condition that they use bagasse route pulp atleast upto 75%.
- viii) Continuation of excise duty exemption on newsprint. Whenever newsprint is substituted by white printing paper, a mechanism should be devised to allow excise exemption on par with newsprint.
- ix) A package of incentives to be given to those newsprint producing units who use bagasse pulp to the extent of 70%. These incentives would have to be in the nature of import duty exemption on consumables and maintenance spares. For CG, test & control instrumentation equipment the import duty should not exceed 30% for all newsprint units.
- x) The Ministry of I&B should approach ICAR to explore the potential of kenaf (*Hibiscus Cannabis*) as an alternate source of fibre for production of pulp and paper products. The earlier pilot

project undertaken by ICAR and CPPRI, Dehradun in 1984 should be reviewed in order to provide the feedback for determining the potential of this alternate source.

(c) whether the Corporation has agreed to extend credit to a number of power projects in 1988-89; and

(d) if so, the number and location thereof, State-wise?

Financing Power Projects by Power Finance Corporation

2374. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Finance Corporation is financing some power projects in the country;

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

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Statewise details are indicated in Statement I below.

(c) and (d). During 1988-89, the Corporation has sanctioned 61 proposals upto November, 1988. The State-wise details are given in Statement II below.

STATEMENT—I

No. of proposals sanctioned by power finance corporation statewise (Upto November 15, 1988)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/ Organisation</i>	<i>No. of Loan proposals in the State/ Organisation</i>	<i>Loan amount sanctioned (Rs. crores)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Haryana	6	49.50
2.	Rajasthan	4	22.99
3.	Punjab	4	8.35
4.	Uttar Pradesh	11	107.03
5.	Bihar	4	12.27
6.	Orissa	4	28.77
7.	West Bengal	5	21.48
8.	D.V.C.	3	11.47
9.	Gujarat	5	16.07

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7	31.08
11.	Maharashtra	7	58.92
12.	Andhra Pradesh	8	83.81
13.	Karnataka	2	4.59
14.	Tamil Nadu	4	28.03
		74	484.36

STATEMENT—II

Statewise position of proposals sanctioned by PFC during the year 1988-89 (Uptp 15.11.88)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/ Organisation</i>	<i>No. of Loan proposals</i>	<i>Loan sanctioned (Rs. in crores)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	68.65
2.	Bihar	4	12.27
3.	Gujarat	5	16.07
4.	Haryana	4	36.39
5.	Karnataka	1	1.22
6.	Madhya Pradesh	6	27.59
7.	Maharashtra	6	43.92
8.	Orissa	3	18.30
9.	Punjab	4	8.35
10.	Rajasthan	2	7.91
11.	Tamil Nadu	3	13.03
12.	Uttar Pradesh	9	90.71
13.	West Bengal	5	21.48
Total		61	377.36

Manufacture of ILT Exchanges

2375. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries propose to manufacture the ILT exchanges at its main unit in Bangalore rather than the subsidiary units in Palghat and Rae-Bareilly;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether manufacturing of ILT exchanges will be supplemented by manufacture of other types of rural telephone exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. Indian Telephone Industries has plans to manufacture ILT Exchanges at Palghat Unit to its full installed capacity.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. However, Bangalore Unit of Indian Telephone Industries is manufacturing rural telephone exchanges of C-DOT design.

[*Translation*]

Petrochemical Complex and Colour X-Ray Film Industry in Almora District, U.P.

2376. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when the letters of intent were issued to Uttar Pradesh Government for setting up petro-chemical industry in Saleempur and the colour X-Ray film industry in Majkhali in Almora district;

(b) whether the State Government has started utilising these letters of intent, and

(c) if so, the present position in regard to utilising both these letters of intent?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Letters of Intent have been issued to M/s Pradeshiya Industrial & Investment Corporation of Uttar Pradesh Limited (PICUP), a State owned undertaking of Govt. of U.P. on 3.3.86 for setting up of an aromatic complex at Saleempur in District Aligarh, U.P. and on 14.3.86 for the manufacture of photosensitised goods in the district Almora in U.P. respectively.

(b) and (c). The Letter of Intent issued to M/s PICUP for setting up of an aromatic complex at Saleempur has been treated as lapsed. As regards the Letter of Intent issued to M/s PICUP for the manufacture of photosensitised goods they have signed a joint-sector partnership with M/s JK Synthetics Ltd. The LOI is valid till 14.3.89 and they are taking steps for acquisition of plot, and setting up other infrastructural facilities.

[*English*]

Erection of Branch Line from Main Gas Trunk Pipeline in Maharashtra

2377. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has urged Union Government to re-examine the possibility of erecting a branch line taking off from the main gas trunk pipeline to supply gas to fertilizer plants in Vidarbha and also for power generation in the State; and

(b) if so, full facts thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra had suggested that a branch line be constructed to supply gas to fertilizer plants in Vidarbha and other areas in Maharashtra State.

This was considered by Government and not found feasible.

Import of Potassium Penicillin (G) by I.D.P.L.

2378. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Potassium Penicillin (G) for which the import licence was given to I.D.P.L. during this year and on that basis the import was permitted;

(b) whether the imported Potassium Penicillin (G) has been sold by the IDPL to other consumers;

(c) if so, the names of parties to whom the imported stock has been sold, the price charged and the basis thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). As per the existing policy import of Penicillin G is allowed to each manufacturer of 6 APA/

7ADCA in the ratio of 70(imported) : 30 (indigenous). Since M/s. IDPL are also manufacturing 6 APA they are also entitled for import of Penicillin G in the above mentioned ratio. During the year 1988 M/s IDPL have been granted import licence for import of 33.410 MMU of Penicillin G.

Development of Postal and Telegraph Services in Midnapore, West Bengal

2379. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress with regard to the development of Postal and Telegraph services in Midnapore district of West Bengal made during 1985, 1986 and 1987; and

(c) the extents to which the facilities of STD and Post Offices have been extended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The information is furnished in the statement given below.

(b) Midnapore, Haldia and Kharagpur have already been provided with STD facility. Provision of STD facility is Planned for Contai during 1989-90.

The total number of post offices in Midnapur district which stood at 1334 on 1-4-1985 increased to 1358 as on 31-3-1988.

STATEMENT

The progress with regard to the development of Postal and Telegraph services in Midnapore district.

Postal Service

New Post offices were opened in Midnapore district to the extent indicated below:

Year	Sub post offices	Branch post offices
1985-86	1	—
1986-87	—	—
1987-88	1	23

Telegraph Services

- (i) Number of stations at which telegraph facility was provided on *Phonocom* basis:

1985	6
1986	6
1987	8

- (ii) Number of stations at which telegraph facility was provided on *Morse*

1985	1
1986	1
1987	3

- (iii) Linkages with Store & Forward Telegraph (SFT) network:

1986-87 : Kharagpur connected to SFT Network through Calcutta.

Equity held by US Gillette Company

2380. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed the U.S. Gillette Company to increase its equip in an Indian Company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the range of products to be brought in Indian market by this Company and its impact on domestic market; and

(d) the foreign exchange outgo as a result of these transaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Details of pending foreign collaboration are not revealed till Government take a final decision.

(c) and (d). No formal proposal has been received so far from the Indian Shaving Products Limited for bringing in a new range of products manufactured by M/s Gillette, U.S.A.

Arrears of Telephone Bills

2381. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the arrears of telephone bills as on September 30, 1988 towards each of the EX-MP, former Minister, Ex-Governors, and also the political parties which are recognised by the Election Commission at the Central/State levels; and

(b) since when these arrears are due?

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

Extension to contractors by Neyveli Lignite Corporation

2382. SHRI H.N. NANJEGOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corpo-

ration Limited has granted extension to a number of contractors both from India and abroad for its various projects under the second mine expansion programme;

(b) whether no substantial progress has been achieved so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the percentage of progress made by the contractors and the percentage of defaults in their respective time schedules, etc. Contractor-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) to (d). Significant progress has been achieved in the implementation of the second mine expansion project of Neyveli Lignite Corporation. Over 26,000 tonnes of material for erection of Specialised Mining Equipment has been received at site and of this over 14,000 tonnes have gone into erection. The Consortium of suppliers of the Specialised Mining Equipment has requested for some extension of time for completing supplies and commissioning the equipment mainly on grounds of difficulty in procuring special steels indigenously.

The progress achieved so far by the various suppliers/contractors is as below:-

<i>Specialised Mining Equipment</i>	<i>Firm</i>	<i>Progress</i>
1	2	3
2400 mm/2000 mm Conveyors	M/s Elecon Engineering Co. Ltd., V.V. Nagar	Supplies have almost been completed. Erection is to be done by NLC.
3 Nos. of 700 Litre	M/s Krupp Industrietechnik, West Germany/M/s. Buckau	Supply and erection as per schedule.

1	2	3
Bucket Wheel Excavator.	Wolf India Ltd., Pune.	
3 Nos. of 1400 litre Bucket Wheel Excavator.	M/s O&K, West Germany/ M/s Southern Structural Ltd., Madras.	Major portion of scheduled supplies has been received at site and has gone into erection.
20,000 tonne per hour Spreaders.	M/s MAN-GHH, West Germany/ M/s WMI Cranes Ltd., Bombay.	—do—

Oil Exploration by Soviet Experts

2383. DR. G.S. RAJHANS.
SHRIMATI MADHUREE
SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Soviet experts have taken up fresh areas for all exploration in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the places where Soviet experts intend to explore oil; and

(c) the details of the places where Soviet are presently working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). Intensive integrated exploration with Soviet assistance is being carried out in mutually agreed areas of Cambay (N), Cauvery and West Bengal basins. No other areas for exploration by Soviet experts have been taken up in the country.

LPG Bottling Plant in Bangalore

2384. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the

Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new LPG hotting plant has been set up in Bangalore recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the capacity of the plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) No, Sir;

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

[Translation]

Exploration in Madhya Pradesh

2385. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been conducted to find out oil in Madhya Pradesh during the last three year;

(b) if so, the names of the places and the extent of the success achieved in this

regard;

(c) whether survey on Kuwari river near Bamsoli village in Morena district of Chambal Division has been conducted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore and the time by which the survey is likely to be conducted?

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

(b):- *Geological Surveys:*

Northern slope of Satpura, south and southwest of Panchmarhi-Chikatbari, Anoopur-Shahdol-Bharatpur, Southwest of Punji, North of Shahdol, Panna-Jabera-Bhopal, Gwalior.

Gravity Magnetic Surveys:

Munda-Deo-Khapa, Panchmarhi-Hardu, Motur-Matkuli, South of Seonia-Malwa-Bordha-Harina, Gotitoria-Khapa-Chhindi, Harrai-Mungwani, Makrai-Daryaganj.

Seismic Surveys:

Piparia to south of Parasia, Jabera-Bonda-Sangrampura-Singhpur Bhajia.

Based on the results of geoscientific surveys carried out, four locations, namely Anthoni-1, Tamia-1, Dewari-1 and Jabera-1 have been released for drilling.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Opening of Post Offices In Maharashtra

2386. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to open a more Post Offices in the country; and

(b) if so; the number of new Post Offices proposed to be opened in maharashtra, district-wise/

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of new post offices proposed to be opened in Maharashtra during the current year is 236. The district-wise break-up is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Remuneration to News Readers in Doordarshan

2387. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news readers in Doordarshan Division are not being paid equal remuneration; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of Hindi and English news readers and the remuneration being paid to them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The remuneration varies. The primary consideration for fixing the remuneration of the Casual News Readers is their performance and experience. The details relating to the number of Hindi and English news read-

ers and the remuneration being paid to them are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Fee of National English News Readers

<i>Name</i>		<i>7.50 A.M. (Rs.)</i>	<i>9.30 P.M. (Rs.)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Mrs. Neethi Ravindran	200/-	400/-
2.	Km. Rini Simon	200/-	400/-
3.	Mrs. Geetanjali Aiyer	200/-	400/-
4.	Mrs. Komal G.B. Singh	200/-	400/-
5.	Mrs. Usha Albuquerque	200/-	400/-
6.	Sh. Tejeshwar Singh	200/-	400/-
7.	Sh. Udai Bir Saran Das	200/-	400/-
8.	Sh. Preet K.S. Bedi	200/-	400/-
9.	Sh. Sunit Tandon	200/-	400/-
10.	Sh. Pankaj Mohan	200/-	400/-
11.	Mrs. Sheila Chaman	150/-	400/-
			(Only booked for Morning Bulletins)
12.	Mrs. Preeti Haksar	150/-	
13.	Sh. Shashi Kumar	200/-	400/-

Fee of National Hindi News Readers

<i>Name</i>		<i>7.20 A.M.</i>	<i>8.40 P.M.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Shri J.V. Raman	200/-	400/-
2.	Mrs. Manjari Joshi	200/-	400/-
3.	Mrs. Sarla Maheshwari	200/-	400/-

1	2	3	4
4.	Mrs. Avinash Kaur	200/-	400/-
5.	Shri Shammi Narang	200/-	400/-
6.	Shri Ved Prakash	200/-	400/-
7.	Mrs. Rama Pandey	150/-	(Only booked for Moring bulletin).

Fee for Regional Bulletin & Parliament News

1	2	3
	<i>Names</i>	<i>Fee</i>
1.	Sh. Umesh Joshi	150/-
2.	Sh. Ashish Sinha	150/-
3.	Sh. Vineet Ajuja	150/-
4.	Sh. Chaman Gupta	175/-
5.	Sh. Jaswin Jassi	150/-
6.	Mrs. Gazala Amin	150/-
7.	Sh. Anil Kalia	150/-
8.	Sh. I.P. Singh	150/-
9.	Mrs. Kamal Nasim	150/-
10.	Sh. Ranjit Sahani	150/-
11.	Mrs. Kaveri Mukherjee	150/-
12.	Km. Shalini Mehta	150/-
13.	Mr. Manna Bahadur	150/-
14.	Smt. Shashi Dhingra	150/-
15.	Sh. Raghavendra Madhav	150/-
16.	Sh. Shaheen Naqvi	150/-

1	2	3
17.	Mrs. Jayanti	150/-
18.	Sh. Raghav Bahl	150/-
19.	K. Sangeeta Verma	150/-
20.	Mrs. Avere Chavery	150/-
21.	Mrs. Mrinalini J. Singh	150/-
22.	Km. Neeraj Mahajan Singh	150/-

[English]

Pending Application for LPG Connection in Cochin City

2388. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of cooking gas in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) the number of applications pending in Cochin city; and

(d) the time by which these applicants are likely to be provided with LPG connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Backlogs in supply of LPG arise occasionally in parts of the country owing to factors like movement, IR problems, seasonal factors and operational constraints. However, continuous efforts are being made to maximise indigenous production of LPG and also import the product to the extent

feasible, in order to meet the growing demand;

(c) At present nearly 5000 persons are on the waiting list for LPG connections in Cochin city;

(d) Release of new LPG connections is done by the oil industry all over the country, including in Cochin city, in a phased manner under its annual programme for enrollment of customers, subject to augmentation in availability of LPG.

Wind Power Generation at Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore

2389. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the programme and progress of work in wind power at Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, (TNAU), Coimbatore;

(b) if so, the details of machines under test and progress made; and

(c) whether Government propose to encourage this indigenous enterprise?

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

(b) Performance tests on a locally made 500 W wind battery charger, supplied by Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) is in progress.

(c) Government is giving suitable encouragement to indigenous development of wind power units, depending on technical merit.

[*Translation*]

Employment on Compassionate Grounds in Departments of Posts and Telecommunications

2390. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of providing employment to the dependents of the employees who died in harness of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh circles of the Departments of Posts and Telecommunications are pending in his Ministry for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, state-wise, circle wise; and

(c) the reasons for delay in providing employment to them and the time by which the pending cases would be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): DEPARTMENT OF POSTS.

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi —15

U.P. —70

(c) The factors like incomplete applications received from the application and non-availability of a vacancy cause delay in some cases. However, efforts are made to clear such cases on 'TOP PRIORITY' basis.

DEPARTMENT OF TELECOM

(a) to (c). The requisite information is not available and has been called for from the field units.

[*English*]

Microwave Link Between Trivandrum TV Centre and Calicut

2391. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the microwave link between Trivandrum TV centre and Calicut was installed recently; and

(b) if so, the percentage of population in Kerala covered at present with the microwave link with Malayalam programmes telecast from Trivandrum?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Malayalam programmes produced at Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum are now available to about 70% population presently covered by TV service in the State.

Bio-Gas Plant

2392. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bio-gas plants installed and the financial assistance given by Union Government during 1984-88 in the country, State-wise, year-wise;

(b) the number of biogas plants in Andhra Pradesh as on 31st August, 1988;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh Government for the development of bio-gas plants and for research work; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the financial assistance provided, if any, or proposed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The information in respect of family type biogas plants is given

in Statements-I and II below.

(b) A total of over 78,750 family type biogas plants are reported to have been set up in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the period 1981-82 to 1988-89 (upto 31st August, 1988) under the National Project for Biogas Development.

(c) and (d). The National Project for Biogas Development is an on-going scheme and a sum of Rs. 65.8 lakhs has already been released to the State nodal agency in advance for 1988-89. With regard to research programme a sum of Rs. 2.25 lakhs was sanctioned to the State nodal agency during 1987-88 for setting up a few experimental plants based on alternative feedstocks for which work is reported to be in progress

STATEMENT-I

State-wise and Year-wise Number of Family Type Biogas Plants Set up During 1984-85 to 1988-89 (Upto 30th September, 1988) under National Project for Biogas Development

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UTs/Agency</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i> <i>(upto September 1988)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13525	19120	19181	9800	1673
2.	Assam	681	457	1245	2107	226
3.	Bihar	5634	9744	9642	8350	1151
4.	Gujarat	9451	13563	14534	11657	3861
5.	Haryana	2986	2266	2499	1580	250
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2510	2650	2850	3201	1809
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	44	155	132	132	24
8.	Karnataka	9113	8361	11324	94570	1734
9.	Kerala	4236	3937	3424	2937	1235
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4405	5668	4539	2976	180
11.	Maharashtra	52546	60344	59553	60170	14213
12.	Manipur	4	—	—	16	8
13.	Meghalaya	52	—	—	6	2
14.	Nagaland	9	3	16	5	—
15.	Orissa	2914	5429	4434	6094	4081
16.	Punjab	1943	1807	2478	1409	418
17.	Rajasthan	8073	5398	4371	3840	1161
18.	Sikkim	—	—	25	55	21
19.	Tamil Nadu	18340	19514	22079	23128	3395
20.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	27698	28096	31495	19198	3951
22.	West Bengal	3007	3268	6515	7184	2246
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	10	40	19	3
24.	Chandigarh	6	5	5	5	—
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	11	15	14	1
26.	Delhi	135	80	12	100	17
27.	Goa Daman & Diu	189	156	143	110	44
28.	Mizoram	—	115	152	90	21
29.	Pondicherry	95	65	30	19	4
TOTAL		172601	190222	200833	173659	41729

STATEMENT-II

*State-Wise and Year-Wise Funds Released During 1984-85 To 1988-89 (upto 30.9.88)
Under National Project for Biogas Development*

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S.No	State/UT/Agency	Funds released				
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (1.4.88 to 30.9.88)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	584.45	657.27	579.83	190.48	65.80
2.	Assam	8.10	23.03	19.68	85.48	47.32
3.	Bihar	75.43	136.36	203.71	73.00	72.00
4.	Gujarat	143.34	301.05	374.42	231.88	191.52
5.	Haryana	94.82	129.42	88.79	63.86	58.93
6.	Himachal Pradesh	81.33	107.69	99.42	146.67	62.18
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.24	3.55	2.46	4.15	9.21
8.	Karnataka	90.36	182.80	277.55	271.00	98.15
9.	Kerala	37.80	91.04	84.97	88.02	48.66
10.	Madhya Pradesh	97.56	98.05	150.73	63.56	67.66
11.	Maharashtra	1767.42	2277.15	1549.60	1554.50	1311.80
12.	Mizoram	0.10	6.31	6.43	4.77	3.00
13.	Orissa	36.92	153.71	182.52	122.29	147.38
14.	Punjab	40.99	70.40	48.89	21.35	14.43
15.	Rajasthan	202.54	244.84	156.74	125.47	44.21
16.	Tamil Nadu	267.93	456.33	457.87	258.00	274.63
17.	Uttar Pradesh	492.53	754.67	1278.86	482.44	442.26
18.	West Bengal	80.24	105.24	197.27	143.80	124.84
19.	Goa	—	0.87	3.64	3.75	2.98
20.	Meghalaya	0.80	3.51	—	—	—
21.	Pondicherry	1.77	2.52	1.86	—	—
22.	Sikkim	0.16	—	1.06	0.53	2.82
23.	Chandigarh	0.46	0.34	—	0.13	0.13
24.	Delhi	1.80	0.38	2.05	1.48	0.91
25.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.45	0.59	—	—	—
26.	KVIC	530.44	857.87	659.36	678.08	366.99
Total		4641.97	6664.99	6427.71	4564.69	3457.81

UT = Union Territory

KVIC = Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

**Floating of Subsidiary Company by
Maruti Udyog Limited**

2393. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited propose to float a subsidiary company with equity participation from the public; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Installation of New Pumps Sets In
States**

2394. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the number of new pump sets installed in each State in 1987-88 under the scheme financed by the Rural Electrification Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): A statement indicating Statewise number of pumpsets energised during 1987-88 under the scheme financed by Rural Electrification Corporation is given below.

STATEMENT

Statewise details of pumpsets energised during 1987-88

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Pumpset energisation</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	117135
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	119
4.	Bihar	8256
5.	Gujarat	0293
6.	Haryana	26813
7.	H.P.	269
8.	J&K	114
9.	Karnataka	46865
10.	Kerala	13304

1	2	3
11.	M.P.	58115
12.	Maharashtra	105000
13.	Manipur	—
14.	Meghalaya	—
15.	Mizoram	—
16.	Nagaland	10
17.	Orissa	2895
18.	Punjab	22247
19.	Rajasthan	12280
20.	Sikkim	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	61164
22.	Tripura	68
23.	U.P.	20590
24.	West Bengal	7558
Total:		543095

Facility In Air Vadodara, Gujarat

2395. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctioned posts of technical, non-technical artistes and other cadres for All India Radio, Vadodara, Gujarat.

(b) the number of posts lying vacant in each category;

(c) whether the AIR Station, Vadodara lacks basic facilities for recording of songs, bhajans and light classical music;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to make available the necessary facilities including man and machinery at AIR, Vadodara?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The information regarding number of sanc-

tioned/vacant posts in different categories for All India Radio, Vadodara is given below:-

	<i>No. of posts sanctioned</i>	<i>No. of posts vacant</i>
i) Technical	23	6
ii) Non-Technical	65	15
iii) Staff Artists/Artists	20	7

Filling up of vacant posts is a continuous work and is in progress.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Satellite Leasing Time for Telecommunication Network

2396. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the leasing time on satellite, India propose to buy for accelerated telecommunication network in the next two years; and

(b) the time by which the domestic capability/availability is likely to become adequate to meet the needs of the telecommunication system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Two 72 MHz bandwidth transponders are on long lease from International Telecommunication Satellite Organisation. Negotiations are under way to lease more capacity to augment the existing available space segment.

(b) Domestic capability/availability will become adequate by 1991-92 time-frame with the operationalisation of INSAT-II series of satellites.

Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher

2397. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was decided to launch the Talcher Super Thermal Power Station during November, 1988;

(b) whether the project has been approved by the Public Investment Board;

(c) if so, the latest estimated cost and capacity of the project;

(d) the steps taken to expedite the launching of that project; and

(e) whether any time limit has been fixed for its completion and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The Government has approved, in November, 1988, the proposal for the setting up of the Talcher Super Thermal Power Project State-I by the National Thermal Power Corporation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1480.85 crores, including Rs.

76.81 crores for the associated transmission system. Stage-I of the project would have a capacity of 1000 MW (two units of 500 MW each).

(d) and (e). The National thermal Power Corporation have initiated preparatory action for the acquisition of land and the development of basic infrastructural facilities. The first unit of the project is envisaged to be commissioned in a period of five years from the date of award of the main plant equipment and the second unit one year thereafter.

Pending Applications for Telephone Connections In Mehboob Nagar (Andhra Pradesh)

2398. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending

1.	On medical ground	—	4
2.	To Press Correspondents	—	4
3.	To medical practitioners	—	34
4.	To businessmen and others	—	898

(c) The remaining applications are expected to be disposed off during 1988-89 and 1989-90 progressively.

[*Translation*]

Ancillary Industries to Cement Plants In Madhya Pradesh

2399. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of large and mini cement

for telephone connections in Mehboob Nagar district in Andhra Pradesh for the last three years;

(b) the number of telephone connections provided in the district on medical grounds and to businessmen, press correspondents, medical practitioners, etc. during the last three years; and

(c) when the remaining application are expected to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of applications pending for telephone connections in Mehboob Nagar district in Andhra Pradesh for the last three years as on 31.10.1988 are 301.

(b) The number of telephone connections provided in the district as on 31.10.1988 are given as below:

plants in public and private sectors in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the number of ancillary industries set up there so far for maintenance, packing and supply of various types of engineering and non-engineering items to these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The required information is given below:-

Number of existing cement plants in the organised sector in the State of Madhya Pradesh

	<i>Public sector</i>	<i>Private sector</i>
Large	3	10
Mini	—	11
	3	21
	Total.....	24

(b) Cement Industry basically is a process industry which does not require support from ancillary units for the supply of the main inputs like limestone, gypsum, coal etc. With regard to the requirements of spares, adequate capacity is available within the country. Where a proprietary component is not available and a specific proposal for import of the same is received by the Government, it is considered on merits in accordance with the provisions of the Import Policy. Cement is packed in jute, synthetic woven or union bags. Adequate capacity for manufacturing these types of bags in various parts of the country is available and no complaint about their shortage has been received from the cement factories.

[English]

Construction of Postal Buildings and Staff Quarters in Orissa

2400. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of postal buildings and staff quarters under construction in Orissa;

(b) the progress made so far; and

(c) how many of them are expected to be completed by the end of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of Postal buildings and staff quarters under construction at present in Orissa is 14 and 88 respectively.

(b) The progress made so far in respect of the above projects is generally satisfactory.

(c) All the 14 building projects and 88 staff quarters under construction at present are expected to be completed by end of the Seventh Five-Year Plan period.

Seminar on Media Organised by SAARC

2401. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on media reporting in economic perspectives was organised by members of SAARC;

(b) if so, what were the objectives of this seminar;

(c) whether Government propose to take some action on the suggestions made at the seminar;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) A six-day
Seminar on Economic Perspectives of
SAARC was organised by the Press Institute
of Bangladesh in collaboration with the Sin-
gapore-based (Regional Media Organisa-
tion), Asian Mass Communication Research
and Information Centre.

(b) The principal objective of the semi-
nar was to educate journalists from SAARC
nations about the economies of their respec-
tive countries and those of the neighbours.
Its other objectives are:

- (i) to upgrade the professional
skills of the participants;
- (ii) to deepen their understanding of
the economic environment the
interplay of various economic
factors and economic inter-de-
pendence of nations;
- (iii) to familiarise them with the na-

ture and implications of eco-
nomic trends; and

(iv) to promote regional understand-
ing and cooperation.

(c) No suggestions have been received.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Approval to Schemes sent by Orissa State Electricity Board

2402. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the
Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa State Electricity
Board (OSEB) has sent proposals for a
number of schemes to the Central Electricity
Authority for approval on priority basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof and amount
involved; and

(c) the present stage of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):
(a) to (c). The following schemes of Orissa
Government is presently under examination
in CEA.

Name	Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost Rs. in Lakhs	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Balimela Stage II (Alternative i & ii)	(i) $2 \times 60 = 120$ (ii) $2 \times 210 = 220$	57.0 80.0	Comments on project estimates and other relevant issues have been sent to State. Replies are awaited.

The following schemes have been returned to State Govt. after examination in CEA for additional/latest information, as indicated below:

Name	Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost Rs. in Crores	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. Manibhadra Multipurpose (H)	$24 \times 40 = 960$	657.0	Returned in 8/88 for resubmission after all outstanding issues have been resolved and cost estimates updated according to latest schedule of rates.
2. Bhimkud Multipurpose (H)	$6 \times 15 + 3 \times 16 = 738$	304.0	Returned in 9/84 for resubmission of revised report
3. Mandira Dam (H)	$3 \times 10 + 1 \times 2.5 = 32.5$	23.0	Returned in 12/87 for submission of revised scheme after giving full details and incorporating various comments of CWC/CEA.
4. Hirakud St. II' (Sindol) (H)	$5 \times 50 = 250$	425.0	Returned in 7/85 for submission of revised report after reviewing the project features and incorporating various comments of CWC/CEA.
5. HSD/LSHS based GT sets at Bhuhan-	$6 \times 30 = 180$	155.1	Returned in 10/86 as supply of fuel oil for G.T. sets was not confirmed.

1	2	3	4
eshwar & Jajpore Road (T)	5 x 2.2 = 11	12.0	Returned in 9/88 for submission of revised report based on various comments of CWC/CEA and after modifying the installed capacity to 3 x 3 MW and updating cost estimates.

T.V. Coverage to Ministers

2403. SHRI. M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :

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

(a) the coverage given on Hyderabad T.V. Centre to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and Telugu Desam Party M.Ps during the last three years;

(b) the coverage given by that T.V. Centre to the Prime Minister Union Ministers and Congress Members of Parliament during the same period;

(c) whether there is much gap in cover-

age; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN- FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The non-visual/visual coverage (duration in sec- onds) which have been given by Doord- arshan Kendra, Hyderabad to the Prime Minister, Central Ministers, Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Congress M.Ps and Telugu Desam Party M.Ps for the last 3 years is given in the Statement below:

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Non-Visual /Visual Coverages Provided by Doordarshan Kendra, Hyderabad for the Last 3 years

<i>Period</i>	<i>(Duration in Seconds)</i>					
	<i>Prime Minister</i>	<i>Central Ministers</i>	<i>Chief Minister of AP</i>	<i>Congress MPs</i>	<i>T.D. Party MPs</i>	
	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	
1.1.86 to 31.12.86	12250/2210	14870/900	14180/4990	6990/1980	12260/1730	
1.1.87 to 31.12.87	9940/1240	8060/380	7880/1040	10980/800	9400/680	
1.1.88 to 31.10.88	8175/3120	7750/1945	5925/2165	4985/1295	5645/1465	
Total	30365/6570	30680/3225	27985/8195	22955/4075	27305/3875	

[*Translation*]

Petrol Pumps in East Delhi

2404. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of petrol pumps functioning at present in East Delhi along with the number of those which are under construction;

(b) the time by which the petrol pump of Bharat Petroleum being constructed in Preet Vihar is likely to start functioning; and

(c) the number of more petrol pumps proposed to be opened in East Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) As on October 1, 1988 there were 19 Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealerships in operation in East Delhi;

(b) BPCL's retail outlet at Preet Vihar was commissioned on 24.10.88;

(c) Upto the Annual Retail Marketing Plan 1987-88, the oil companies have planned to set up 3 more Retail Outlets in East Delhi. Besides, three more Retail Outlets exclusively for 2/3 wheelers are also proposed to be set up in East Delhi at suitable sites to be allotted by the D.D.A.

Supply of Electricity to Cold Storages in Delhi

2405. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report captioned "EK Crore Ke Aalu Sad Jayenge:

appearing in "Jansatta" dated the 21 August, 1988;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue necessary instructions to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for making uninterrupted supply of electricity to the cold storages; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) According to DESU, the overall position of power supply in the Lawrence Road area including the cold storages is by and large satisfactory.

(c) Does not arise, in view of answer to b' above.

Issue of Commemorative Stamp of Shri Barkat-Ullah Bhopali

2406. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for issuing commemorative stamps; and

(b) whether Government propose to issue a commemorative stamp in memory of late Shri Barkat-Ullah Bhopali?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The proposals covered by the guidelines, framed for release of commemorative special stamps, are placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee which advises the Government regarding issue of such stamps and other relating matters for obtaining its views.

(b) This proposal will be placed before the Committee for consideration, at its next meeting.

[English]

Manufacture of Integrated Local and Trunk Exchanges in I.T.I. Unit, Palghat

2407. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for manufacturing integrated local and trunk exchanges in the ITI unit at Palghat has been finally cleared;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). There has been an increase in the capital cost of the expansion project over the cost estimates approved earlier and this is required to be cleared by the Government. As soon as cleared, the expansion project will be implemented.

Selection of Films for Indian Panorama

2408. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the

All India Selection Panel (Non-Selection)

i) Rugmini (Malayalam)

ii) Main Zinda Hoon (Hindi)

Regional Selection Panels : (Non-entertainment of appeals)

Eastern Region

i) Gili Gili Gay (Bengali)

Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of films selected for the Indian Panorama this year is less than those selected for last year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

(c) whether there are complaints that certain deserving films have been left out;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the criteria for selecting films for Indian Panorama?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). In terms of the Indian Panorama Regulations, a maximum of 21 feature films can be selected. This year 16 films have been selected as compared to 18 years. The reason for reduction is the quality of entries as adjudged by the All India Selection Panel.

(c) Yes, Sir. The representations received were regarding non-selection of certain films by the Regional Panels and appeals not having been entertained by the All India Selection Panel against the decisions of the Regional Panels.

(d) The details are as under :-

ii) Tunda Baaida (Oriya)

Western Region

i) Uttejna (Hindi)

ii) Guru Dakshina (Hindi)

Southern Region

i) Kaadina Benki (Kannada)

ii) Aranyakam (Malayalam)

iii) Ore Thooval Pakshikal (Malayalam)

iv) Seesa (Malayalam)

v) Yathrayude Anthyam (Malayalam)

The Selection Panels are constituted by the Government and comprise eminent film makers, critics etc. These panels are free to decide their own work procedure. Accordingly, the All India Panel decided not to entertain appeals against the decision of the Regional Panels as according to them this would have defeated the purpose of the scrutiny by the Regional Panels.

(e) The criteria for selection of films are the cinematic, thematic and aesthetic excellence as adjudged by the Selection Panels.

T.V. Studios in Andhra Pradesh

2409. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government had sent any proposals for setting up of full fledged T.V. studios in that State; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh recently sent a memorandum requesting, inter-alia, the expeditious implementation of the proposed TV Studio Centres at Hyderabad and Vijayawada besides establishment of another such centre at Cuddapah.

(b) Whereas a full-fledged TV Studio Centre equipped for operation in colour (in replacement of the existing interim set up) has been commissioned into service at Hyderabad on the 27th November, 1988, action to set up the Studio Centre at Vijayawada has also been initiated. There is, however, no scheme under the Seventh Plan to set up a TV Studio Centre at Cuddapah.

T.V. Relay Centres In Gujarat

2410. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of TV Relay Centres so far set up in Gujarat;

(b) whether most part of Gujarat is not

covered by TV; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Gujarat Government has sent proposals for setting up more TV centres in that State, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to set up more TV relay centres in Gujarat particularly in adivasi areas to bring them at par with the urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Four high
power and 13 low power TV transmitters
are, at present, functioning in Gujarat.

(b) No, Sir, TV service is, at present,
available to about 71 per cent population of
Gujarat.

(c) and (d). Requests have been re-
ceived from time to time from the Govern-
ment of Gujarat for establishment of addi-
tional TV transmitters in Banaskantha, Bhar-
uch, the Dangs, Kachchh, Panchmehals,
Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Va-
dodra and Valsad districts of the State. The
schemes for the establishment of a high
power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Bhuj (in
replacement of the existing low power trans-
mitter); four low power (100 W) TV transis-
tors, one each at Jamnagar, Junagarh,
Porbandar and Valsad; and a very low power
(2 x 10W) TV transmitter at Kakrapar are
under implementation in Gujarat as part of
the Seventh Plan. On commissioning of
these transmitters, TV service would be
available to about 74% population of Gujarat
and all the tribal districts of the State are then
expected to be covered by TV service, either
wholly or partially. Extension of TV service to
the remaining uncovered parts of the coun-
try including those of Gujarat State can be
carried out in a phased manner depending
upon the future availability of resources for
this purpose.

Licences for Setting up of Synthetic Fibre Units

2411. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to
state:

(a) the names of the industrial houses to
whom licences/letters of intent have been
issued for setting up new units for the manu-
facture of polyester filament, polyester
staple fibre, nylon and rayon yarn during the
last three years, their location, capacity,
foreign collaborators and foreign exchange
content involved;

(b) the names of the industrial houses
which had applied for expansion of their
existing capacity and by how much, their
foreign collaborators and foreign exchange
contents involved; and

(c) the letters of intent/licences out of
these which have not so far been fully util-
ized and the reasons therefor alongwith the
applications still pending with Government
for approval?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). The information
pertaining to polyester filament yarn, polyes-
ter staple fibre and nylon filament yarn re-
garding letters of intent/industrial licences
issued during 1986, 1987 and 1988, loca-
tion, capacity, foreign collaborators as ap-
plied for/approved and the foreign exchange
required for import of capital goods as indi-
cated in the application/as approved for is
given in the statement below.

The initial validity period of letters of
intent and industrial licences is for a period
of three years and two years respectively.

Normally it takes 3-4 years to set up
such plants after all the approvals such
foreign collaboration import of capital goods,
pollution clearance etc.

The information regarding rayon yarn, which pertains to Ministry of Textiles, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Details of applications for industrial licences are not disclosed till a final decision is taken.

STATEMENT

Polyester Filament Yarn

S.No.	Name of the company	Location	Capacity (tonnes/annum)	Foreign Collaborators as applied for/approved	Value of imported capital goods as indicated in the application/ approved (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
LETTERS OF INTENT					
1.	M/s. Bharat Synthetics Ltd. Bombay	Rajasthan	15,000	M/s. Didler Engineers of West Germany	3422.20
2.	M/s. Karnataka State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore.	Karnataka	15,000	FC proposal awaited	1100.00
3.	M/s. Haryana State Indl. Development Corporation Ltd.	Haryana	15,000	FC proposal awaited	2500.00
4.	M/s. Petrofils Cooperative Limited, Baroda.	Gujarat	12,000	FC proposal awaited	542.00
5.	M/s. Jagatjit Cotton Textile Mills Limited	Punjab	15,000	FC proposal awaited	3400.00
6.	M/s. J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	Rajasthan	Expansions from 6960 to 18,690	M/s. EMS Inventa of Switzerland	3675.00
7.	M/s. DCL Polyester Ltd., Hyderabad.	Maharashtra	15,000	M/s. EMS Inventa of Switzerland	2711.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	M/s. Indian Organic Chemicals Limited, Bombay	Tamil Nadu	Expansion from 3500 to 15,000	No foreign collaboration envisaged	3100.00
9.	M/s. Rajashree Polyfils Ltd.	Gujarat	15,000	M/s. Toray Engineering, Japan Japan	3346.57
10.	M/s. Century Enka Ltd., Poona	Maharashtra	Expansion from 6540 to 15000	M/s. Akzo Engineering, Holland	1464.00
11.	M/s. Orkay Silk Mills Ltd., Bombay.	Maharashtra	Expansion from 6000 to 15000	M/s. Didier Engineers of West Germany	2584.00
12.	M/s. Khoday Distilleries Limited, Bangalore	Orissa	15,000	M/s. Kohap of South Korea	4285.00
13.	M/s. Baroda Rayon Corpn. Limited, Bombay	Gujarat	Expansion from 1777 to 15000	M/s. Samsung Co. Ltd. Seoul	4455.14
14.	M/s. Assam Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Assam	15,000	M/s. Inventa of Switzerland	2899.00
15.	M/s. Shree Synthetics Ltd., Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	Expansion from 3500 to 15000	FC Proposal awaited	2435.00
16.	M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., New Delhi.	Uttar Pradesh	15,000	M/s. Toray Engineering of Japan	3462.90
17.	M/s. Modipon Ltd., Modi Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	Expansion from 3500 to 15000	FC proposal awaited	3088.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	M/s. Ester India Ltd., New Delhi	Uttar Pradesh	1200 (Dope Dyed Coarses Denier Polyester filament yarn to be produced out of waste). 15,000	No foreign collaboration envisaged FC Proposal awaited.	50.00 2250.00
19.	M/s DCM Ltd.	Rajasthan			
<i>INDUSTRIAL LINCENCE</i>					
1.	M/s Indian Origanic Ltd., Bombay	Tamil Nadu	3,500	No foreign collection	889.60
2.	M/s Garware Nylons Ltd., Bombay	Maharashtra	Expansion from 17 to 3500 tonnes	No foreign collection	454.00
3.	M/s DCL Polyester Ltd., Nagpur	Maharashtra	15,000	M/s E.M.S. Inventa of Switzerland.	2711.00
4.	M/s. Modipon Ltd. Modinagar	Uttar Pradesh	Expansion from 1777 to 3500	M/s. Snia of Italy	1270.30
5.	M/s. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Ltd., Bombay	Maharashtra	Expansion from 2655 to 3500.	No foreign collaboration	No imported capital goods

Polyester Staple Fibre

S.No.	Name of the company	Location	Capacity (tonnes/annum)	Foreign Collaborators as applied for/approved	Value of imported capital goods as indicated in the application/ approved (Rs lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
LETTERS OF INTENT					
1.	M/s.J.K. Synthetics Ltd. New Delhi.	Rajasthan	Expansion from from 12,000 to 30,000	M/s EMS Inventa of Switzerland	821
2.	M/s. Karnataka State Industrial Investment & Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore.	Karnataka	30000	FC Proposal awaited	4041.00
INDUSTRIAL LICENCE					
1.	M/s. Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd., Bombay	Tamil Nadu	Expansion from 12,200 to 30,000	No foreign collaboration	803.00
2.	M/s. IEL Ltd., Bombay	Maharashtra	Expansion from 10,000 to 30,000	M/s. Imperial Chemical Industries, U.K.	1078.00
3.	M/s. JCT Fibres Ltd., Bombay	Punjab	30,000	M/s. Zimmer of West Germany	2266.00
4.	M/s. Swadeshi Polytex Limited	Uttar Pradesh	Expansion from 6000 8131 to 30,000	M/s.Zimmer of West Germany	2900.00

Nylon Filament Yarn

S.No.	Name of the firm	Location	Capacity (tonnes/annum)	Foreign Collaborators as applied for/approved	Value of imported capital goods as approved or indicated in the application (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6

LETTERS OF INTENT

1.	M/s. Karnataka State Indl. Investment & Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore	Karnataka	Expansion from 6,000 to 12,000	FC Proposal awaited	3115
2.	M/s. J.K Synthetics Ltd. New Delhi	Rajasthan	Expansion from 6,000 to 12,000	FC Proposal awaited	1600
3.	M/s. Shirlon India Ltd., New Delhi	Uttar Pradesh	Expansion from 6,000 to 12,000	M/s. Lurgi of West Germany	2000
4.	M/s. Century Enka Ltd.	Maharashtra	Expansion from 6,000 to 12,000	FC Proposal awaited	1595
5.	M/s. Modipon Ltd., Modinagar	Uttar Pradesh	Expansion from 6,000 to 12,000	FC proposal awaited	2268

INDUSTRIAL LICENCES

1.	M/s. Modipon Ltd., Modinagar	Uttar Pradesh	Expansion from 4760 to 6000	M/s. Snia of Italy	696.96
2.	M/s. Garware Nylon Ltd.,	Maharashtra	Expansion from	No foreign collaboration	342.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Bombay		5216 to 6000		
3.	M/s. Petrofils Cooperative Ltd., Baroda	Gujarat	6,000	M/s. Lurgi of West Germany	1833

Sickness in Public Sector Industries

2412. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the public sector and private sector industries in the country which become sick during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the major causes for their sickness;

(c) whether there is a gradual increase in industrial sickness from year to year; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to save the industrial units in public sector from sickness?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). Though there are loss making public sector enterprises, they are not declared sick. Details of private sector industries in the Country assisted by Banks which become sick during the last three years are given below:-

Year	Total number of sick industries (including large, medium and small scale units)
1985	1,19,606
1986	1,47,740
1987 (upto June)	1,59,283

This is according to the Data collected by the Reserve Bank of India.

Generally, a number of causes, both internal and external, often operating in combination, have been responsible for industrial sickness in private sector. Some of

the principal causes are faulty planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R & D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequate demand, shortage of raw material, power and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

(d) Government and Public Sector Management have taken a number of short-term and long-term steps to improve the performance of public sector enterprises. These are detailed at page 179 of Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 1986-87 placed on the Table of the House on 25th February, 1988.

URI Hydel Project

2413. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has carried out its studies on the URI Hydel Project to be set up under the aegis of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited;

(b) whether the tender bids for the project have been invited; and

(c). If so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The URI Hydroelectric Project has been techno-economically cleared by Central Electricity Authority.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The offers of the competing Consortia of firms are in an advanced stage of evaluation/negotiations.

Change In Norms for Sharing of Power

2415. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has suggested changes in the norms for sharing of power with the State Electricity Boards in the regions where generation is low; and

(b) if so, what are these norms and the effect of the proposed change particularly on the existing tariff structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) and (b). With a view to encouraging States to offer more power projects in the Central Sector, the Planning Commission have suggested an exercise to consider an increase in the allocation to the Home State, in the generation from Central power stations. The effect of the suggestion could be assessed only after it is crystalised. The present formulae for power sharing from Central Stations are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT*Change in Norms for sharing of Power***CENTRAL THERMAL STATIONS**

- (a) 10% of the power is allocated to the State in which the STPS is located (Home State).
- (b) 75% of the power is distributed to the States in the Region (including Home State) in accordance with the Central Plan assistance to, and energy consumption in, the States of the Region for 5 years. The requirements of the Union Territories in the Region

are also met through appropriate allocation.

- (c) 15% of the power is kept "unallocated" at the disposal of the Central Government for meeting the urgent requirements of the individual States in the Region from time to time.

CENTRAL HYDEL STATIONS

- (a) The "Home State", i.e. where the project is located is supplied 12% of power from the energy generated by the Power Station free of cost.
- (b) 73% of the power is distributed to the States in the Region (including Home State) in accordance with the Central Plan Assistance, to and energy consumption in the States of the Region for 5 years.
- (c) 15% of the power is kept as "unallocated" at the disposal of the Central Government for meeting the urgent requirements of the individual States in the Region from time to time.

Foreign tie-up for manufacture of Footwear

2416. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the foreign tie-ups recently approved for the manufacture of footwear including canvas and rubber and shoe-making machinery;

(b) the names of the foreign collaborators and the Indian parties concerned, the

terms and conditions regulating these tie-ups, the capacity for the manufacture; and

(c) the need for such foreign collaboration in the shoe-making industry when enough indigenous expertise and capacity is available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The particulars of foreign collaboration proposals approved. viz. name of the Indian Company, foreign collaborator, item of manufacture, nature of collaboration are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre, as a supplement to its monthly News Letter. Copies of the publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library. As a matter of policy, specific information relating to individual Company particularly in relation to financial details, reasons for approval/rejection, terms offered etc., are not revealed in public interest.

(c) Foreign Collaborations in the shoe-making industry are allowed keeping in view the extent of the expertise available within the country and also the need for advanced technology to meet the export targets and serve national interests.

Creation of Telecommunication Divisions in Himachal Pradesh

2417. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecommunication Divisions including one at Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) were created in 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988;

(b) if so, the dates and other details of

each of the divisions created alongwith the work load in each case;

(c) the norms for the bifurcation of existing divisions and whether some relaxations in work load is given in case of special category States or other hilly and backward areas; and

(d) if so, the nature and details thereof;?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Indian Entries for International Film Festivals at Chicago, USA

2418. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Newsitem captioned "No Indian Film" appearing in the "Times of India" of 7th November, 1988.

(b) whether India has sent any entry to the International Film Festival at Chicago, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). India has been participating in this Festival on the basis of the invitation of the Festival Management. This year no invitation was received, nor any official intimation about the Festival.

Carrier System in Hamirpur and Una Telephone Sub-Divisions of Himachal Pradesh

2419. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of carrier systems sanctions in Hamirpur and Una telegraph sub-division of Himachal Pradesh for provision/augmentation of junctions for Small Auto Exchanges;

(b) the details each of systems and the

date by which these would be installed; and

(c) whether sufficient staff and equipment has been made available to the field officers for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) 8 Carrier Systems in Hamirpur and 5 in Una telegraph sub-Divisions.

(b) The Systems are:-

<i>Hamirpur Sub. Dn.</i>	<i>Subject to availability of equipment. Target of commissioning.</i>	
1. Hamirpur-Lambloo 3 chl	<p>These would be installed progressively during 88-90 subject to availability of equipment.</p>	
2. Hamirpur-Bhuranj 3 chl		
3. Hamirpur-Phola 3 chl		
4. Hamirpur-Sujanpur Tehra 3 chl		
5. Bilaspur- Barmana 3 chl		
6. Hamirpur- Galora 3 chl		
7. Hamirpur-Bhyri 3 chl		
8. Bilaspur- Jukhda 3 chl		
<i>Una Sub Dn.</i>		
1. Una-Panjwar 3 chl		
2. Una-Bhera 3 chl		
3. Una-Bangana 3 chl		
4. Una-Halbi 3 chl		
5. Una-Sari Takoli 3 chl		

(c) The equipment has been allotted and supply is expected during 88-89 and 89-90. No difficulty is however anticipated about the availability of staff for installation.

Closing of Public Call Offices

2420. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Public Call Offices have been closed or shifted from the Extra Departmental Branch/Sub-Post Offices and installed at other convenient places like grocery shops etc. during the Seventh Plan, till date;

(b) if so, the names and number of villages in which the closure/shifting has been effected in each circle, district-wise during each year, separately;

(c) whether some Public Call Offices have been closed permanently and no shifting has taken place resulting in considerable inconvenience to the rural people; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether all such closed Public Call Offices would be reopened during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan?

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

[*Translation*]

Air Stations in Madhya Pradesh

2421. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the places where AIR stations have

been set up in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the construction works which remain to be completed for setting up the radio station at Sagar; and

(c) the time by which it will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) No new All India Radio Station has been set up in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years though it is proposed to set up 10 new stations.

(b) Building works are in progress at Sagar. Equipments have been ordered. Technical areas are likely to be ready in early 1989-90. Installation works would be taken up soon after completion of technical area.

(c) The radio station at Sagar is envisaged to be completed during the later part of 1989-90.

LPG Agencies in Madhya Pradesh to SCs/STs

2422. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Madhya Pradesh where LPG agencies have been allotted to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years;

(b) the number of agencies allotted in Madhya Pradesh to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the names of the places in Madhya Pradesh where LPG agencies are likely to

be allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the current year and the ensuing year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) The oil industry has allotted LPG distributorships at the following places in Madhya Pradesh to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years;

1. Barwani
2. Ashok Nagar
3. Mahendragarh
4. Sanawad
5. Raigarh
6. Dongargarh
7. Kurasia
8. Bilaspur (2 Distributorships)
9. Itarsi
10. Bhatapara
11. Raipur

(b) So, far, as total number of 26 LPG distributorships have been allotted in Madhya Pradesh to persons belonging to SC/ST;

(c) Upto the Annual LPG Marketing Plan 1987-88, the oil industry has planned to allot 13 more LPG distributorships at the following locations in Madhya Pradesh to persons belonging to SC/ST.;

1. Bilaspur
2. Korba

3. Murwara Katni
4. Anjad
5. Barwarda
6. Ambah
7. Alirajpur
8. Mandsaur
9. Gwalior
10. Indore
11. Durg
12. Jabalpur
13. Khandwa

As various steps precede the actual allotment of a distributorship, it is not possible to indicate the exact time by which the allotment of the above dealerships would materialise.

[English]

Tenders for Rihand Phase-II, Power Project

2423. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC) has since completed evaluation of the tenders for its 1000 MW Rihand Phase-II Power Project;

(b) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) had also submitted a bid;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) when the power generation from this project is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) to (c). The evaluation of the offers received by the National Thermal Power Corporation for the Rihand Super Thermal Power Project Stage-II has not been completed. A combined offer from M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited in association with M/s. Siemens, West Germany and M/s. Combustion Engineering, Canada has also been received.

(d) As per the present schedule, the first 500 MW unit of the Rihand Stage-II Project is envisaged to start generation by the year 1994-95 and the second unit one year thereafter.

Titaghur Paper Mills

2424. DR. B.L.SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Re-construction (BIFR) has taken any decision with regard to revival of the Titaghur Paper Mills Limited; and

(b) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The Board for Industrial and Financial Re-construction has not passed any final orders on the reference made to it by the Titaghur Paper Mills under sub-section(i) of section 15 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. The Board has sought the views of the Central Government, State Governments and Financial Institutions on the various measures to be adopted in respect of the Company.

Marketing and Distribution of Petroleum Products

2425. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government, as a part of their new strategy to improve marketing and distribution of petroleum products, have initiated a number of measures to augment and improve the supplies by rail and road, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). For ensuring regular availability of petroleum products, the oil industry has been taking various measures on a continuous basis. These measures *inter-alia*, include putting up full-rake tank wagon loading/unloading facilities at terminals and depots, setting up of new depots and terminals, resitment of old depots, putting up of additional product tankage, augmentation of tank lorry fleet, procurement of new tank wagons by the Railways and augmentation of pipeline net work for quick and more economic movement of these products.

[*Translation*]

Production of Plastic and Plastic Made Goods

2426. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to boost up the production of plastic and plastic made goods;

(b) the number of plastic producing units which are economically sound; and

(c) whether Government propose to give any incentive to the entrepreneurs with a view to increase the production of plastic as well as plastic made goods?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (c). These include approvals to setting up additional capacities for the manufacture of plastic raw materials, measures to facilitate availability of raw materials to processing units at reasonable prices, setting up of facilities for training and other services to plastic industries, dissemination of information etc.

(b) No such census has been carried out.

Utilisation of Equipment Lying with Public Sector Units

2427. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of equipment lying unutilised with the public sector units under his Ministry and the total value thereof;

(b) the reasons for not utilising the equipment by them;

(c) the value of imported as well as indigenous components of the said equipment; and

(d) whether there has been any deterioration in the quality of the equipment due to their non-utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Direct Telegraph Service Between Calcutta and Balurghat W.B.

2428. SHRI PALAS BARMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce direct telegraph service between Calcutta and Balurghat and open a Departmental Telegraph Office (DTO) at Balurghat, the district headquarters of West Dinajpur in West Bengal; and

(b) the reasons for non-functioning of telegraph service between Balurghat, Hilli and Kumarganj in West Dinajpur of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) It is proposed to connect Balurghat with Calcutta through Store and Forward System at Siliguri for more speedy delivery to telegrams. Presently, opening of a Departmental Telegraph Office is not justified as the Telegraph Traffic is much below the required norms.

(b) The Telegraph Service between Balurghat, Hilli and Kumarganj has been disrupted because of natural calamities like cyclones, floods etc. However, action is being taken to stabilize the same.

[Translation]

Performance of Telephone Exchanges In U.P. and Bihar

2429. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government to

improve the performance of various telephone exchanges in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and the details of the expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years, year-wise and

(b) how many telephone exchanges in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have been benefited as a result thereof and how many exchanges are still not functioning properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The following steps are taken to improve the performance of telephone systems in U.P. and Bihar.

- i) Intensive testing of internal and external plants and rectification

of faults.

- ii) Replacement of life expired equipment.
- iii) Replacement of old subscriber instruments by improved telephone instruments.
- iv) Rehabilitation of cable distribution points.
- v) Replacement of subscriber loops by insulated dropwires.
- vi) Reduction of overhead alignment by underground cable.

The details of expenditure incurred are as under:-

Year	U.P., (excluding Kanpur, lucknow Allahabad, Varanasi & Agra Division) (in crores)	Bihar (in crores)
1985-86	Rs 3.88	Rs. 1.76
1986-87	Rs 8.9	
1987-88	Rs 10.9	Rs 3.37

(b) All 1074 telephone exchanges in U.P. and 413 exchanges in Bihar are benefited. All the exchanges are functioning satisfactorily.

[English]

Strengthening of Research and Development base by Industrial Units

2430. SHRI S.B.SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial units in the country depended mainly on their collaborators and associates instead of giving utmost importance to general, upgradation absorption and adaptation of the imported technology;

(b) whether the productivity of the Indian industry was far below acceptable norms of international standards; and

(c) if so, the main reasons for the same and the steps Government propose to take

in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Industry is being constantly urged to strengthen their research and development base so that indigenous technologies could be developed, and imported technologies could be absorbed, adapted and improved upon to suit Indian conditions. In the case of large value foreign collaborations, the efforts made by the Indian company to absorb and adapt the imported technology are monitored.

(b) and (c). Industry is also being urged to improve their productivity and reduce their cost of production so that they can remain competitive both in internal and external markets. Modernisation and technology upgradation is being encouraged by the Government with a view to improving the efficiency of the industry.

Committee on working of News Network

2431. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted to inquire into the working of the news network has submitted its report;

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

(c) if not, when the report is expected?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) :(a) to (c). The Committee proposed to go into the question of format and content of programmes broadcast by All India Radio, has not been set up.

Performance of Public Telephones in Pune

2432. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Funeral procession of Public phone" appearing in the "Hindustan Times" of 11 October, 1988.

(b) If so, whether the public telephones in Pune do not function properly; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Telephone Services in Pune were affected adversely due to heavy rains and agitation by a Technician Union during the month of August and September, 1988.

(c) Technicians were taken back on duty and faults were attended immediately. The performance of Pune Telephones has since improved.

Power Production in Seventh Plan

2433. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: DR. G.S. RAJHANS : SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed under the Seventh Plan for production of power.

(b) whether the target has been achieved;

(c) if not, the extent of shortfall and the sectors/areas where the shortfall is clearly pronounced; and

(d) the steps being contemplated to make up the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):(a) to (d). During the Seventh Plan period the target of additional capacity for power generation has been fixed as 22,245 MW. During the first three years of the Seventh Plan (i.e.) upto 1987-88, a capacity of 11,828.94 MW has been commissioned. Various measures have been taken to obviate delays in completion of power projects which include extensive monitoring of the ongoing projects, expeditious supply of equipments and materials, visits to project sites by senior officers of the Government and Central Electricity Authority to identify and overcome the constraints. The need for effective project management has also been emphasised on the project authorities. With these measures it is expected that the targets fixed for the Seventh Plan will be fully achieved.

Self-Sufficiency in Vitamin A

2434. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vitamin A is being manufactured indigenously;

(b) if so, whether the ingredients used in its manufacture are available in Indian or these are being imported;

(c) if the ingredients are being imported, whether any efforts have been made to produce them in the country and save valuable foreign exchange; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to achieve self-sufficiency in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). Vitamin A is being produced in the country from the basic stage. Though production has been increasing over the years, self-sufficiency has not been achieved. For encouraging its production, Vitamin A has been de-licensed. Information regarding import of ingredients will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Power Generation Target for 1988-89

2435. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target for generation of power has been fixed by the Central Electricity Authority for the year 1988-89;

(b) whether the target has been fixed State-wise; and

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

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

(c) The requisite information is given in the Statement below:-

STATEMENT

BOARD/STATEWISE GENERATION TARGET DURING 1988-89

	<i>Board/System/State</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Generation(Gwh) Target</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	BBMB	Hydro	10780
2.	<u>DELHI</u> DESU	Thermal	2250
	Badarpur (NTPC)	Thermal	3480
	Delhi total	Thermal	5730
3.	<u>J & K</u> J & K	Hydro	870
	Salal (NHPC)	Hydro	2040
		Total	2910
4.	<u>H.P</u> HPSEB	Hydro	770
	Bairasiul (NHPC)	Hydro	750
	H.P.Total	Hydro	1520
5.	<u>Haryana</u> HSEB	Thermal	2250
		Hydro	160
		Total	2410
6.	<u>Rajasthan</u> RSEB	Thermal	1350
		Hydro	1040
		Total	2390
	RA PS, Rajasthan Total	Nuclear	1160
		Thermal	1350
		Nuclear	1160
		Hydro	1040
		Total	3550

	1	2	3
7.	<u>Punjab</u> PSEB	Thermal	6210
		Hydro	1900
		Total	8110
8.	<u>Uttar Pradesh</u> UPSEB	Thermal	14050
		Hydro	4890
		Total	18940
	Singrauli (NTPC)	Thermal	11290
	Rihand (NTPC)	Thermal	800
	Unchahar (UPVUN)	Thermal	300
	U.P. Total	Thermal	26440
		Hydro	4890
		Total	31330
9.	<u>Gujarat</u> GEB	Thermal	15170
		Hydro	910
		Total	16080
	Gujarat (Pvt.)	Thermal	2376
	Gujarat (Total)	Thermal	17546
		Hydro	910
		Total	18456
10.	<u>Maharashtra</u> MSEB	Thermal	22075
		Hydro	4030
		Total	26105
	Tarapur	Nuclear	1760

	1	2	3
	Maharashtra (Pvt.)	Thermal	5300
		Hydro	1120
		Total	6420
	Maharashtra Total	Thermal	27375
		Nuclear	1760
		Hydro	5150
		Total	34285
11.	<u>Madhya Pradesh</u> MPEB	Thermal	12650
		Hydro	490
		Total	13140
	Korba (NTPC)	Thermal	6938
	Vindhyachal (NTPC)	Thermal	1540
	M.P. Total	Thermal	21128
		Hydro	490
		Total	21618
12.	<u>Andhra Pradesh</u> APSEB	Thermal	7900
		Hydro	6955
		Total	14855
	R' Gundem STPS(NTPC)	Thermal	4921
	A.P. Total	Thermal	12821
		Hydro	6955
		Total	19776
13.	Karnataka	Thermal	2400

	1	2	3
		Hydro	8010
		Total	10410
14.	Kerala	Hydro	4300
15.	<u>Tamil Nadu</u> TNEB	Thermal	8000
		Hydro	3370
		Total	11370
	Nayveli	Thermal	6418
	Kalpakkam	Nuclear	2580
	Tamil Nadu Total	Thermal	14418
		Nuclear	2580
		Hydro	3370
		Total	20368
16.	<u>Bihar</u> BSEB	Thermal	3770
		Hydro	206
		Total	3976
17.	<u>Orissa</u> OSEB	Thermal	1500
		Hydro	3330
		Total	4830
18.	<u>West Bengal</u> WBSEB	Thermal	3650
		Hydro	114
		Total	3764
	DPL	Thermal	1060
	CESC (PVT)	Thermal	2500

	1	2	3
	Kolaghat (WBPDC)	Thermal	1850
	Farakka (NTPC)	Thermal	3000
	West Bengal (Total)	Thermal	12060
		Hydro	114
		Total	12174
19.	DVC	Thermal	6700
		Hydro	300
		Total	7000
20.	Sikkim	Hydro	30
21.	Assam	Thermal	1250
22.	Meghalaya		
	State NEEPCO	Hydro	365
		Hydro	815
		Total	1180
23.	<u>Manipur</u> <u>Loktak (NHPC)</u>	Hydro	410
24.	Tripura	Thermal	52
		Hydro	45
		Total	97
	All India	Thermal	163000
		Hydro	5500
		Total	58000
			226500

Non-completion of Coal Projects

2436. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the non-completion of coal projects in the country on time;

(b) if so, the main cause therefor;

(c) the number of coal projects approved by Union government as on 30th September, 1988, region/location-wise and the details thereof;

(d) whether coal production is likely to fall short of the target during the current financial year; and

(e) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The non-completion of some of the coal projects in

time is mainly due to the following reasons;

- 1) delay in acquisition of tenancy/forest land;
- 2) delay in obtaining supplies of plant and equipment;
- 3) delay in main development due to adverse geo-mining conditions, etc.

(c) 25 coal mining projects (including washeries) have been approved by Union Government since the beginning of the 7th Plan (1985-86) till 30th September, 1988. The details of these projects are given in the Statement below

(d) and (e). Against the target of 196.28 million tonnes, production during 1988-89 is expected at 193.87 million tonnes. While Coal India is expected to achieve its target, a shortfall is anticipated in respect of Singareni Collieries and the captive mines of TISCO/IISCO/DVC.

STATEMENT*Details of Projects Sanctioned from 1985-86 Upto 30th September, 1988 (VII Plan Period)*

S.No.	Name of the Project/Company	State	Target Capacity million tonnes per year	Sanctioned capital cost (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
	Rajmahal 'A' Opencast	Bihar	5.00	217.27
2.	Godavari Khani No. 10-A Incline	Andhra Pradesh	0.57	27.31
3.	Bangwar Underground mine Project	Madhya Pradesh	0.65	25.14
4.	RPR for Bina Opencast	Uttar Pradesh	4.50	140.55
5.	Dipka Opencast	Madhya Pradesh	2.00	56.05
6.	Sonepur Bazari 'A' Opencast	West Bengal	3.00	192.96
7.	Tandsi Underground Phase-I Project	Madhya Pradesh	0.90	51.58
8.	Khadia Opencast	Madhya Pradesh	4.00	400.00
9.	RPR for Amritnagar (Reorganisation)	West Bengal	1.14	65.45
10.	Gevra Opencast (Expansion)	Madhya Pradesh	10.00	224.39
11.	Nandan Underground RPR Project	Madhya Pradesh	0.60	117.89
12.	RCE for Kusmunda Opencast	Madhya Pradesh	6.00	168.45

1	2	3	4	5	
13.	Srirampur No. 3 & 3A Inclines	SCCL	Andhra Pradesh	0.30	10.46
14.	Ravindra Khani 1-1A Incline	SCCL	Andhra Pradesh	0.54	29.78
15.	RPR for Shobhapur Underground mine Project	WCL	Madhya Pradesh	0.60	20.72
16.	Kalidaspur Underground Mine	ECL	West Bengal	0.96	47.95
17.	Ramagundam Opencast-II	SCCL	Andhra Pradesh	2.00	147.16
18.	Nijjai Opencast	WCL	Maharashtra	1.00	96.89
19.	Pootkee Washery	BCCL	Bihar	1.70	92.17
20.	Sarpi Underground	ECL	West Bengal	0.90	49.25
21.	Nigahi Opencast	NCL	Madhya Pradesh	4.20	462.39
22.	Modernisation of Patherdih Washery	BCCL	Bihar	1.57	29.43
23.	Laudoha Underground	ECL	West Bengal	0.68	49.34
24.	Ramagundam Opencast-III	SCCL	Andhra Pradesh	2.75	256.94
25.	Jhingurdah (RCE)	NCL	Madhya Pradesh	3.00	63.11

[English]

National Technology Mission for Electric Power

2437. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.B.SIDNAL :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a National Technology Mission for electric power on the pattern of technology missions for telecommunications and water;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) to what extent it will help the power research and development activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):
(a) No, Sir.

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

Revision of Gas Prices

2438. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to revise the gas prices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it will be done this year or next year; and

(d) to what extent the prices are likely to be revised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). The present prices of natural gas have been fixed for the period upto 31.3.1988. The question of revision of natural gas prices, if any, would arise only for the period after 31.3.1989.

Telecast of T.V. Films on Indian History

2439. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are contemplating to have more T.V. films on Indian history after the successful and responsible influence of "Ramayan" and "Mahabharat" and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The purpose of serialising 'Ramayan' and 'Mahabharat' on Doordarshan is to bring to the viewers the literary, aesthetic and ethical aspects of these great epics. It has been the endeavour of Doordarshan to telecast programmes highlighting our history, culture, Philosophy, literature etc. Some of such programmes being telecast are 'Discovery of Indian', 'Moments', 'Mirza Ghalib' etc.

Fuel-efficiency norms for Commercial Vehicles

2440. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have prescribed higher fuel-efficiency norms for commercial vehicles; and

(b) if so, the details of the norms issued by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement is given below:-

STATEMENT

S.No.	Description of the Vehicle	Specific fuel consumption per KW hour not exceeding	KMS per Ltr. of Diesel at 50 KMPH not less	NTKMPL of diesel Not less than at 40 KMPH At 60 KMPH	Upgradation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Light Commercial Motor Vehicle of pay load not exceeding 2500 kilogram with indirect Injection Engine (IDI) ⁴	275 gms	$\frac{100}{3.64 + 1.12 W}$ where W is GVW of the vehicle in Tonnes	Not applicable	Norms specified in Col. 4 shall stand upgraded by 5% with effect from 1.4.1990.
2.	Light Commercial Motor Vehicle of payload exceeding 2500 kgs and not exceeding 4000 kgs Indirect Injection Engines (IDI)	275 gms	Not applicable	$\frac{86.96t}{3.4} + \frac{86.96t}{2.7} + 1.53 + 2.35$ where t is the pay load in tonnes	Norms specified in Col. 5 shall stand upgraded by 5% with effect from 1.4.1989
3.	Commercial Motor Vehicle of pay load not exceeding 2500 kgms.	240 gms	$\frac{115}{3.64 + 1.12 W}$	Not applicable	Norms specified in Col. 4 shall be upgraded by 5% with effect from 1.4.1990
4.	Commercial Motor Vehicle of pay load exceeding 2500 kgms but not exceeding 4000 kgms.	240 gms	Not applicable	$\frac{100t}{3.4} + \frac{100t}{2.7} + 1.53t + 2.35t$	Norms specified in Col. 5 shall be upgraded by 5% with effect from 1.4.1989
5.	Commercial Motor Vehicle of pay load exceeding 4000 kgms but not exceeding 14,000 kgms.	225 gms	Not applicable	$\frac{100t}{5.44} + \frac{100t}{7.78} + 1.02t$	Norms specified in Col. 5 shall be upgraded by 5% with effect from 1.4.1989 -

1	2	3	4	5	6	
6.	Commercial Motor Vehicle of pay load exceeding 14,000 Kgms.	220 gms	Not applicable	72	62	Norms indicated in Col. 5 shall be NTKMPL 75 at 40 KMPH and 66 at 60 KMPH with effect from 1.4.1989

1. Where W is the GVW of the vehicle in tonnes and t is the pay load in tonnes.

2. NTKMPL — Net Tonne Kilometre Per Litre

Setting up of Oil Refinery in Tamil Nadu[*Translation*]

2441. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an oil refinery in South Arcot district, Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the location selected therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of industries in Tamil Nadu

2442. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for setting up of new industrial units in Tamil Nadu pending with Union Government; and

(b) when those proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). As on 30.9.1988, twenty industrial licence applications received under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for the setting up new industrial units in the State of Tamil Nadu are at various stages of processing. Details of such applications which are at various stages of processing are not divulged till a final decision thereon is taken by the Government.

T. V. relay centres in Madhya Pradesh

2443. SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in Madhya Pradesh where T. V. relay centres have not been set up so far:

(b) whether Government have taken any decision to accord priority to the setting up of T. V. relay centres in the backward and adivasi dominating districts;

(c) whether the equipments procured for T. V. Relay Centres at Mandla, Seoni and Balaghat, are lying unutilised for the last six months; and

(d) if so, the time by which these T. V. Relay Centres will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) At present, three districts of Madhya Pradesh are not covered by TV service. TV service is, however, available in full or part in all the remaining districts of the State either from transmitters located in the districts or those functioning outside.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Only part equipment has been received so far which can be utilised only after the main transmitter equipment is supplied by the manufacturers. As per the present indications, the proposed TV transmitters at Balaghat, Mandla and Seoni are expected to be installed and commissioned into service during the financial year, 1988-89 itself.

[English]

Panvel Complex of Oil and Natural Gas commission

2444. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

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

(a) whether the multicore Oil and Natural Gas Commission Panvel Complex was built with the object of easing the housing problems of its employees working in Bombay region and to improve their efficiency;

(b) if so, to what extent the said object has been achieved; and

(c) the problems, if any, in achieving the object?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). Oil and Natural Gas Commission's Panvel Complex includes, inter-alia, buildings for the Institutes of Production Technology Engineering and Ocean Technology and Staff Training; a Hospital, Central School, Shopping and a Residential Complex. Of the 1479 flats proposed to be constructed in the residential complex, 1016 flats have already been completed of which over 873 flats have been completed. ONGC has not faced any problem in achieving the object.

Production target Petroleum products for Seventh Plan

2445. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI MANIK REDDY;
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of petroleum products and the target fixed for the Seventh Plan period;

(b) whether Seventh Plan target is likely to be achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). As against a Seventh Plan target of 45.47 million tonnes in 1989-90, the estimated production of petroleum products from the refineries in the terminal year of the Seventh Plan is expected to 47.436 million tonnes.

Laying of Pipelines for carrying Coal

2446. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI MADAN PANDEY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lay pipelines to carry coal from different coal fields in the country;

(b) whether the assistance of any foreign agency is also proposed to be taken; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and how much investment is likely to be incurred in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR

SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Government have approved the preparation of a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for a Demonstration Coal Slurry Pipeline of about 30 Kms. in length from New Majri coal mines of Western Coalfields Ltd. to the Chandrapur Thermal Power Station of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. Engineers (India) Ltd. has been engaged to prepare the DPR. The investment proposal on the pipeline will have to await the preparation of the DPR?

EIL may avail of the assistance of a foreign consultants to provide revise review facilities in the preparation of the DPR.

Non-Conventional sources of Energy

2447. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Energy Panel of the National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs has been constituted;

(b) if so, the main purpose thereof;

(c) whether some new non-conventional sources of energy have been identified;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the ways and means to undertake the projects to exploit such sources for production of energy?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (e). The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has received a proposal from National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs for nomination of representative of this Department to be a member of the Energy Panel for 1988-89 being constituted by them. It has been reported that the proposed Panel would try to play a role in the context of global energy crisis and to draw up a work plan to combat energy crisis at national level. Ways and

means to undertake projects will arise only after proposals are worked out.

Integrated Energy Plan

2448. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has submitted to Union Government an integrated energy plan which envisages greater use of natural gas by different sector;

(b) whether the ONGC has also suggested a review of the energy pricing policy;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the proposals and suggestions made by the ONGC; and

(d) the changes proposed to be made in energy pricing policy and their effect on the various sectors of the economy?

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

(a) The Government has seen the report prepared by ONGC on Integrated Energy Plan of India (1990 to 2005) which, inter-alia, suggests that there should be diversification in natural gas utilisation in various sectors which will lessen the dependence on imported crude oil.

(b) the ONGC Report also suggests that a detailed study of the energy pricing policy should be undertaken to enable coal, oil, gas and power sectors to generate adequate internal resources.

(c) Government has taken note of the suggestions made by the ONGC.

(d) For the present, there is no proposal to make any change in the energy pricing policy.

Proposal for Gas-Based Thermal Power Plant in Punjab

2449. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab State Electricity Board has put forward proposals for allotment of an atomic power plant of 2000 MW capacity and a gas based power plant of 400 MW capacity to augment the installed capacity;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the above proposals; and

(c) the financial implications of these proposals and how these are proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). No Project Report in respect of a 400 MW gas-based power station has been received from the Punjab Government who have suggested extension of the HBJ pipeline to the State. Keeping in view the current availability of gas and the existing commitments in respect thereof, there are, at present, no plans for extension of the pipeline beyond Delhi.

There is no proposal to set up an atomic power plant in Punjab in the near future.

Import of Crude Oil from Nigeria

2450. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to purchase crude oil from Nigeria against the outstanding exports dues;

(b) if so, whether the terms and conditions for the purchase of crude oil from

Nigeria have been negotiated and finalised;

(c) whether the proposed deal will be on the lines of agreement already entered into with Libya; and

(d) how far this will help in meeting the gap between demand and supply of oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) No Sir.

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

Import of Know-How for Tidal Power Development

2451. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any concrete proposals for tidal power development;

(b) if so, whether the know-how available within the country will be able to set up such projects;

(c) if not, the arrangements made or proposed to be made for the import of know-how for tidal power development; and

(d) when these projects are likely to take a practical shape?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The Central Electricity Authority has prepared a techno-economic feasibility report for a tidal power project on the Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat which envisages an installation of 900 MW.

(b) and (c). Apart for inviting French experts to India for consultations during the

course of techno-economic study of the project, some technical know-how has been obtained by sending engineers of the Central Electricity Authority on study tours/training in U. K. and France. However, it would still be necessary to seek foreign consultancy for detailing of the designs and construction of features and for the execution of the project

(d) The tidal power project in Gulf of Kutch can be implemented after the investment decision and detailing of the design and construction features.

Memorandum of Understanding with Public Sector Enterprises

2452. SHRI S. M. GURADDI:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:
SHRI H. B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to cover at least six more public sector enterprises under the scheme of memorandum of understanding;

(b) if so, the main objectives of the scheme; and

(c) the names of public sector enterprises which are being brought under memorandum of understanding scheme?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Government has decided to cover a few more public sector undertakings under the scheme of Memorandum of Understanding for the year 1989-90. The list is yet to be finalised. The main objective behind signing MOU with public sector undertaking is to grant them greater autonomy and make them accountable for results.

Hazira Gas Cracker Plant

2453. SHRI S. M. GURADDI:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cleared the Hazira Gas Cracker plant;

(b) if so, to what extent it will be helpful to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(c) the estimated cost of the project; and

(d) the number of persons likely to be given employment in the plant?

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

(b) This will provide the utilisation of natural gas liquids (NGL) being produced by Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(c) Around Rs. 750 crores.

(d) 455 persons.

Completion of Lajkura Open Cast Coal Project

2454. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in completing the Lajkura Open Cast Coal Project at Sambalpur and the Rajgamar Underground Coal Project at Bilaspur;

(b) the cost over-runs over the original estimated cost in both cases; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to expedite the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). The Lajkura Open Cast Project at Sambalpur has been completed in March, 1988 as per schedule. Against the sanctioned capacity of 1.00 million tonnes per year, the project has actually produced 1.28 million tonnes in 1987-88. The total expenditure incurred on this project is estimated at Rupees 26.43 crores against the sanctioned capital cost of Rupees 25.79 crores.

2. In respect of Rajgamar Under ground Project, the production achieved during 1987-88 was 0.244 million tonnes against the Project Report Schedule of 0.70 million tonnes. Due to adverse geo-mining conditions encountered during the implementation of the project which were not envisaged in the approved Project Report, the project is not now expected to achieve a production of more than 0.25 million tonnes per year. It is, therefore, proposed to treat this project as completed at the production level of 0.25 million tonnes per year without any further investment. The total expenditure incurred on this project so far is Rupees 32.81 crores against the sanctioned capital cost of Rupees 33.93 crores.

Commissioning of Bottling Plants by IOC and HPC

2455. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of the bottling plants commissioned by the Indian Oil Corporation and the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. so far;

(b) the reasons for delay in commissioning other proposed bottling plants, State-wise break-up thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to reduce the cost over-run?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The required information is furnished in Statement below.

(b) the state-wise list of bottling plants under construction by IOC and HPC is given in Statement II below. All the bottling plants of IOC are expected to be commissioned by March, 1989, except for Haridwar bottling plant which is expected to be commissioned by December, 1989, on account of delay in acquisition of land. In the case of HPCL the bottling plant at Miraj is expected to be commissioned as scheduled, by December, 1988; the bottling plants at Gandhi Nagar, Delhi, Gorakhpur, Hoshiarpur and Unnao are expected to be commissioned later than scheduled, on account of delays in acquisition of land, disturbed conditions in Punjab, delay in obtaining No Object Certificates from State Pollution Control Boards, etc.

(c) Close Monitoring is being done on a continuous basis by the oil companies concerned to avoid cost overruns.

STATEMENT I

Commissioning of Bottling Plants by IOC and HPCL

<i>Name of the Oil Co.</i>	<i>Location</i>
1	2
IOC	1. Guwahati (Assam)
	2. Duliajan (Assam)
	3. Bongaigaon (Assam)
	4. Barauni (Bihar)

1	2	1	2
5. Koyali (Gujarat)		29. Khapri (Maharashtra)	
6. Rajkot (Gujarat)		30. Bangalore (Karnataka)	
7. Kanpur (Panki) U.P.		31. Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	
8. Kanpur (Mini Plant). U.P.		32. Manglia (Madhya Pradesh)	
9. Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)		33. Surat (Gujarat)	
10. Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)		34. Miraj (Maharashtra)	
11. Jalandhar (Punjab)		35. Vijayawada (A.P.)	
12. Kalyani (West Bengal)		36. Calcutta (West Bengal)	
13. Haldia (West Bengal)		37. Cuttack (Orissa)	
14. Durgapur (West Bengal)		38. Raipur (Madhya Pradesh)	
15. Madras (Tamil Nadu)		39. Pune (Maharashtra)	
16. Salem (Tamil Nadu)		40. Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	
17. Cochin (Kerala)		41. Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)	
18. Bangalore (Karnataka)		42. Ludhiana (Punjab)	
19. Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)		43. Shakurbasti (Delhi)	
20. Shakurbasti (Delhi)		44. Mysore (Karnataka)	
21. Sawai Modhapur (Rajasthan)		45. Goa (Goa)	
22. Durgapur (West Bengal)		46. Hubli (Karnataka)	
23. Karnal (Haryana)		47. Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	
24. Haldwani (U.P.)		48. Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	
25. Hazira (Gujarat)		49. Jammu (Jammu & Kashmir)	
26. Tikrikalan Phase-I (Delhi)		50. Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)	
HPC: 27. Bombay (Maharashtra)		51. Khurda Road (Orissa)	
28. Vizag (Andhra Pradesh)		52. Jind (Haryana)	

1	2
53.	Vijayawada (A.P.)
54.	Raipur (Madhya Pradesh)
55.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
56.	Jammu (Jammu & Kashmir)

Commissioning of Bottling Plants by IOC and HPCL.

Name of the Oil Co.	Location
1	2
IOC	1. Jamshedpur (Bihar)
	2. Ajmer (Rajasthan)
	3. Balasore (Orissa)
	4. Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
	5. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
	6. Haridwar (Uttar Pradesh)
	7. Parwanoo (Himachal Pradesh)
	8. Tikrikalan Phase-II (Delhi)
HPC	9. Miraj (Maharashtra)
	10. Dhaha-Hoshiarpur (Punjab)
	11. Gandhinagar/Modassa (Gujarat)
	12. Unnao/Kannauj (Uttar Pradesh)

1	2
13.	Gurgaon/Faridabad (Haryana)
14.	Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)

[Translation]

Cost of Power Generation

2456. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

- whether the cost of power generation has been increasing continuously now;
- if so, the reasons thereof; and
- the cost of power generation during 1974-75, 1980-81 and 1986-87?

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

(b) The main reasons for increase in the cost of power generation are:

- Increases in the costs of fuel including transportation and increases in capital cost resulting in higher interest.
- Increased proportion of thermal generation as compared to hydro generation.

(c) The average cost of generation of supply of power has been as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Paise/kwh</i>
1974-75	22.68
1980-81	41.90
1986-87	80.22

[English]

**Waiting List for Telephone Connection
in Delhi**

2457. SHRI KAMALA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22 March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 4311 regarding waiting list for telephone connection in Delhi and state:

(a) the total number of persons category-wise and exchange-wise on the waiting lists of various telephone exchanges in Delhi as on 1.11.1988;

(b) the details of the exchanges whose capacity has been increased between 1.3.1988 and 31.10.1988;

(c) the number of persons given out of turn telephones connections in Delhi between 1.1.1988 to 31.10.1988 on the recommendations of the Members of Parliament; and

(d) the number of applications duly recommended by Members of Parliament pending grant of out of turn connections, and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The required information is furnished in the Statement below.

(b) The exchanges of Delhi where capacity has been increased between 1.3.88 to 31.10.1988 are:

1.	Shakti Nagar	—	4000	lines.
2.	Laxmi Nagar	—	7000	lines.
3.	Okhla	—	4400	lines.
4.	Shahdra (RLU)	—	1000	lines.
5.	Nangloi (RLU)	—	1400	lines.
6.	Karol Bagh	—	6000	lines.
7.	Rohini (RLU)	—	2000	lines.
8.	Najafgarh (RLU)	—	500	lines.
9.	Janakpuri (RLU)	—	1000	lines.
10.	Badli (RLU)	—	400	lines.
11.	Nehru Place	—	1000	lines.

(c) Number of telephone connections sanctioned on out of turn priority basis in Delhi on the recommendations of Members of Parliament during the period from

1.1.1988 to 31.10.1988 is 870 as per available information.

(d) The required information will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The total number of persons category wise and exchange wise on the waiting list in Delhi as on 1.11.88 is furnished below:

S.No.	Name of Exchange	No. of persons in waiting list.				
		OYT-G	OYT-S	N-OYT SS	N-OYT SPL	N-OYT GENL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Janpath	—	—	03	24	506
2.	Jorbagh	250	107	38	45	4427
3.	Kidwai Bhavan	699	322	5	31	1582
4.	Rajpath	198	708	26	65	1008
5.	Lodhi Road	—	42	2	1	31
6.	Sena Bhavan	65	137	15(16)	8	446
7.	Alipur	13	5	—	9	345
8.	Badli	117	3	—	93	900
9.	Tis Hazari	—	—	—	—	6669
10.	Narela	23	13	—	26	594
11.	Shakti Nagar	1138	74	25	334	29724
12.	Rohini	270	18	7	76	5049
13.	Delhi Gate	314	24	—	47	7318
14.	Idgah	236	11	2	72	11070
15.	Lakshminagar	187	32	6	41	20167
16.	Shahdara	866	74	8	790	8549
17.	Chanakyapuri	768	629	115	360	6863

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Hauz Khas	1128	286	78	382	8935
19.	Nehru Place	3143	468	78	703	18336
20.	Okhla	173	30	13	70	3267
21.	Cantonment & NITC RLU	58	41	28	28	916
22.	Janakpuri	696	190	110	439	8497
23.	Karol Bagh	151	8	7	36	10385
24.	Najafgarh	22	6	—	—	610
25.	Nangloi	294	14	6	152	2482
26.	Rajouri Garden	3037	342	176	1301	33805

Rural Electrification in Uttar Pradesh

2458. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the names of the districts in Uttar Pradesh having the maximum percentage of village electrification and percentage thereof in each district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

The districts of Meerut, Gaziabad, Bulandshahar, Muzaffarnagar, Ghazipur, Lucknow and Rae-Bareilly in the State of Uttar Pradesh have achieved 100% electrification of villages. A statement indicating the districtwise percentage of village electrification as on 30.9.1988 in Uttar Pradesh is given below.

STATEMENT

District-wise details of total number of villages (as per 1981 census), those electrified alongwith percentage as on 30.9.1988 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Sl. No.	Districts	Total number of villages	Villages electrified	%age attained
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Saharanpur	1700	1518	89.3
2.	Meerut	920	1039	(*)
3.	Ghaziabad	704	753	(*)

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bulandshahar	1365	1403	(*)
5.	Muzaffarnagar	927	927	100.0
6.	Aligarh	1704	1635	96.0
7.	Mathura	867	799	92.2
8.	Agra	1174	978	83.3
9.	Mainpuri	1371	1068	77.9
10.	Etah	1610	1019	67.5
11.	Bareilly	1901	1256	66.1
12.	Bijnor	2154	1578	73.3
13.	Badaun	1785	1255	70.3
14.	Moradabad	2473	2067	83.6
15.	Rampur	1092	753	69.0
16.	Shahjahanpur	2124	1036	48.3
17.	Pilibhit	1198	693	57.9
18.	Farrukhabad	1577	1234	78.3
19.	Etawah	1462	841	57.5
20.	Kanpur	1885	974	51.7
21.	Fatepur	1349	992	73.5
22.	Allahabad	3514	2812	80.0
23.	Jhansi	759	468	61.7
24.	Lalitpur	683	286	41.9
25.	Jalaun	939	563	60.0
26.	Hamirpur	917	483	52.7

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Banda	1207	692	57.3
28.	Varanasi	3662	2464	67.3
29.	Mirzapur	3024	1106	36.6
30.	Jaunpur	3245	2769	85.3
31.	Gazipur	2540	2543	(*)
32.	Gorakhpur	4110	2478	60.3
33.	Ballia	1920	1509	78.6
34.	Deoria	3538	2102	59.4
35.	Basti	6929	2885	41.6
36.	Azamgarh	4935	4153	84.2
37.	Lucknow	899	899	100.0
38.	Rae-Bareli	1731	1749	(*)
39.	Unnao	1687	836	49.6
40.	Sitapur	2330	910	39.1
41.	Hardoi	1881	856	45.5
42.	Kheri	1699	1131	66.6
43.	Faizabad	2645	1971	74.5
44.	Gonda	2809	1455	51.8
45.	Bahraich	1884	1206	64.0
46.	Sultanpur	2492	2218	89.0
47.	Pratapgarh	2185	1410	64.5
48.	Barabanki	2043	859	42.1
49.	Nainital	1806	1660	91.9

1	2	3	4	5
50.	Almora	3019	2047	67.8
51.	Pithoragarh	2174	1088	50.1
52.	Dehradun	743	646	80.9
53.	Uttarkashi	669	544	81.3
54.	Chamoli	1516	961	63.4
55.	Pauri-Garhwal	3237	1527	47.2
56.	Tehri-Garhwal	1953	1104	56.5
Total		112566	76208	67.7

(*) – Achievement exceeds to the total inhabited villages. State Electricity Board has been requested to clarify the discrepancy.

Voltage Fluctuations in Delhi

2459. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of fluctuations in voltage in almost all the areas of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any study has been made to assess the loss to consumers for this reason, if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) what steps have been taken or are proposed to eliminate voltage fluctuations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):
(a) and (b). According to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking the electricity voltage in

Delhi is stable these days. However, low voltage is generally experienced during summer months in the northern grid to which Delhi system is connected due to various reasons such as increase in highly inductive agricultural and air-conditioning load.

(c) According to DESU, they have not made any such study.

(d) The steps being taken by DESU to improve the voltage, inter-alia, include enhancing the present capacity of 355 MVAR shunt capacitors to 555 MVAR capacitors, improving the performance of Indraprastha Station, use of Gas Turbines in Synchronous Mode, when necessary, and strengthening of T&D net work.

The commissioning of 2 x 67.5 MW Rajghat Thermal Station during 1989 and additional capacitors in Western U.P. and Haryana power system will also improve the voltage profile.

World Bank Loan for Thermal Power Stations

2460. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take loans from other countries for setting up some thermal power stations in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the thermal power stations for which loans from the World Bank and other countries have been taken or are

proposed to be taken; and

(c) the cost of each thermal power station and the amount of loan proposed to be taken for each of those power projects?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The desired information in respect of on-going and proposed thermal projects is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT					
S.No.	Name of Project	Cost (Rs. in crores)	Source of external assistance	Amount of loan	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Second Ramagundam Thermal Power Project	765.31	World Bank Co-financed by FRG	300 M.US \$ DM 140 Million	
2.	Second Farakka Thermal Power Project	971.17	World Bank Co-financed by FRG	300 M.US \$ DM 70 Million	
3.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Project	902.00	World Bank	300 M.US \$	
4.	Combined Cycle Gas Projects at Anta, Auraijya and Kawas	(316.74 + 472.28 + 410.84)	World Bank	485 M.US \$	
5.	National Capital Power Supply Project	1218.05	World Bank	485 M.US \$	
6.	Talcher Thermal Power Project	1223.70	World Bank	375 M.US \$	
7.	Second Korba Thermal Power Project	793.804	World Bank Co-financed by FRG	400 M.US \$ DM 190 Million	
8.	North Madras Thermal Power Project	720.9	Asian Development Bank	150 M.US \$	
9.	Unchahar Thermal Power Project	465.15	-do-	160 M.US \$	

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Project (UPSEB) (2 x 500 MW)	1531.00	-do-	(i) 24,100 Yen Million** (ii) 14,295 Yen Million <u>38,395 Yen Million</u>	
11	Raichur Thermal Power Project (Unit-IV) (1 x 210 MW) (Karnataka Power Corpn. Ltd.)	429.759	Asian Development Bank	23,142 yen Million	Loan Agreement with OECF not yet signed.
12.	Waste Heat Recovery Plant for Urban Combined Cycle Power Station	138.09	FRG	DM 198 Million	Agreement not signed
13.	Rihand Super Thermal Power Station I	1304.68	U.K.	117 Million £	
14.	Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station Stage-I	1609.61	USSR	356.26 M. Roubles (including transmission lines)	
15.	Kahalgaoon Super Thermal Power Station	1480.62	USSR	219.16 M. Roubles	
16	Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project Stage II	1958.78	USSR	400 Million Roubles	
17.	Maithon Thermal Power Project		USSR		xx

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Kayamkulam (Multi Fuel Thermal Power Project Stage I)	525.00	USSR		xx
19.	Mangalore (Multi Fuel Thermal Power Project Stage I)	614.2	USSR		xx

** The Govt. of Japan have agreed to extend an OECF loan of Yen 100 Billion and an EXIM Bank of Japan loan of Yen 40 Billion for Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Project. The loan from EXIM Bank of Japan is yet to be negotiated. The balance amount of OBCF loan would be requested in the next two years depending upon the annual fund requirements of the project.

xx As per Inter-Governmental Agreement signed recently these three Thermal Projects are proposed to be set up with Soviet assistance for which Credit Agreements have not yet been signed.

Extension of T.V. Network to Tribal Areas In Orissa

2461. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend T.V. network to the tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the tribal areas in Orissa provided with T.V. facility so far;

(c) the programme of Government in Seventh Plan in this regard;

(d) whether Government have any proposal to provide T.V. network in Bolangir, Barbil, Joda; Matkambeda and Kiribur areas of Orissa in Seventh Plan; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN- FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Seventh Plan of Doordarshan includes a number of schemes for extending TV network in the tribal areas of the country.

(b) TV service is, at present, available to parts of the tribal districts of Baleswar, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur and Sundergarh in Orissa.

(c) On completion of the various TV Projects under implementation as part of the VII Plan, all the tribal districts in the State are expected to be covered, wholly or partially, by TV service.

(d) and (e). Whereas a low power (100 W) TV transmitter is envisaged to be set up at Bolangir, there is, at present, no scheme

under the Seventh Plan to set up TV trans- mitters at Barbil, Joda, Matkambeda and Kiribur.

Indo-Soviet Technological Co- Operation

2462. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a pro- posal to depute Indian engineers to Soviet Union for getting additional training on uni- fied power grid construction and power transmission over large distance;

(b) if so, the number of Indian electrical engineers and other staff proposed to be sent to USSR for that purpose; and

(c) whether the deputation would be sent under the Indo-Soviet Technological Co-operation?

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

(b) and (c). Five Indian electrical engi- neers are presently under going training in USSR in the field of Load Despatch Tech- niques. This deputation is covered under bilateral agreement of Indo-Soviet Techni- cal Cooperation in the field of Power Devel- opment.

Distribution of LPG Cylinders

2463. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATU- RAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints of the irregularities in the distri- bution of LPG cylinders in some parts of the country;

(b) whether it is proposed to increase the production as well as supply of LPG cylinders to check the irregularities; and

(c) what other steps are being taken to check the irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) A backlog in supply of LPG refills had developed temporarily recently in several parts of country on account of shortfall in availability of LPG, apart from movement, industrial relation and other operational constraints;

(b) While availability of LPG cylinders is adequate, efforts are being made to maximise indigenous LPG production and also augment supplies through imports to the extent feasible;

(c) All complaints received by the oil companies against LPG distributors are investigated promptly, whenever necessary, and appropriate action varying from warning letters to even termination of distributorships in some cases is taken against the erring LPG distributors, in accordance with the Marketing Discipline Guidelines.

Committee for Monitoring Prices Of Man-Made Fabrics and Yarns

2464. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a committee to monitor the prices of man-made fabrics and yarns and ensure that due benefit of the duty relief reaches the consumer;

(b) if so, the composition of the committee; and

(c) how the committee will exercise control on sales and distribution of man-

made fabrics and yarns?

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

(b) The composition of the Committee is as follows:-

1. Textile Commissioner, Bombay—Convener
2. A representative of Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Industry.
3. Commissioner (TRU), Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.
4. President of the Association of Synthetic Fibre Industry or his representative.
5. A representative of the Association of Polyester Staple Fibre Manufacturers.
6. A representative of the Association of Man-made fibre Industry of India.
7. A representative of the All India Crimpers Association.
8. A representative of the Indian Cotton Mills federation.
9. A representative of the Federation of the Art Silk Weaving Industry.
10. A representative of Powerloom Industries Association.
11. A representative of the Clothing Manufacturers Association.
12. A representative of the Retailers

Federation, Bombay.

13. A representative of the Bombay Piece Goods Merchants Mahajan.

(c) The Committee is required to keep a watch over the price trends and advise the Government regarding the remedial measures, if necessary.

Power Projects in Private Sector

2465. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the response of the private sector for establishment of power projects;

(b) the current shortfall in power supply and the projected demand and supply shortfall during the next Plan period;

(c) the reasons for which the electricity rate in India are very high as compared to the developing and developed countries; and

(d) what is the plant load factor and transmission loss in public and private sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) While some parties have evinced interest in the setting up of new power plants in the private sector, no detailed proposal has been received in this regard.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of New Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in Orissa

2466. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased

to state the names of the cities and villages in Orissa where new post offices and telegraph offices were set up during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): The information is furnished in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

ORISSA CIRCLE

Names of places where new post offices/ telegraph offices were opened during 1987-88

Post Offices

1. Simolaguda.
2. Birlaxmanpur.
3. Chitra.
4. Phupugaon.
5. Potrol.
6. Indupur.
7. Telijore.
8. Gobira.
9. Kadobahal
10. Dahigira.
11. Dhruwad.
12. Baddumermunda.
13. Gudigaon.
14. Siminai.
15. Nuasomeswarpur.

16. Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.

LPG Agencies and Petrol Pumps in Orissa*Telegraph Offices*

1. Gaunju.
2. Badapur.
3. Odava.
4. Dalki.
5. Balas Kumta.
6. Borigaon.

2467. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps and LPG agencies so far allotted in Orissa by each oil company; and

(b) the number of agencies proposed to be allotted in Orissa during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The required information is as under:

<i>Company</i>	<i>Retail Outlet (MS/HSD) Dealerships so far allotted</i>	<i>LPG Distributorships so far allotted</i>
1	2	3
H P C	18	32
I O C	42	35
B P C	24	4
I B P	5	—

(b) Marketing Plans for award of dealerships/distributorships for Petroleum Products are drawn by the oil industry on an annual basis. Upto the latest Marketing Plan, the oil industry has planned to establish 41 more Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealerships and 17 more LPG distributorships in the state of Orissa.

SC/ST Quota for Petroleum Products Agencies/Dealerships

2468. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have re-

served any quota for giving agencies/dealerships for petroleum products to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have been allotted dealerships and agencies for petroleum products during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the current policy guidelines for selection of dealers/distribution of petroleum products, a reservation of 25% exists

for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; the 3-year period 1985-86 to 1987-88 in the Statement below.

(b) The required information is given for

STATEMENT

<i>State/Union Territory</i>		<i>No. of LOIs issued</i>		
		<i>Retail Outlet Dealerships</i>	<i>LPG Distributorships</i>	<i>SKO-LDO Agencies</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28	13	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	5	5
3.	Assam	13	6	5
4.	Bihar	39	10	7
5.	Goa	3	2	—
6.	Gujarat	30	10	19
7.	Haryana	15	9	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9	2	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	5	—
10.	Karnataka	30	13	2
11.	Kerala	19	23	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	19	9	10
13.	Maharashtra	18	30	16
14.	Manipur	5	—	1
15.	Meghalaya	15	2	7
16.	Mizoram	5	1	6
17.	Nagaland	3	2	2
18.	Orissa	13	7	7

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Punjab	18	9	2
20.	Rajasthan	40	12	1
21.	Sikkim	1	—	1
22.	Tamil Nadu	46	14	4
23.	Tripura	1	2	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	39	27	7
25.	West Bengal	13	16	5
26.	Chandigarh	—	2	—
27.	Dadra & Nagar Havel	1	—	—
28.	Delhi	—	14	4
29.	Pondicherry	—	—	1
Total		434	246	127

Shortage of Petrol In Pune, Maharashtra

2469. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of petrol pumps had gone dry during the last three months at Pune in Maharashtra;

(b) the reasons for the shortage of petrol there; and

(c) the action contemplated by Government to keep adequate supply of petrol in Pune?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Sporadic shortage of petrol is reported to have occurred at some retail outlets in Pune in the last few months, mainly due to continued closure of Bombay-Pune product pipeline and heavy monsoon rains restricting road movement and resultant delay in replenishment of stocks.

(c) The Bombay-Pune pipeline has been recommissioned on the 29th Oct. 1988 and the supply position is normal now.

Foreign Brand Names

2470. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a condition is stipulated when granting foreign collaboration that no foreign brand names are to be used;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether any hybrid names have been registered as Indian brand names; and

(d) if so, the instances where goods have been exported with a hybrid name?

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

(b) This condition is incorporated in foreign collaboration approvals with a view to discouraging the use of foreign trade marks on goods sold in the domestic market.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Substitutes of Petroleum products

2471. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of petrol is not sufficient to meet the demand and the country has to depend on import;

(b) whether any experiment, study or research have been conducted to find out substitutes to the petroleum products;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the names of other substances which can be used as substitutes; and

(d) what are their advantage and disadvantages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The present production of petrol in the country is adequate to meet the demand.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. Some study/research works have been carried out in the past and also currently going on in India for finding out the substitutes for petroleum products. Alcohols, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas are possible alternatives. The feasibility of using Ethanol & Methanol as substitute for petrol & diesel has been established by research studies conducted by IOC (R&D) & the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun. Pilot studies are also being conducted to use compressed natural Gas as an alternate fuel.

(d) The advantages & disadvantages of using alternate fuels inter-alia are:

I. Advantages:

1. Part substitution of petroleum products.
2. Fuel economy and reduction in atmospheric pollution.

II. Disadvantages:

1. Modifications required on the engine in some cases.
2. Uncertain availability of alcohol.
3. Higher volatility of alcohol and CNG, necessitating adoption of more safety precautions.
4. High Aldehyde emissions in case of alcohol blends.

5. Fuel economy and drillability may be adversely affected.

Registration of Newspapers and Periodicals

2472. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the number of newspaper and periodicals registered with the Registrar of Newspapers of India so far;

(b) the number of newspaper and periodicals in circulation at present;

(c) the number of applications pending for registration with the Registrar;

(d) the number of newspapers and periodicals which have been registered but are not in circulation; and

(e) the steps being taken to cancel the registration of such newspapers and periodicals in order to clear the pending applications?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN- FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) As on 31-12-1987, 27,685 newspapers/periodicals were registered with the Registrar of Newspapers for India.

(b) and (d). The number of newspapers and periodicals in circulation at present is not available. However, only 5437 newspapers/ periodicals submitted annual statement to RNI for 1987. The possibility of some more newspapers/periodicals in circulation can not be ruled out.

(c) As on 22.11.1988, 1392 cases for

registration are pending with the Registrar of Newspapers for India.

(e) Certain amendments to the Press and Registration Books Act, 1867 are under consideration of the Government.

Banning of Books

2473. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROAD- CASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of books or publications or films banned by Government since 1980; and

(b) the ground on which these were banned?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN- FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Infor- mation is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

Allotment of MS/HSD Retail Outlets In Bihar

2474. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been allotted MS/HSD retail outlets in Bihar during 1987-88;

(b) the number out of them which be- long to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the criteria adopted in the selection of new locations for such retail outlets; and

(d) the criteria adopted for the reserva- tion of particular outlets in favour of Sched- uled Castes/Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). A total number of 43 Retail Outlet (MS/HSD) dealerships were allotted in the State of Bihar during 1987-88; out of these, 20 Retail Outlets were allotted to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(c) Oil companies identify locations for development of Retail Outlet (MS/HSD) dealerships in accordance with the volume/distance norms evolved for this purpose, to ensure that locations so identified are economically viable;

(d) The reservations of particular outlets in favour of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes are decided on the basis of a 100-point Roster which provides for 25% reservation for SC/ST candidates in each State. The locations falling under SC/ST Reserved Parliamentary/Assembly constituencies are first earmarked for such categories before operating the 100-point roster.

Inter-Ministerial Committee on Development of Backward Areas

2475. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the interministerial committee for formulating a strategy for the industrial development of Backward areas have been considered by Government and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Inter-Min-

isterial Committee constituted to review and revise the existing central incentives schemes for development of backward area are still under consideration of the Government.

Companies Registered Under Companies Act

2476. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new companies registered under the Companies Act during 1987-88;

(b) their break-up, State-wise;

(c) the number of companies included therein in which Government hold more than 50 per cent of the share capital;

(d) the number of companies whose names were struck off under Section 560 of the Companies Act;

(e) the number of companies which ceased to operate during the year; and

(f) the number of existing companies as on 31st March, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI . ARUNACHALAM): (a) 17,652.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) 21.

(d) 49.

(e) 159. Besides, there were 49 companies whose names were struck off under Section 560(5) of the Companies Act.

(f) 1,58,138.

STATEMENT*Statewise Distribution of newly registered companies during 1987-88*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number of companies registered</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1156
2.	Assam	214
3.	Bihar	331
4.	Gujarat	967
5.	Haryana	197
6.	Himachal Pradesh	127
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	92
8.	Karnataka	710
9.	Kerala	281
10.	Madhya Pradesh	591
11.	Maharashtra	3813
12.	Manipur	11
13.	Meghalaya	7
14.	Nagaland	13
15.	Orissa	180
16.	Punjab	519
17.	Rajasthan	445
18.	Tamil Nadu	1321
19.	Tripura	2
20.	Uttar Pradesh	834

1	2	3
21.	West Bengal	1928
22.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	—
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	8
24.	Chandigarh	181
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6
26.	Delhi	3535
27.	Goa	96
28.	Mizoram	1
29.	Pondicherry	86
Grand Total		17652

**Production of Telecommunication
Equipment**

2477. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being made to produce telecommunication equipment indigenously;

(b) if so, when the country is expected to become self sufficient in the matter of telecommunication equipment;

(c) the technology acquired or proposed to be improved therefore; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action have been initiated for attaining self-sufficiency in the production of equipment indigenously to meet the estimated demands.

(c) and (d). Latest digital electronic technology has been acquired for producing telephone exchanges and other long distance transmission equipments in the country so that digital electronic equipment only is inducted in the network after manufacturing of analogue and electro-mechanical exchange equipments are phased out.

Posts of A.I.R. Station Directors

2478. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of Station Directors in the AIR are open to all services in the AIR set up or are reserved for only certain categories;

(b) if so, whether Government have received representations in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) According to Recruitment Rules notified on 23rd October, 1984, the posts of Station Directors (Ordinary Grade) in All India Radio/Doordarshan are filled (i) 75% by promotion failing which by direct recruitment and (ii) 25% by direct recruitment. The promotion is made from Assistant Station Directors and equated categories with three years regular service in the grade. Under direct recruitment, a person belonging to any service who fulfils the criteria laid down in the recruitment rules, is eligible to apply.

(b) and (c). Government have no intention to consider any person, other than the eligible categories for promotion to the grade of Station Director (Ordinary Grade) in All India Radio and Doordarshan as provided in the notified Recruitment Rules.

[Translation]

Opening of Branch Sub Post Offices and Post Offices in Almora and Pithoragarh District, U.P.

2479. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of U.P. for which applications for opening branch post offices and sub post offices have been received so far; and

(b) the names of places, out of them, where branch post offices and such post offices are proposed to be opened in 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The information is furnished in the statement below.

(b) The proposal is to open, during 1988-89, 5 branch post offices in Almora district and 5 branch post offices in Pithoragarh district. The post offices will be opened at places which satisfy the norms laid down for the purpose.

STATEMENT

District Almora

1. Bhainsia Chhana
2. Jogeshwar
3. Artola
4. Merdhura
5. Sanne
6. Salikhet
7. Udham Asthal
8. Simgarni
9. Nadaulp
10. Kuwanli
11. Vijorighal
12. Jainal
13. Jaikhan
14. Manela
15. Sakukhet
16. Galna
17. Loharkhet

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 18. Balta | 12. Chaukudi |
| 19. Chamli | 13. Didihat |
| 20. Garapani | 14. Mangal Kot |
| 21. Chaundugri | 15. Churmali |
| 22. Harsila | 16. Mala Jhala |
| 23. Chhani | 17. Duni |
| 24. Gularmalla Salt | 18. Bisrani |
| 25. Siyarileran | 19. Samkot |
| 26. Barsini | 20. Balatari |
| 27. Kewerala | 21. Ramakmanghka |
| 28. Dabhra | 22. Mashiyar |
| 29. Reweti | 23. Goldanda |
| <i>District Pithoragarh</i> | 24. Bisradi |
| 1. Kamathiachod BO | 25. Deogra |
| 2. Dhari | 26. Saira Bandoli |
| 3. Molana Jakh | 27. Sukhida Kura |
| 4. Salla | 28. Kanyuri |
| 5. Shamalatal | 29. Alka Asthal |
| 6. Ganaura | 30. Josha |
| 7. Narsingh Danda | 31. Kutsil |

**Opening of Public Call Offices In
Almora and Pithoragarh Districts In
Uttar Pradesh**

2480. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the
Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased
to state:

(a) the number of applications received for opening Public Call Offices at various places in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the names of such places and whether P.C.Os. at all these places will be opened in 1988-89; and

(c) if not the reasons thereof?

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

Small Power Projects in Hill areas of Uttar Pradesh

2481. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive survey has been conducted to find out the possibilities of setting up small power projects in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of small power projects proposed to be set up there;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated to explore these possibilities; and

(d) if so, the funds earmarked and other arrangements made for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d). A scheme for comprehensive assessment of small hydro potential in the country which will cover the assessment of small hydro electric potential of the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh also, has been formulated. The studies in this regard are under progress in the Central Electricity Authority. Twenty-three micro/mini/small schemes are already

in operation in the hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh; two more are under construction and another three schemes have been cleared by the Planning Commission. Several other schemes are under approval/investigation.

Setting Up of Regional Office of K.V.I.C. in Pithoragarh, U.P.

2482. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a regional office of Khadi and Village Industries Commission is proposed to be opened at Pithoragarh, and a branch office at Bageshwar in Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to open a Regional Office of Khadi and Village Industries Commission at Pithoragarh and a branch office at Bageshwar in Uttar Pradesh as there is already an extensive set up of Khadi and Village Industries Commission as well as of the State Khadi and Village Industries Board to look after the development activities of KVI sector in these areas.

[English]

Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Vijayanagar and Shankarapuram in Bangalore City

2483. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in Vijayanagar and Shankarapuram Exchanges in Banga-

more city as on October, 1988 under OYT and Non-OYT schemes; and

(b) the time which the entire waiting list in these exchanges is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The waiting list position as on 31.10.1988 is given as below:-

S.No.	Exchange	OYT	Non OYT
1	2	3	4
1.	Vijayanagar	235	6438
2.	Shankarampuram	541	8659

(b) The entire OYT and Non OYT Special is expected to be cleared in both the exchanges by 31.3.1990. However the entire waiting list is likely to be cleared in the Eighth Plan period progressively.

Air Studio at Markara in Karnataka

2484. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the site selected for the construction of AIR Studio at Markara in Karnataka is a place of historical importance;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to change the present site in view of its historical value; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The site was selected in consultation with the State Government for Studio, transmitter and staff quarters. The Municipal authorities on the ground of the place being of historical importance have recently objected only to the construction of

staff quarters at the site. Considering their objection it has been decided not to have staff quarter at that site.

Expenditure on Mangalore Refinery Project

2485. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by Union Government in foreign exchange to be incurred for the preparation of Techno-Economic Feasibility Report for setting up Petrochemical refinery at Mangalore;

(b) when the report is expected to be ready; and

(c) the time by which the final clearance for implementation of the project is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The amount sanctioned by Government of India to be spent in foreign exchange for the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Mangalore Petrochemical Refinery Project is 12.2 lakhs US Dollars.

(b) The DPR is expected to be submit-

ted to Government of India by March, 1989.

(c) The Government clearance for project implementation is expected to be given within three months of the submission of DPR.

Utilisation of Natural Gas for Electricity Generation

2486. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which Government have utilised natural gas for electricity generation;

(b) the total capacity of gas turbines installed so far;

(c) the details of expected installations

during the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the total capacity plans of gas turbines fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan?

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

(a) At present, 4.78 MCMD of gas (excluding 1.5 MCMD of gas being given to the Trombay Power Station) is being utilised annually for power generation.

(b) Gas turbine units of a total capacity of 1178.5 MW have been commissioned so far.

(c) The following gas turbine units are expected to be commissioned during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan:-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>	
(i)	Maithon Gas Turbine (Bihar)	(3 x 30 MW)	90
(ii)	Rokhia Gas Turbine (Tripura)	(2 x 5 MW)	10
			Order for two 8 MW units has been Placed instead of 5 MW units)
(iii)	Ramgarh.(Rajasthan)		3
(iv)	Pampore Gas Turbine (J & K)	(3 x 25 MW)	75
(v)	Auraiya Gas Turbine (UP)	(4 x 100 MW)	400
(vi)	Anta Gas Turbine (Rajasthan)	(3 x 100 MW)	300
(vii)	Baramura Gas Turbine (Tripura) Unit-3		6.5
			884.5

(d) While a gas turbine capacity of 620 MW was programmed for commissioning during the Seventh Plan period, additional capacity of 956.5 MW, which was not in-

cluded in the original programme, is also likely to be commissioned during the Seventh Plan period.

Avoidance of Telecast of Violent Scenes

2487. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether careful supervision is maintained on the increasingly violent scenes of T.V;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to maintain better supervision to avoid telecast of scenes of violence having harmful effect on the youth; and

(c) the details of guidelines issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). A Code has been prescribed both for All India Radio and Doordarshan which interalia prohibits broadcast/telecast of programmes which incite violence or anything against maintenance of law and order. In conformity with this Code, Doordarshan previews all films, programmes etc. before telecast to ensure that films/programmes encouraging violence, hooliganism, obscenity, extremist activities and those defaming any individual or community are not telecast. Sequences found objectionable as per the Code, are invariably deleted.

Iodized Salt

2488. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a crash programme has been launched to iodise the entire edible salt produced in the country;

(b) if so, the details of incentives given

by Government to take-up the work to iodise salt; and

(c) the time by which the Salt Industry will become Self-sufficient in iodising the entire production of edible salt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Government has decided that the entire edible salt be iodised by 1992 in a phased manner.

(b) The following incentives are given by the Govt. for taking up the work of iodising salt:-

i) A scheme for supply of potassium/calcium iodate or such chemical used for iodisation of edible salt has been formulated. However, pending arrangements for supply of potassium iodate, a subsidy by way of reimbursement of the cost of the chemical used for iodisation of salt is in operation.

ii) Transportation of iodised Salt by railways from production centres to consuming areas has been accorded priority 'B'.

(c) The present annual installed capacity of the iodisation plants is sufficient to meet the requirements of edible salt in the country.

I.T.I. Unit at Palghat

2489. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item cap-

tioned "Palghat ITI unit in the doldrum" appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 6 November, 1988;

(b) if so, whether it has been decided to locate the production facilities for ILT exchanges at the ITI's Bangalore unit;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the effect it will have on the Palghat unit's size of operations which has already been engaged in the production of ITI exchanges for the last two years; and

(e) the remedial measures proposed by Government to safeguard the interests of the Palghat unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Indian Telephone Industries has no plans to relocate the production of digital electronic integrated local and trunk exchanges from Palghat and will continue to manufacture these exchanges to the capacity foreseen in the project.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Distribution of News to Hindi and English Newspapers

2490. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

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

(a) whether there is less news in Hindi newspapers in comparison to English newspapers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government contemplate

any steps to provide more news or equal to English newspapers to Hindi news-papers also and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). No survey has been conducted by any agency of the Government in regard to news content of newspapers.

(c) The Press Information Bureau supplies governmental information to all newspapers irrespective of their language. It also provides simultaneous Hindi translation of all press releases issued in English. Original Hindi features are also issued regularly.

Telecommunication System in Calicut District Kerala

2491. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received about the working of the telecommunication system in the Calicut district, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by government to improve the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. Some complaints have been received regarding poor functioning of telephone system of Calicut District.

(b) Services were affected due to agitation by a section of employees and action was initiated against a selected number of agitating staff. Maintenance efforts were increased, one senior officer was deputed to Calicut to deal with the complaints. The situation is almost normal at present.

Telephone Connections In Cannanore, Wynad and Kasargod districts of Kerala

expansion of telephone exchanges in any of these districts during the current years;

2492. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the target fixed for giving telephone connections in these districts this year?

(a) the number of applications pending for telephone connections on OYT basis in Cannanore, Wynad and Kasargod districts, Kerala;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of applications pending for telephone connections on OYT basis are given as under:-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Pending applications as on 31.10.88</i>
1.	Cannanore	386
2.	Wynad	73
3.	Kasargod	291

(b) Yes, Sir. There are schemes for expansion of telephone exchanges in these districts.

below.

(d) It is planned to give telephone connections in these districts during the current financial year as per details given below:

(c) Details are given in the Statement

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Connections to be given</i>
1.	Cannanore	2088
2.	Wynad	372
3.	Kasargod	598

STATEMENT**Expansion of Exchanges.**

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Expansion by</i>
1	2	3

1. Cannanore District

1	Baliapattam	100 Lines.
2.	Cannanore	600 Lines.

1	2	3
3.	Ettikulam	10 Lines.
4.	Malur	10 Lines.
5.	Manakkadavu	45 Lines.
6.	Munderi	45 Lines.
7.	Panoor	110 Lines.
8.	Peringome	20 Lines.
9.	Perumpadavu	45 Lines.
10.	Talipramba	200 Lines.
11.	Tellicherry	1500 Lines.
12.	Valakkai	45 Lines.
13.	Vengad	10 Lines.
14.	Therthally (New Exchange)	45 Lines.
2. <i>Wynad District</i>		
1.	Ambalavayal	45 Lines.
2.	Kalpetta	300 Lines.
3.	Kartikulam	45 Lines.
4.	Thariode	45 Lines.
5.	Vaduvanchal	10 Lines.
6.	Cheeral (New Exchange)	45 Lines.
7.	Koromg (New Exchange)	45 Lines.
3. <i>Kasargod District</i>		
1.	Achikanam	20 Lines.
2.	Ambalathara	43 Lines.

1	2	3
3.	Attenganam	45 Lines.
4.	Balal	45 Lines.
5.	Bandadka	45 Lines.
6.	Beemanady	45 Lines.
7.	Kuttikole	10 Lines
8.	Muliyar	5 Lines
9.	Nileswar	100 Lines.
10.	Panathady	45 Lines
11.	Trikarpur	110 Lines.
12.	Uduma	110 Lines
13.	Vorkady	45 Lines

Small LPG Cylinders

2493. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether small LPG cylinders of different sizes have come in the market;

(b) whether these cylinders are being supplied through gas agencies or by some private dealers;

(c) if these cylinders are being marketed by private dealers, how these are filled;

(d) whether Government propose to introduce small LPG cylinders to avoid illegal trade and also for the safety of the

people; and

(e) if not, the action being taken against those dealers who are in the manufacturing trade of small LPG cylinders which pose a great danger to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT): (a) to (d). HPC and IOC are test-marketing 5 Kg LPG cylinders in some selected areas of Goa and in the hill areas of Pouri Garhwal, Nainital and Dehradun in Uttar Pradesh through their regular distributors;

(e) the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) order, 1988 has been issued by the Government to check any such malpractices.

Replacement of Automatic Telephone Exchanges with Electronic Exchanges

2494. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electronic telephone exchanges so far installed in the country;

(b) whether the electronic telephone exchanges have proved more successful; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to replace more auto telephone exchanges with electronic telephone exchanges in the country, particularly in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Two hundred fifty-nine (main/expansion) local electronic telephone exchanges have been installed in the country so far.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Life expired and worn out electro-mechanical telephone exchanges are progressively being replaced by electronic telephone exchanges in the country including in Gujarat subject to availability of resources.

Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

2496. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. is running in loss; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) M/s. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. is facing the problems like low productivity, high wage component, inadequate marketing etc.

Telegraph Offices

2497. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telegraph offices in the country as on 31 December, 1987; and

(b) how many of them are in metropolitan cities, districts, towns, subdivision towns and rural area, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The number of telegraph offices in the country as on 31.12.1987 is 35,912.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of PTA and DMT

2498. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether considerable capacity has already been licensed for PTA and DMT manufacture in the country;

(b) if so, whether there is already a surplus of these two intermediates;

(c) whether Indian Oil Corporation has

been asked to supply feedstock for these units at a concessional price;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) if not, the price of raw material supplied and the selling price of DMT and PTA?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Adequate capacity has been licensed for manufacture of DMT and PTA having regard to projected requirements of Polyester industry.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Does not arise.

(e) The basic Naphtha price for petrochemical use is Rs. 3211.00 MT (plus duties and taxes). The selling price of DMT is between Rs. 28.00 - Rs. 30.70 per kg. and the selling price of PTA is Rs. 32.00 per kg.

Diversion of HMT Limited in Food Processing Industries

2499. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HMT Limited has proposed to diversify into food processing industries;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the watch manufacturing units of HMT Limited are facing hard competition from cheap electronic watches; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to protect the interests of HMT Limited?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI

J. VENGAL RAO): (a) HMT presently has no proposal to diversify into the field of food processing. HMT may, however, consider manufacture of machinery & equipment required by the food processing industries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) HMT is manufacturing mechanical and quartz watches only which are in a price range different from cheap electronic watches.

(d) Does not arise.

Gas Based Power Station in Maharashtra

2500. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 13th Annual Power Survey conducted by the Central Electricity Authority has revealed shortage of 1100 MW power in Maharashtra by the end of the Seventh Plan and will further increase by the end of Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, where there is any proposal for setting up gas based power stations in Raigad, Dhule, Ratnagiri and Thane districts based on gas struck in Bombay High South Basin and Ratnagiri fields;

(c) whether there are few thermal projects in the pipeline in the State;

(d) whether the gas based power generation plants have shorter gestation periods; and

(e) if so, whether necessary clearance will be given to the State for the development of the backward Konkan Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):
(a) to (e). According to the Thirteenth Power

Survey Report, the power position in Maharashtra by the end of the Seventh and the Eighth Plans is anticipated as follows:-

	Shortage by the end of the	
	Seventh Plan (1989-90)	Eighth Plan (1994-95)
Peak Demand - MW	1083	1226
Energy Requirement - MKwh	2221	2506

The gestation period of gas based power stations is normally shorter as compared to conventional coal-based stations. In September, 1988, proposals were forwarded by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board for setting up gas-based power stations at Dabhol (Ratnagiri district), Thakurani (Kalyan town) and Uran (Raigad district).

The proposals could be techno-economically appraised after the availability of necessary inputs, such as gas and water, has been confirmed and the requisite clearances are available.

At present, the following thermal power projects are under execution in Maharashtra:-

Sl. No.	Project/Unit No.	Capacity (MW)
(i)	Chandrapur St. III	
	Unit-5	500
	Unit-6	500
(ii)	Khaperkheda St. I	
	Unit-1	210
	Unit-2	210
(iii)	Khaperkheda St. II	
	Unit-3	210
	Unit-4	210
(iv)	Uran Waste Heat Unit-1	120
(v)	Uran Waste Heat Unit-2	120
(vi)	Trombay Extn. Unit-6	500
(vii)	Western Maharashtra	500

Allotment of LPG Distributorships In Hilly Areas

2501. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state: (a) whether special norms have been devised to facilitate allotment of LPG distributing agencies/dealerships and LPG connections in hilly areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether equalisation of consumer rates between such areas and plains has also been enforced; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The extension of LPG distribution in various towns and cities is a continuous process all over the country. LPG distribution is being maximised in hilly and forest regions subject to economic viability. In the Kumaon and Garhwal regions of Uttar Pradesh, State Government undertakings like Kumaon and Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigams are marketing LPG, including in small towns and extension points. Similarly, in Himachal Pradesh, the State Civil Supplies Corporation has been authorised to market LPG in various hilly areas.

LPG connections are also being released in such areas expeditiously to clear the waiting lists.

(c) and (d). Under a scheme introduced with effect from 16.6.1988, no freight is being charged on LPG for domestic use for supplies in the identified hilly areas on the transportation from the refinery to the bottling

plant and from the bottling plant to the LPG distributor; also wherever supplies are made at the extension points, from the distributor point to such extension points where LPG marketing and distribution is done by the State Government agencies/State Government companies, in the hill areas.

Liquidation of Outstanding Dues of N.T.P.C. towards State Electricity Boards

2502. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has suggested that an Action Plan may be prepared and carried out to liquidate the outstanding dues of the National Thermal Power Corporation towards the State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, whether the Action Plan has been prepared and carried out, if so, the details thereof and the results achieved so far;

(c) the accumulated loss/profit in each State Electricity Board as on date; and

(d) the way-out suggested in the Action Plan in such situations?

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

(b) to (d). As per the Action Plan prepared by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), the State Governments/State Electricity Boards have been advised to open/enhance Letters of Credit with a view to gradually liquidating the arrears. The total outstanding dues of the NTPC at the

end of October, 1988 stood at about Rs. 452 crores, as compared to about Rs. 458 crores at the end of September, 1988.

cumulative surplus/deficit position in the various State Electricity Boards is given below.

A Statement indicating the provisional

STATEMENT

Cumulative Surplus/Deficit

*(Rs. in crores)
(Provisional)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>SEBs</i>	<i>As on 31.3.87</i>	<i>During 1987-88</i>	<i>As on 31.3.88</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	126.60	37.90	166.50
2.	Bihar	- 295.00	- 73.53	- 368.53
3.	Gujarat	75.20	34.83	110.03
4.	Haryana	- 444.30	- 163.56	- 607.86
5.	Himachal Pradesh	- 112.70	- 16.62	- 129.32
6.	Karnataka	106.40	- 86.10	20.30
7.	Kerala	20.00	6.80	26.80
8.	Madhya Pradesh	97.10	64.40	161.50
9.	Maharashtra	- 24.20	73.12	48.92
10.	Orissa	- 88.30	- 21.30	- 109.60
11.	Punjab	- 122.30	- 12.60	- 134.90
12.	Rajasthan	- 223.20	- 17.70	- 240.90
13.	Tamil Nadu	215.10	33.10	248.20
14.	Uttar Pradesh	- 646.50	129.70	- 516.80
15.	West Bengal	- 271.60	6.60	- 265.00

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Assam	- 322.70	- 17.20	- 339.90
17.	Meghalaya	- 29.00	2.40	- 26.60
TOTAL		- 1937.40	- 84.20	- 2021.60

Negative figures indicates Loss/Deficit.
IDC capitalised in the years 1987-88.

Collaboration Agreements by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

2503. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of collaboration agreements entered into by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) with foreign companies through Indian agents;

(b) the fees/commissions paid/being paid to these parties by the foreign collaborators/ BHEL in each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of export orders received by the BHEL through its Indian/foreign agents since 1985 along with details of commissions paid by the BHEL in Indian rupees and foreign exchange to them, year of contract and the profit/loss incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) BHEL has not entered into any collaboration agreement with foreign companies through Indian agents as BHEL deals directly with the foreign companies.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) BHEL has received only 7 export orders through agents out of the total 83 export orders received since January, 1985 till October, 1988. The total value of 83 export orders is Rs. 110 crores approximately. The agency commissions paid/agreed to be paid are as per the guidelines of Government of India/Reserve Bank of India. The majority of export orders are under execution, so it is not possible to work out profit/loss at this stage.

[Translation]

Bonus to Daily Wage Workers

2504. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether daily wage workers in the Departments of Posts and Telecommunications are being paid equal wages like regular employees on the basis of equal wages for equal work;

(b) if so, whether these workers have made a demand for bonus on the basis of said equality; and

(c) if so, the time by which they are likely to be given bonus and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Daily wage workers are being paid wages on the basis of the minimum pay in the pay scale of regularly employed workers in the corresponding cadre plus DA and ADA as admissible under the rule.

(b) and (c). The casual labourers who have worked for 240 days for each year for three years or more are eligible for adhoc payment. The amount is payable on a notional monthly wage of Rs. 300/-. Some demands have been received for payment on the basis of actual wages paid to them. There is no proposal to make this adhoc payment on actual wages as they are not comparable with regular employees of the Department.

[English]

Expansion of Cochin Refineries

2505. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the expansion programmes of Cochin Oil Refinery; and

(b) whether Cochin Oil Refinery is running at loss or profit for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) As part of their long term perspective plans Cochin Refineries Ltd. have certain proposals for expanding the capacity of the refinery from 4.5 to 6.0 MTPA and also to enter into the field of Petrochemicals.

(b) CRL has been earning profits for the last three years.

Cable Video System

2506. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the steps being taken for the growth of cable video system?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) This Ministry has no proposal for the growth of cable video system.

Wind Power Generation In Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

2507. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether wind power generation has made progress in Gujarat; Karnataka and Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of machines installed, power generated and investments made, State-wise;

(c) whether the Karnataka Financial and Industrial Development Corporation, Bangalore has invested heavily in wind power generation; and

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

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

(b) Details of the State-wise wind farms, capacity, number of machines installed, power generated and approximate expenditure are given below:

<i>State</i>	<i>Sites</i> <i>(MW)</i>	<i>Total Capacity</i>	<i>No. of Machines and Unit size (Mkwh kwh)</i>	<i>Units Generated</i>	<i>Approximate Cost (Rs. in lakh)</i>
1. Gujarat	Mandvi	1.1	2 x 110 KW 14 x 55KW 3 x 22.5 KW	49	180
	Okhla	0.55	10 x 55 KW	33	80
2. Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	1.1	20 x 55 KW	33	180
	Kayathar	1.35	15 x 90 KW	19	200
3. Karnataka	Talcauvery	0.55	5 x 110 KW	—	90

(c) and (d). Karnataka Industrial Investment & Development Corporation Ltd., is implementing the wind farm project in Karnataka in association with Karnataka State Financial Corporation, Karnataka Electricity Board, Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board and Karnataka Power Corporation. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has sponsored and provided a grant of Rs. 60.5 lakhs for the project. The State agencies have contributed Rs. 5.00 lakh each towards local works for the project. One machine has been commissioned, two more are under commissioning and the remaining two are under erection.

Royalty on Crude Oil and Gas to States

2509. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have asked for the revision of royalty on production of crude oil and gas;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have examined the entire matter of royalty payable to these State Government;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) its impact on the price structure of oil and oil products

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

(b) to (d). The outcome of such examination and its impact on the price structure would be known only after the next review is completed.

Laying of Gas Pipeline through Bangladesh

2510. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibilities of laying as gas pipeline via Bangladesh for commercially tapping the abundant gas deposits in Tripura;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with the Bangladesh Government and the results of the negotiations; and

(c) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). The Government is exploring the possibilities of transporting natural gas from Tripura via Bangladesh by pipeline. However, this matter has not been raised so far with the Bangladesh Government.

Production of Oil from Nahorkotliya and Moran Oilfields

2511. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil India Limited is taking any steps to increase production of oil from its ageing Nahorkotliya and Moran Oilfields; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Some of the short term and long term steps being taken/proposed to be taken by OIL to increase production from its ageing Nahorkatiya and Moran oil fields are:

1. Short term measures

- (i) Optimisation/augmentation of surface handling systems related to gas compression, water handling treatment and its disposal, artificial lifting and well servicing.
- (ii) Production from some of the step out wells with the help of early production system.
- (iii) Adoption of new techniques of well stimulation, artificial lifting and well servicing.
- (iv) Prioritisation of work over operations and additional work over rig operations through Man Management Services.

II. Long-term measures

- (i) A detailed reservoir engineering consultancy study is proposed to be undertaken shortly with the objective of improving crude oil production from ageing fields of Nahorkatiya and Moran by implementing infill drilling, pressure maintenance and Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) schemes.
- (ii) Detailed Studies would be undertaken shortly with the objective of reviewing exploration strategy in Assam.

Pipeline from Bombay High to Hazira

2512. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding the western offshore integrated development project to build additional oil and gas pipeline connecting Bombay High to Uran and Hazira; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government have set up an expert group to study the various implications of the project.

Recommendations of Ganguly Committee for Energy Saving

2513. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ganguly Committee had made any recommendations for saving energy;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY: (a) and (b). The Committee on "Optimum utilization of Molasses and Chemicals produced from Industrial Alcohol" set up by the Deptt. of Chemicals and

Petro-chemicals under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. Ganguli, inter-alia, considered the question of promoting the use of alcohol as a replenishable source of energy in the long-term perspective and recommended that the use of alcohol as power alcohol for blending with gasoline/diesel is not to be favoured in view of limited availability and low value addition in such uses.

(c) Does not arise.

Generation of Power through Solar Energy In Private Sector

2514. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to encourage private sector to go in for generation of power through solar energy with foreign collaborations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Government has so far not received any specific proposal from Private Sector for power generation through solar energy with foreign collaborations. Government would consider any such proposal on its merits on case to case basis keeping in view the general policy of encouraging use of renewable sources of energy as well as encouraging indigenous technology.

(b) Does not arise.

Transmission Losses In Power Sector

2515. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transmission losses in the power sector has been mounting continuously;

(b) the percentage loss during Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Plans; and

(c) the reasons why efforts have failed to yield desired results?

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

(a) and (b). The percentage transmission and distribution losses during the terminal years of the Fifth and the Sixth Plans and during the first two years of Seventh Plan are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Percentage transmission and distribution losses</i>
Terminal year Fifth Plan	21.44%
Terminal year Sixth Plan	21.47%
<i>Seventh Plan</i>	
1985-86	21.74%
1986-87	21.50%

It may thus be seen that the transmission losses on an all India average basis have hovered around 21.5%.

(c) The high transmission and distribution losses in the country are primarily due to the following factors:-

- i) Weak and inadequate sub-transmission and distribution systems.
- ii) Low power factor operation due to inadequate reactive compensation in the system.
- iii) Large scale rural electrification programme undertaken in the country resulting in long rural lines and low power factor in many areas.

iv) Too many transformation stages, resulting in higher component of transformer losses.

v) Pilferage and theft of energy.

Financial constraints are the main bottleneck in improving the distribution systems to the desired extent. However, the State Electricity Board/Electricity Departments have initiated action to identify the high areas of losses in their systems and preparation of system improvement schemes and their implementation in order to achieve reduction in the losses.

Production of Drugs from Intermediate/ Penultimate Stages

2516. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the drugs which are being produced in the country from intermediate/penultimate stages and since when each is being produced;

(b) the foreign exchange out go per Kg in the production of each drug and what is the notified price of each; and

(c) the CIF and landed price of each per unit?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Several drugs such as Ethambutol, Rifampicin, Pyrazinamide, Chloroquine, Amodiaquine, etc. are being produced from intermediate/penultimate stages since several years.

(b) Such details of foreign exchange out go are not monitored by this Ministry. Prices of drugs are fixed from time to time under the provisions of DPCO. Since the number of drugs and the units producing them are numerous, time and labour involved in collection and compilation of data will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(c) Details of imports of drugs such as quantity and c.i.f. prices are published in the Monthly Statistics for Foreign Trade in India Vol. II, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

T.V. Serial 'Ramayan'

2517. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to restart 'Ramayan' serial (Love-Kush Kand) in October, 1988;

(b) if so, the reasons due to which the proposal could not be materialised; and

(c) when Government propose to telecast the remaining part of 'Ramayan' serial.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The remaining part of the serial 'Ramayan' is scheduled to be telecast from December 9, 1988.

Completion of HBJ Gas Pipeline Project

2518. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETRO- LEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the estimated ex- penses, time schedule for completion and benefits to be derived by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on laying the Hazira- Bijaipur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline;

(b) whether the HBJ Pipeline Project is likely to be completed without any cost esca- lation and also without any extension in time- schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and the details of additional funds and time required for completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU- RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The approved cost estimate of the HBJ Pipeline Project which is being implemented by Gas

Authority of India Limited is Rs. 1700.17 crores. The pipeline is scheduled to be completed by July 1989. The pipeline would mainly supply gas as feedstock/fuel to the designated fertilizer plants and power projects and would lead to production of fertilizers and generation of power. In addition, LPG would also be extracted from the gas to be transported through the pipeline.

(b) and (c). No extension of time schedule is envisaged as regards supply of gas through this pipeline to the committed customers. There may be some small escalation of cost and the same would be known when the project is completed.

Import and Production of Oil

2519. SHRI RANJITSING GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the cumulative oil production in the country and fieldwise oil production in Gujarat likely to be achieved during 1988 against the production in 1987;

(b) the quantity likely to be imported and import bill during 1988 against similar imports and import bill in 1987; and

(c) the international value of the oil produced from Gujarat oil fields and royalty being paid to at present and at what rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The time and labour involved in the collection of information relating to cumulative field-wise oil production may not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved. The details of crude production in 1987 and 1988 (Jan-Oct.) are, however, as under:-

<i>Year/Period</i>	<i>Crude Oil Production</i> (<i>'000' Tonnes</i>)	
	<i>Country</i>	<i>Gujarat</i>
1987	30142	4845
1988*	26272	4282

*Provisional

(b) The position of crude oil imports is as under:-

	<i>Oil Import and Value</i>	
	<i>Quantity</i> (<i>MMT</i>)	<i>Value</i> (<i>Rs./Crores</i>)
1987-88	18.00	3065
1988-89	17.50	2616

(Estimate)

(c) It is not possible to compute precisely the international value of crude oil from Gujarat fields as it is not offered on international market. The royalty paid by ONGC to Government of Gujarat at the rate of Rs. 192 per tonnes on the quantity of crude despatched during 1987-88, was Rs. 94.43 crores.

Financial Assistance for Common Service and Facility Centre

2521. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received an application from Orissa Government to provide financial assistance by the EEC for common service and facility centre for successful implementation of a Glass and Ceramic Industrial Complex at Jharsaguda in Sambalpur district Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed in the matter?

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

(b) The proposal was taken up for exploring the possibility of appropriate external funding. However, it did not meet the parameters for receiving external financial assistance.

Supply of coal to cement Industry

2522. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement industry is facing great difficulty in getting supplies of coal;

(b) if so, whether the issue has been taken up with the Department of coal;

(c) whether the Department of coal has promised to supply coal to cement industry regularly and adequately; and

(d) if not, the alternative measures contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) As compared to the coal linkage, there have been shortfalls in the receipt of coal by the cement manufacturing units.

(b) The matter is constantly pursued with the Department of coal. The coal stock position of the cement factories is being reviewed on weekly basis and coal fields and Railways are requested to rush coal on priority basis to cement plants whose coal stock position is critical.

(c) and (d). The Department of coal has assured that the coal India Limited would make every endeavour to meet the requirement of cement industry in full as per the target fixed by the Planning Commission.

Chemicals lying in Union Carbide Plant, Bhopal

2523. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether chemical are still stored in Union Carbide Plant at Bhopal;

(b) if so, the approximate quantity stored, at present;

(c) whether instructions have been given to the Union Carbide Indian Limited to take precautionary measures so that no casualty takes place on account of gas leakage ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b)., According to available information the approximate quantity of materials stored in the factory as on November 4, 1988 was 290 MT.

(c) and (d). Keeping in view the fact that the UCIL plant at Bhopal has remained closed for nearly four years, an Expert Team was constituted for ascertaining the present position with reference to the inventory of items lying in the plant. Member of the expert team have already visited Bhopal thrice and have checked the list of inventory of all materials given by UCIL as still lying in the premises. The team has given detailed instructions for the removal of these materials from the plant premises. This is being monitored by the appropriate state authorities and representatives of Expert Teams as expected to verify the final removal of all these materials.

Allocation of Telecommunications During Eighth and Ninth Plans

2524. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned

a massive investment on Telecommunications during the Eighth Plan and Ninth Plan periods;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be spent during the above two plan periods;

(c) the various telecommunications development works proposed to be implemented during these Plan periods; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (d). A draft perspective Plan for providing telephone on demand by 2000 AD has been prepared with an estimated investment of Rs 19900 Cr. and Rs 28000 Cr. during 8th and 9th Plan periods respectively at 1987-88. Proposals are to provide 50 lakhs Direct Exchange Lines (DELs) during the 8th Plan and 95 lakhs Direct Exchange Lines (DELs) during the 9th Plan.

Arrears due to Coal India Ltd, from State Electricity Boards

2525. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 17 November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 1505 regarding arrears due to Coal India Ltd. from Electricity Boards and Steel Companies and State:

(a) whether the dues of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) are mounting day by day:

(b) if so, the amount of its dues outstanding as on 1 October, 1988;

(c) the result of the steps take to recover the same from the principal defaulters;

(d) whether the whopping outstandings have compelled the CIL and its subsidiaries to borrow heavily, both for working capital and development investments, paying heavy interest; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to countenance the situation, particularly to enforce recovery of these mounting dues from the State Electricity Boards and others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). The arrears of payment due to Coal India Limited for coal supplied has been increasing over the years. As on 1.10. 88 as informed by Coal India Limited., the amount due from various consumers stood at Rs 1490.96 crores out of which Rs. 1242.71 crores was payable by State Electricity Boards and Power utilities and Rs 131.13 crores by Steel companies.

(c) Steps taken by CIL to recover the outstanding dues have not yielded any significant result. It is only in the case of Steel sector that outstanding dues have come down marginally. In the case of power sector, who is major defaulter in payment, outstanding dues could not be reduced despite continuous follow-up action.

(d) Non-payment of dues by State Electricity Boards in time have impaired the ways and means position of Coal India and its subsidiaries. Coal India meets this situation by utilising bank credit to the extent necessary by deferring payments to suppliers to the extent possible and by defaulting on repayment of Government loans.

(e) State Government have been requested to direct SEBs to open Revolving Letters of Credit with coal companies to

cover sale of coal from December, 1988 and to arrange for liquidation of the arrears by March, 1989 after settlement of pending disputes.

Setting up of Petrochemicals Projects

2526. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industrial house has tied up with the Soviet Union for setting up petrochemical projects in the country without any foreign exchange involvement;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the annual production capacity of each project; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up such a project in Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). No such project proposal has been approved by Government thus far.

Expansion of Thermal Power Station at Talcher

2527. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expansion proposal of the Thermal Power Station at Talcher under consideration of Government ; and

(b) the additional MW of power expected to be generated on its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) and (b). Government have approved the proposal for the setting up of the Talcher Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I (2 x500 MW) by the National Thermal Power Corporation. While the ultimate capacity is envisaged at about 3000 MW, there is no proposal, at present, for the expansion of the project.

Setting up of Bio-Gas Plants during Seventh Plan

2528. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for the installation of bio-gas plants in different states during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the steps taken to achieve the target; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Targets for setting up of family type biogas plants are fixed on an annual basis. State wise details are given in the Statement below:

(b) and (c). For achieving the targets, the Government has taken a number of steps, such as provision of Central Subsidy, organisation of training course of village masons and technicians in the construction and maintenance of biogas plants, Users 'training courses, turn-key job fee with two years' free maintenance warranty period, cash incentives to promoters, repair and maintenance scheme, establishment of Regional Biogas Training and Development Centres, etc.. Arrangements are being made for supply of levy cement and steel on priority basis. Financing institutions are also providing loaning facilities.

STATEMENT

Targets for setting up of family type biogas plants during the Seventh Five Year Plan period upto 1988-89

S.No.	State/UTs/Agency	No. of plants for different for different years				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
1		2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20,000	20,000	10,000	15,000	
2.	Assam	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	
3.	Bihar	6,400	6,400	5,000	5,000	
4.	Gujarat	4,800	5,000 (8000)	7,500	10,000	
5.	Haryana	2,200	2,200	2,000	2,000	
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	120	120	100	200	
7.	Karnataka	7,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	
8.	Kerala	2,400	2,400	2,500 (1,500)	2,000	
9.	Maharashtra	35,100	40,000	30,000	30,000	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	
11.	Orissa	2,500	2,500 (3,500)	3,000	4,000	

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Punjab	1,000	1,300	2,500
13.	Rajasthan	5,000	3,000	3,000
		(4,000)		
14.	Tamil Nadu	13,000	13,000	14,000
15.	Uttar Pradesh	20,000	18,000	18,000
16.	West Bengal	2,800	3,000	6,800
		(5,600)	(4,000)	
17.	Himachal Pradesh	2,500	3,000	3,000
18.	Tripura	10	10	50
19.	Pondicherry	100	100	40
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu	100	100	1010
21.	Manipur	25	15	50
22.	Meghalaya	100	50	50
23.	Nagaland	10	10	40
24.	Andaman & Nicobar	10	5	10
25.	Chandigarh	5	5	10
26.	Delhi	100	100	70

1	2	3	4	5	
27.	Dadar Nagar & Haveli	7	10	10	10
28.	Mizoram	100	60	100	100
29.	Sikkim	10	30	50	50
30.	Lakshdweep	1	—	—	—
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	5	10	10
32.	Khadi and Village Industries Commission	20,000	10,000	20,000	20,000
		15,000 (18,000)	1,20,900	1,50,150	1,50,000
		1,50,000	1,20,900	1,50,150	1,50,000

Figures given in brackets indicates revised targets.

Indo-Italian Collaboration

2529. SHRI. VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) Whether some small scale projects have been identified for Indo-Italian collaboration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether efforts are being made to identify more areas of cooperation between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). A UNIDO Project for plant to plant level cooperation between small and medium industries of India and Italy has been undertaken. Initially this cooperation will extend to the following areas:-

- i) Engineering
- ii) Leather Processing, goods and machinery,
- (iii) Food Processing and packaging.
- (iv) Granits and marble.

The SIDO has identified 96 Indian small scale units after pre-feasibility studies, and the same have been posed to UNIDO and Italian Counterparts for further action. Further elaboration of the project will depend on the success of this initial programme.

Soviet Assistance for Super Thermal Power Station

2530. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Super Thermal Power Station is proposed to be set up in the country with the Soviet assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the location identified and the expected time of its commissioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPANTH RAI) : (a) to (c). A Credit Agreement has recently been signed to set up Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station State II (2 x 500 MW) along with associated transmission lines, in Madhya Pradesh, with Soviet Assistance. The Soviet Union has agreed to extend credit of an amount upto 400 million Roubles, including credit of an amount upto 70 million Roubles towards local expenses, for the generation project. The construction of the Project and the associated transmission lines and its synchronisation is expected to be completed during the Eighty Five Year Plan.

Financial Assistance to Kerala for Power Projects

2531. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has sought financial assistance for setting up some electrical projects in the State:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of Union Government thereto?

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

: (a) to (c). Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

New Power Projects During Eighth Plan

2532. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details of new power projects proposed to be set up during the Eighth Plan period to remove the power shortage in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : The Eight Plan for the power sector has not yet been finalised. Tentatively it has been estimated to make a generation capacity addition of 38,000 MW during the Plan period, but details would be known only after the Plan is finalised.

Wind Energy Programme in Goa

2533. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the types of wind energy programmes in operation in Goa;

(b) the details of capacity and performance since their operation; and

(c) the new wind energy programme planned for Goa?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Two 55 KW grid-connected wind electric generators have been installed at Canaguinim and Farmagudi, in Goa. A wind survey project has also been taken up in Goa for identifying a suitable site for a wind farm project.

(c) A 500 KW demonstration wind farm project is proposed for Goa.

Damage to Air/TV Relay Centres Studios by Hooligans

2534. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the AIR and TV relay centres/studios damaged by hooligans and or rioters during the last three years;

(b) the nature of damage and total loss caused in each case; and

(c) the steps taken to protect vital areas of AIR and TV centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) The places of All India Radio and Television relay centres/ studios where damage was caused by hooligans during the last three years are as follows:-

ALL INDIA RADIO :- Panaji (Goa), Agartala, Delhi and Bangalore.

DOORDARSHAN :- Bangalore, Calcutta, Cuttack, Delhi, Hyderabad and Trivandrum

(b) Except at Doordarshan Kendra Hyderabad, the damage caused at all other All India Radio Stations/Television relay Centres/Studio has been minor. The exact cost of damage has not been computed.

(c). Besides issuing regular Security Circular Orders, whenever any discrepancies in the Security Set-up have been noticed, special instructions have been issued from time to time after each incident to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future. When felt necessary, the Armed Guard contingent have also been deployed at the Studios. The local police authorities have also asked to

provide adequate protection to the vital installations in each state where Doordarshan Kendras/ offices exist. Whenever advance information is received about any agitation/ demonstration, District Police authorities/ director General of Police concerned are also requested to make adequate security arrangements.

Power Requirement in Kerala

2535. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the annual power requirement in Kerala for the industrial and domestic sectors respectively ; and

(b) the main sources of power from

which Kerala State Electricity Board is obtaining electricity and the details of units supplied from each source?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) Information about sector wise demand is not being collated. However, the overall net energy requirement of Kerala during 1988-89 has been estimated at the beginning of the year as 6625 MU.

(b) Kerala meets its requirement of power from its own hydel generation and its entitlement from the Central Sector stations of Ramagundam STPS, Madras A.P.S and NLC-II TPS in the Southern Region. The details of units received during April-October, 1988 is as under:-

<i>Apri -</i>	<i>October, 1988 (Fig. in MU)</i>	
1. Hydel Generation	2487	
2. Entitlement vis-a-vis actual supply from Central Sector Stations.		
	<i>Entitlement</i>	<i>Actual</i>
1. Ramagundam	319.3	317.1
2. M.A.P.P	92.9	146.7
3. NLC-II TPS	291.9	311.9

Manufacture of Gas Cylinders

2536. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capacity of units manufacturing gas cylinders in the country is sufficient to meet the annual demand;

(b) if so, the names of the units presently manufacturing gas cylinders:

(c) whether Government have received any proposal to set up more units for manufacturing gas cylinders in South India ; and

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

(b) A list of units registered with DGTD is given in the Statement below:

(c) and (d). No proposal for manufacture of gas cylinders is pending for registration with DGTD.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the unit</i>
1.	The Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd., Hyderabad, A.P.
2.	Indian Gas Cylinders, Faridabad, Haryana.
3.	Gannon Pressure Vessels, Ltd., Bombay, Maharashtra.
4.	Universal Cylinders Ltd., Alwar, Rajasthan.
5.	Kosan Metal Products (p) Ltd., Kamleshwar, Nagpur.
6.	Kosan Metal Products (p) Ltd, Mahaul Bombay.
7.	Hindustan General Industries Ltd., Delhi.
8.	Midco Containers Ltd., Ahmedabad.
9.	BPCL, Allahabad, UP.
10.	Jay Cylinders, Secunderabad, A.P.
11.	Standard Cylinders, Gurgaon.
12.	Apøejay Structural (P) Ltd., Burdwan, Orissa.
13.	Muller Cylinders (P) Ltd., Belgaon.
14.	Hindustan Wire Industries, Faridabad, Haryana.
15.	Larswin Engg. (P) Ltd., Hyderabad.
16.	Larswin Appliances (P) Ltd., Hyderabad.
17.	Sahuwal Cylinders Ltd., Visakhapatnam, A.P.
18.	Industrial Oxygen Co. Ltd., Gobindgarh, Punjab.
19.	BTP Structural (P) Ltd., Belgaon, Karnataka.
20.	Punjab Gas Cylinders, Ludhiana.
21.	Indian Kitchen Equipment P.Ltd., Ghaziabad.
22.	Sahu Cylinders & Udyog P. Ltd., Tamilnadu.
23.	Suburban Ind. Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar, Orissa.
24.	Gurera Gas Cylinders (P) Ltd., Faridabad.
25.	Prashanth Cylinders (P) Ltd., Bangalore, Karnataka.
26.	Expo Gas Containers (P) Ltd., Bombay, Maharashtra.
27.	Nagpur Fabri Forge (P) Ltd., Nagpur,
28.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Muzzafarpur.
29.	AVS Container, Medak, A.P.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the unit</i>
30.	Rajasthan Cylinders & Containers Ltd./ Jaipur.
31.	Prestige Fabricators (P) Ltd., Dewas MP.
32.	Bharat Brakes & b Valves, Calcutta.
33.	Konark Cylinders & Containers (P) Ltd. Bhubaneswer, Orissa.
34.	Malav Metals, Dhar, MP.
35.	Punkaj Gas Cylinders Ltd., Gazibad.
36.	Balner Lawrie & Co. Ltd., Mathura.
37.	Supreme Cylinders Ltd., Bhiwadi.
38.	Mouria Udyog Ltd., New Delhi.
39.	Verney Containers P. Ltd. A.P.
40.	Him Cylinders (P) Ltd, Una, H.P.
41.	Sreenidhi Engg. Ltd., Hyderabad.
42.	Tungbhadra Machinery & Tools Ltd., Kurnool.
43.	Sanmati Metals Ltd., Bhopal.
44.	AKMN Cylinders (P) Ltd. Musiri P.O. Trichy District.

Nationalised of Coal Mines

2537. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the

Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of coal mines nationalised so far;

(b) the objective of the nationalisation of these coal mines;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to nationalise some more coal mines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) 214 Coking Coal Mines mentioned in Schedule I to the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and 711 Coal Mines mentioned in Schedule to Coal Mines (Nationalisation) etc., 1973 were nationalised in 1972 and 1973 respectively.

(b) Briefly, the major objectives for nationalisation of coal mines were:-

(a) Careful exploitation of Limited Coking Coal reserves.

(b) Need for halting wasteful mining practices.

(c) Improvement in standard of safety in mines.

(d) Conservation of coal reserves and scientific development of mines.

(e) To ensure adequate investment with a view to optimal utilisation of coal resources consistent with the need of growing economy.

(f) To alleviate the condition of workforce employed in the coal industry.

(c) and (d). There are no coal mines owned by private parties except a few owned by iron and steel producing company namely Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited. At present there is no proposal to nationalise any more coal mines.

LPG Connections In Punjab

2538. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an survey has been made to assess the need for DPG connections in Punjab;

(b) if so, the demand district -wise.

(c) the number of LPG connections sanctioned in each district so far; and

(d) the future programme to meet the demand particularly in districts and tehsil

towns of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) In keeping with the policy of setting up, in a phased manner, LPG distributorships in towns with a population, according to the 1981 Census, of around 20,000 and above, the oil industry has surveyed and indentified, in Punjab also, locations which offer sufficient potential for economically viable marketing of LPG;

(b) and (c). The information is given in the statement below.

(d) Release of new LPG connections is being done by the oil industry all over the country, including Punjab, in a phased manner, under its annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to augmentation in availability of LPG.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Average Demand of LPG Cylinders per day.</i>	<i>No. of connections Released.</i>
1	2	3
Amritsar	2789	87543
Ludhiana	3338	103672
Bhatinda	834	23972
Ferozpur	527	18974
Gurdaspur	988	31299
Jalandhar	2643	76668
Patiala	2072	62273
Sangrur	608	17944

1	2	3
Faridkot	947	28223
Ropar	631	18608
Hoshiarpur	721	20820
Kapurthala	484	14046

**Demand and Supply of LPG
Cylinders in Punjab**

per day in Punjab, district-wise; and
(b) the supply position per day of LPG
cylinders in the State, district-wise?

2539. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will
the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATU-
RAL GAS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-
RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and
(b). The information is given in the statement
below

(a) the total demand of LPG cylinders

STATEMENT

Demand and Supply of LPG cylinders in Punjab.

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Present average demand of LPG cylinders per day.</i>	<i>Present average supply of LPG Cylinders per day.</i>
1	2	3
Amritsar	2789	2809
Ludhiana	3338	2748
Bhatinda	834	761
Ferozpur	527	570
Gurdaspur	988	870
Jalandhar	2643	2685
Patiala	2072	1964
Sangrur	608	559

1	2	3
Faridkot	947	878
Ropar	631	612
Hoshiarpur	721	605
Kapurthala	484	491

Use of Penicillin in Drugs

2540. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government for permitting use of Penicillin as an intermediate in production of drugs;

(b) whether the ratio of indigenous Penicillin vis-a-vis imported one has been altered recently; and

(c) If so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Import of Penicillin is allowed to the manufacturers of 6 APA/7 ADCA on the basis of their actual lifting of indigenous material in the ratio of 70 (imported) : 30 ((indigenous).

(b) and (c). Considering the increase in demand of Penicillin G, the ration has been changed recently.

Air Station/TV Centre in Gaya, Bihar.

2541. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up AIR Station and TV Centre at Gaya (Bihar);

(b) if so, the action taken so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). Whereas a low power TV transmitter is already operating at Gaya, there is no proposal to set up a Radio Station there as the area is already well served by the All India Radio Station at Patna.

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Karnataka

2540. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up electronic telephone exchanges in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the said exchanged will be set

up and start functioning?

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

(b) and (c). Details are furnished in the
Statement below:-

STATEMENT

S.No.	Station	Exchange	Capacity	Likely to be set up and start functioning
1	2	3	4	5
<i>E-10 B Exchanges</i>				
1.	Bangalore	City I	10 K	88-89
2.	"	Remote line unit	2.2 K	88-89
3.	"	Central	10 K	89-90
4.	"	Line cards	4 K	89-90
5.	"	R.LU's	2 K	89-90
6.	"	Maleswarm II	3 K Extn.	90-91
7.	"	Maleswarm II	3 K Extn.	91-92
8.	"	City	2 K Extn.	90-91
9.	Hassan	Hassan	2 K	90-91
10.	"	"	1 K Extn.	91-92

1	2	3	4	5
		512 Port / L.T.		
12.	Neelamangla		512 Port	89-90
13.	Chikodi		"	89-90
14.	T. Narsipur		"	89-90
15.	Gundlupet		"	89-90
16.	Belthangadi		"	89-90
17.	Sira		"	90-91
18.	Thirathahalli		"	90-91
19.	Balele		"	90-91
20.	Ankola		"	90-91
		NEAX 61-S		
21.	Jamkhandi		500 L	88-89
22.	Kumta		600 L	88-89
23.	Tiptur		1000 L	88-89
24.	Bhailahongal		400 L	89-90

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Mulky	ESAX PAM 200 Lines	500 L	89-90
26.	Periyapatna		200 L	89-90
27.	Bannur		200 L	89-90
28.	Byndoor		200 L	89-90
29.	Hebri		200 L	89-90
30.	Herga		200 L	89-90
31.	Stringeri		200 L	89-90
<p><i>C-DOT 128 Port RAX</i></p> <p><i>7 RAXs have already been set up during the current financial year</i></p>				
32.	Kollur	64 Port M.I.L.T. Kollur	64 Port	88-89
33.	Vokkoleri	Vokkoleri	64 Port	88-89
34.	Morasur	Morasur	64 Port	88-89
<p>Note: Above Programme is subject to availability of equipment.</p>				

Functioning of Petrol/Diesel Pumps

2543. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps/diesel pumps with their locations sanctioned in 1986-87 and 1987-88 and the number out of them which are not operative and functional; and

(b) the steps being taken to make them functional at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) During the years 1986-87 and 1987-88, oil companies had issued Letters of Intent of Retail outlets (Petrol/Diesel) for a total number of 778 locations in the country out of which Retail Outlets at 311 locations have yet to be commissioned.

The effort involved in compiling the particulars in respect of all the 778 locations would not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be served;

(b) With a view to providing for expeditious commissioning of dealerships, the Letter of Intent requires the dealers select to procure a suitable site and obtain the requisite statutory and other administrative clearances within a prescribed time; this period can be extended if warranted by circumstances. The oil companies pursue these cases and also extend assistance wherever necessary in this regard.

Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Janakpuri, New Delhi.

2544. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long waiting list for telephone connections, in Janakpuri, New Delhi:

(b) whether Government propose to add about 10,000 lines to the existing telephone exchange of Janakpuri, New Delhi;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the time by which these additional lines are expected to be added to Janakpuri Telephone Exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) There are 9,932 applicants waiting for telephone connections in Janakpuri exchange area as on 1.11. 1988.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The delay is due to non-availability of equipment.

(d) subject to receipt of equipment, the additional lines in Janakpuri are likely to be added by December, 1989.

Procedure for Loan From Drug Prices Equalisation Account

2545. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for getting loan by the drug companies from the the Drug Prices Equalisation Account;

(b) the details of the guidelines announced for the purpose , and

(c) the total amount so far recovered under this fund and the amount given to drug companies, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b), No loan has been given to any drug companies from the Drug Prices Equalisation Account.

(c). The total amount so far recovered under DPEA is about Rs. ;1813. 74 lakhs. The details of amount paid to drug companies are given in the Statement below:—

STATEMENT

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Companies</i>	<i>Total Amount Paid (Rs).</i>
1.	M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	10,32,82,026.89
2.	M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	3,43,70,457.77
3.	M/s. Jayant Vitamins Ltd.,	20,24,832.00
4.	M/s. Beehringer Knoll Ltd.	27,17,729.70
5.	M/s. Parke Davis Ltd.	16,73,648.90
6.	M/s. Sunil Synchem Ltd.	25,50,130.00
7.	M/s. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	9,13,204.50
8.	M/s. Alembic Chemicals Ltd.	38,24,000.60
9.	M/s. Andhra Sugar Ltd.	11,95,647.00
10.	M/s. Max Indian Ltd.	2,16,18,000.00
11.	M/s. Pharmchem Ltd.	12,58,000.00
12.	M/s. Gujarat Lyka Ltd.	38,51,000.00
		17,92,86,673.76

Loan Given to Drug Companies from Drug Prices Equalisation Account

2546. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given loan to the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., and the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., out of the Drug Prices Equalisation Account;

(b) if so, when this loan was given and in

how many instalments, it is repayable by both these companies;

(c) the rate of interest charged on this loan and when the first instalment of the loan would be due for return; and

(d) the names of other drug companies to whom such type of loan was given from Drug Prices Equalisation Account and the purpose of utilisation of amount under this account according to the Drugs (Prices

Control) Order, 1979 and 1987?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No. Sir.

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

(d) No durg company was given any loan from the Drug Prices Equalisation Account. The purposes for which the amount available in this account can be utilised are contained in Paragraph 17 of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 and paragraph 14 of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 which were laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Dohrighat Thermal Project, U.P.

2547. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 2x210 MW Dohrighat Thermal Power project in Anamgarh District of U.P. was sent to the Central Electricity Authority for approval in 1978; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in sanctioning the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) and (b). A project report for setting up of a thermal power project (2x210 MW) at Dohrighat in Azamgarh district in Uttar Pradesh was forwarded to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) by the U.P. State Electricity Board (UPSEB) in May, 1978. The scheme envisaged utilisation of coal from the Singrauli Coalfields and could not be processed further on account of constraints of coal supply and transportation. The UPSEB were, therefore, advised by the CEA to take up the scheme at a later date.

The project feasibility report in respect of a new site for the proposed station has not been received in the CEA so far.

[*English*]

Suggestion for Improvement of Plants of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd

2548. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the suggestions made by the high level delegation of the Indian Medical Association for improvement of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited's Plants at Gurgaon, Rishikesh, Hyderabad and Madras which are not able to exploit the market potential; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). Government have not received any such suggestions from any organisation. However, Members of the Indian Medical Association have visited units of IDPL.

Manpower assessment in Coal Production

2549. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether seven lakh people are engaged in producing 160 million tonnes of coal in India, while China produced the same quantity with one third of this manpower; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to have a proper manpower assessment in coal production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF) : (a) Authentic information regarding the number of workers employed in the coal industry in China is not available. It is however, known that output per manshift in the industry in China is substantially higher than in India which shows that much larger work force is employed in India than China for producing the same amount of coal.

(b) Proper assessment of manpower needs is a routine management function and a continuing process. Work Studies in selected mines and normative cost studies of typical mines are some of the methods adopted for the purpose. A near ban on recruitment of personnel in non-skilled and semi-skilled categories has been put to prevent further growth of man-power in coal industry.

New Technology in Communications

2550. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for providing local switching, introduction of long distance switching, transmission and telex in different parts of the country during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the achievement made in this regard so far; and

(c) the details of the new technology proposed to be introduced in the field of communications during the Seventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below:-

STATEMENT

S.No.	Sector	Unit	Seventh Plan Target	Achievement 1985-88
1	2	3	4	5
1.	a) Local Telephone System			
	i) Switching Capacity	Lakh lines	21	10.23
	ii) DELs	Lakh lines	16	9.01
	b) Long Distance Switching System			
	i) Tax Capacity	Lines	121400	27150
	ii) Manual Trunk Boards	Nos.	1100	472

S.No.	Sector	Unit	Seventh Plan Target	Achievement 1985-88
1	2	3	4	5
	c) <i>Long Distance Transmission</i>			
	i) <i>Coaxial Cable Systems</i>	RKms	68620	4085
	ii) <i>Microwave Systems</i>	RKms	11184	6700
	iii) <i>UHF Systems</i>	RKms	12947	4775
	iv) <i>Fibre Optic Systems</i>	RKms	5144	—
	v) <i>Satellite Earth Stations</i>	Nos.	74	34

S.No.	Sector	Unit	Seventh Plan Target	Achievement 1985-88
1	2	3	4	5

d) Telex

i) Telex Capacity

Lines 32200 7382

Induction of digital switching and Y Transmission Systems, Fibre Optic system, Videotex, Teletex, Packet switched, Data Network etc. is proposed in the Telecom. network during the Seventh Plan period.

Post offices in Jaunpur District. Uttar Pradesh

2551. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the post offices located within a radius of 2-3 kms of Jaunpur (U.P); and

(b) the details of steps taken to provide Post and Telegraph service to all the villages in Jaunpur district of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANG) : (a) There are 16 post office located within a radius of 2 to 3 kms from Jaunpur in Uttar Pradesh. The names of these post offices are furnished in the statement below:

(b) Postal service is provided to all villages. New post offices are however, opened in the phased manner in villages which conform to the norms prescribed in this respect. During 1988-89 the proposal is to open two new post offices in the district.

For telecom facilities it is provided in 64 villages in 38 hexagoans. The remaining 20 hexagoans will be provided in the early part of Eight Plan.

STATEMENT

Names of post offices located within 2 to 3 kms of Jaunpur in Uttar Pradesh

1. Jaunpur Head post office,
2. Umarpur,
3. Jaunpur Kutchery,
4. T.D. College,

5. Collectorate Compund,
6. Civil Court,
7. Pakhtasrai,
8. Shankar Mandi,
9. Shastri Marg,
10. Suthati Bazar,
11. Raj College,
12. Rasmandal,
13. Puranibazar,
14. Shitla Chaukia,
15. Jagdishpur,
16. Muradpur,

High Powered T.V. Tower for Andhra Pradesh

2552. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to erect a high powered T.V. tower in Andhra Pradesh on the pattern of newly constructed T.V. tower in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-

FORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) to (d). Whereas high power (10 KW) TV transmitters are operating at Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam and two more such transmitters at Anantapur and Tirupati are under implementation as part of the VII Plan, the height of towers in all these cases is 150 metres as against 235 metres in respect of the TV tower at Pitampura in Delhi. The pattern and height of the TV towers for mounting the antennae differ from place to place and depend on the power rating of the transmitter, terrain, etc.

Long Term newsprint Policy

2553. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kelkar Committee on long term news-print allocation policy has made radical recommendations;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee and how many of them have been accepted by Government; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement the same.?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). A statement containing the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee is given below:

The recommendations is Step No. I. Iare under consideration of the Government. The recommendations is Step No. II relate to long term policy to be formulated during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE KELKAR COMMITTEE

It is in the long-term interest of the country's media industry to move away form a highly regulatory policy regime which is characterised by quantitative allocations, individual retention pricing and import restrictions, towards a more liberalised regime based on tariffs and market determined price. The Committee is convinced that import substitution strategy based on bagasse route is efficient in terms of domestic resource cost. The tariff based policy would ensure a move toward this direction thus reducing dependence on imports. The Committee, therefore, recommends a two-steps policy regime, the first being in the nature of transition and the second being the totally control-free tariff based region.

STEP -I

Continue the existing policy for two more years with following modifications:-

- 1) The Committee is of the view that the indigenously produced newsprint should be consumed fully and that imports should be treated only a a supplementary measure. Therefore, the existing limit of 300 MT of imported newsprint supplied to small and medium newspapers at nil or reduced duty be scaled down to 50 MT. This 50 MT of duty free imports shall be extended to all newspapers irrespective of the size of circulation. *Any newspaper requiring over and above 50 MT, shall be subject to the in-

digenous and imported ratio. In recommending this measure, the Committee has taken note of the fact that 50 MT would cover all small newspapers whose average circulation is 5500 copies, assuming 4 standard pages. Therefore, the interests of the small papers will not be affected. This may also help curb the phenomenon of non-lifting of domestic newsprint.

- ii) Any consumption of reject newsprint by the newspapers over and above their newsprint allocation quota may be considered for excise duty exemption. This may help the newsprint mills to sell reject newsprint to parties not covered under RNI allocations.

- iii) New Newspapers or existing newspapers applying for newsprint for the first time, may be given an initial quota of newsprint, for 6 months only (instead of the existing one year) subject to the ceiling provided in the policy for 1986-88. Of this initial quota, maximum of 5 MT may be from imported newsprint while the rest shall be met from indigenous sources only.

- iv) Glaze newsprint imports should be taken out of the allocator regime. Imports of glaze newsprint should be permitted on OGL with 55% tariff.*

- v) The following norms may be adopted for wastage compensation:-

All Newspapers	7 per cent
Magazines with multi-colour printing requirement	additional 1 %
Stitched magazines for trimming	additional 3 %

- vi) The norms for unsold copies and copies distributed free may be revised as under:-

<i>Circulation (Sold copies)</i>	<i>(whichever is less)</i>
Upto 25,000 copies	5% or 1000 copies
Above 25,000 and upto 75,000 copies	5% or 2500 copies
Above 75,000 copies	5% or 500 copies

- vii) Newspapers be reclassified as:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Circulation per publishing day</i>
Small	Upto 25,000 copies
Medium	Above 25,000 & upto 75,000 copies
Big	Above 75,000 copies

- viii) Once the entitlement are decided by the RNI, backlog in servicing of newsprint be avoided.

STEP II.

THE LONG-TERM POLICY FRAMEWORK

- i) The Long-Term Policy should be to move away from the administered pricing and quantitative allocation policy regime by introducing an OGL import facility to all newspapers with a tariff rate of 40% with decanalisation.*** Tariff may be calibrated with variation if cheap price every year. This policy framework should coincide with the first year of the Eight Plan.
- ii) Small and medium newspapers to be allowed to import newsprint under RNI certification upto a maximum of 50 MT tariff for free through STC. This policy of 50 MT duty free supply to small and medium newspapers would imply partial continuation of allocator system. If Govt. can find some other mechanism by which small newspapers requiring upto 50 MT are met either from imports or from domestic mills (At tariff adjusted cif prices) without having to operate the partial allocator mechanism, the committee would recommend this option. Hence, the Committee recommends that the Govt. may review the working of proposed partial allocatory system after 2 years. If the domestic and cif price differential falls below 25% the partial allocation may be discarded.
- iii) Glazed newsprint to continue on OGL with 55% tariff in order to ensure import substitution.
- iv) To promote more efficient use of domestic resource use for newsprint production, all future expansion should be based on renewable resource use, ensuring to the domestic producers an effective rate of protection exceeding 40%. Consequently, the current duty exemption on imported pulp would have to be reviewed.
- v) Individual retention price for domestic units to be abolished. Market-related pricing e.g. tariff adjusted cheap price should determine the market price for domestic newsprint.
- vi) A separate package of incentives should simultaneously be announced for sugar mills to invest in bagasse-based pulp mills; These are
- a) Total exemption from sugar levy for five years from the date of commencement of pulp production.
 - b) Investment decisions for 3 bagasse based plants of 1,00,000 tonne capacity to be taken in the next two years and implemented by mid 8th Plan. Possible locations in UP, Punjab and Maharashtra.
- vii) Broad banding policy is recommended to permit paper mills to diversify into newsprint production on the condition that they use bagasse route pulp atleast upto 75%.

- viii) Continuation of excise duty exemption on newsprint. Whenever newsprint is substituted by white printing paper, a mechanism should be devised to allow excise exemption on par with newsprint.
- ix) A package of incentives to be given to those newsprint producing units whose use bagasse pulp to the extent of 70%. These incentive would have to be in nature of import duty exemption on consumables and maintenance spares. For CG, test & Control instrumentation equipment the import duty should not exceed 30% for all newsprint units.
- x) The Ministry of I & B should approach ICAR to explore the potential of kenaf (*Hibiscus Cannabis*) as an alternate source of fibre for production of pulp and paper products. The earlier pilot project undertaken by ICAR and CPPRI, Dehradun in 1984 should be reviewed in order to provide the feedback for determining the potential of this alternate source.

Additional Target for Hydroelectric Power Capacity

2554. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have fixed the target for adding hydroelectric

power capacity during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) whether a number of measures have been initiated on several power projects both in the State and as well as as Central sectors during the Seventh Plan period itself, so that they could be commissioned during the next Plan Period; and

(c) if so, the extent to which these measures will yield good results and the total additional targets fixed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) The target for capacity additions during the Eighth Five Year Plan has not been finalised so far.

(b) and (c). A number of power projects have been taken up during the Seventh Plan period to yield benefits during the Eighth Plan period and it is expected that a capacity of about 7253 MW would be added from the hydro-electric projects sanctioned and ongoing at the end of October, 1988.

Shortage of Pesticide

2555. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
DR. B.L.SHAILESH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States are apprehensive of the prospects of Rabi crop this year because of the shortage of pesticides such as endoualfin dimethoate and monocrotophos;

*The members representing All India Small & Medium Newspaper Association/Federation did not agree with this recommendation and desired the duty-free import limit to be raised to 100MT. The representative from ILNA desired the limit to be raised to 200MT.

*Members representing ILNA and INS (in their dissent note) did not agree with this tariff rate. Mr. Gupta of ILNA felt that it would hurt small and medium magazines printed on glazed newsprint. He desired duty-free import of glazed newsprint.

*The members representing INS desired this tariff rate to be 20% instead of 40%

(b) the major constraints in the production of pesticides and weedicides in the country ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to overcome the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) We have not received any representation from State Govt., or other sources about likely shortages of these pesticides for the Rabi Crop. In fact we do not apprehend any such shortages.

(b) There are no constraints in production of pesticides including weedicides.

(c) The Govt. are continuously monitoring production and availability of pesticides and are taking steps like additional licences, better availability of raw materials etc. for enhanced production of pesticides.

Foreign Investment Policy

2556. DR. B.L.SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in a major relaxation of its foreign investment policy have decided to allow foreign equity participation even in the existing companies;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been framed in this behalf; and

(c) if so, their broad features and the specific areas where foreign investment is favoured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Foreign equity participation in an existing company may be permitted if it is upto the limit of 40% of the paid-up capital of the Indian company. This is subject to a none-

tary limit of Rs 10 crores.

Non-extension of royalty period by Indian Companies

2557. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to extend royalty period by Indian companies with foreign companies as reported in the 'Business Standard' dated 3 march, 1988 under the caption "Royalty period net to be extended"

(b) the products and firms-Indian and foreign under present royalty arrangements:

(c) whether Tetrepale had entered into a royalty arrangement with an Indian Government organisation in 1979 or there-after and if so, whether royalty continues to be paid; and

(d) whether Government propose to inquire into the matter and fix responsibility?

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

(b) For reasons of confidentiality, such information is not officially divulged.

(c) and (d). Information will be laid on the Table of the House after ascertaining the correct name of the company referred to in the question.

Study Regarding High Definition TV

2558. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a Japanese invention called High Definition Television (HDTV); and

(b) whether any study has been made or is under consideration to assess the feasibility of application of this new technique for the benefit of television viewers in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. High
Definition Television (HDTV) is under devel-
opment in many countries of world including
Japan.

(b) Doordarshan is keeping a close
watch on the emerging development in the
field of High Definition Television. However
investments involved in introduction of High
Definition Television being very high and a
worldwide production standard not having
been established as yet, any early introduc-
tion of HDTV transmission in India is not
foreseen.

Alcohol from Sugarcane

2559. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government are consider-
ing any plan to use sugarcane as a raw
material and produce alcohol and other
products;

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (c). The Govern-
ment have no plans to encourage use of
sugarcane as direct raw material for produc-
tion of alcohol or any other products. How-
ever, it is being used through molasses for

production of alcohol and alcohol based
products on a large scale.

12.00 hrs

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) :
Sir, I have given an adjournment motion
today. Ministers, M.L.As. and M.Ps. of Ker-
ala are on dharna in the Boat Club to press
their long standing demands. Sir. a number
of projects...

MR. SPEAKER : You can do it like this.
You can give me a Calling Attention, I will
look into it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We have
given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : No, that cannot be
allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Ra-
japur) : There is a very serious move on the
part of the Government to withdraw the
Lokpal Bill at a time when we are making
efforts to check...

MR. SPEAKER : When it comes, we will
discuss it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Professor, you know
that it cannot be done without our consent,
and when it comes we will discuss.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But
why that move should be there, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) Sir. From Scandinavia to Spain we are discussing every issue. There is a small part of India called Kerala. Would you be kind enough to give us an opportunity to discuss it...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told him that we will discuss it. No problem. I have told him, we will discuss it but give me another motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Calling Attention you give me, I will see.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Sir, I have given a motion on that.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : I have given notice, Sir. All of us have given notice.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Sir. We have given notices on the question of Pepsi Cola.

MR. SPEAKER : We will find time.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : That discussion is being scuttled, Sir. I do not know why the BAC is not allowing time.

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to BAC and we will find out.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You come on and find time, I have got on problem.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It should be done in the current Session.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): It should be one of the subjects under consideration for discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got no problem, I have already admitted it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will call a meeting tomorrow and we can discuss it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : On Pepsi Cola, Sir. the other day you yourself said you wanted a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't bar any discussion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : On Punjab also we wanted a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : We will meet tomorrow.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) You must find time to discuss Pepsi Cola.

MR. SPEAKER : Tomorrow I am calling a Meeting of the Business Advisory Committee and we will find out.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : Sir, I have given a privilege notice against the police regarding manhandling of Mr. Vijayaraghavan.

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking for the report, let the report come.

Now, Paper to be laid - Shri Vengal Rao

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Report of CAG of India-Union Government (Commercial) Part VII-Review on and Annual Report of Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Calcutta, and of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd, Pune for 1987-88.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1987-88 Union Government (Commercial) - Part VII - Resume of the Company Auditors' Reports and comments on Accounts of Government Companies, under articles 151 (I) of the Constitution [Placed in Library *See No. LT-6797/88*]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library, *See NOLT-6798/88*]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pune, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, *See No LT-6799/88*].

Annual Report and Annual Accounts of and Review on Television Institute of India, Pune for 1987-88

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): On behalf of Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the table:-

- (i) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. *See No. LT-6800/88*]

**Statement Re result of Market Loans
Floated in November, 1988**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the result of market loans floated in November, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6801/88]

**Indian Telegraph (Tenth Amendment),
Indian Telegraph (Twelfth Amendment)
and Indian Telegraph (Ninth Amend-
ment) Rules, 1988**

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BHADUR SINGH): On behalf of Shri Giridhar Gomango, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:-

- (i) The Indian Telegraph (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 907 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1988.
- (ii) The Indian Telegraph (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 1988, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1054 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1988.
- (iii) The Indian Telegraph (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 888 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6803/88]

**Andaman and Nicobar Islands Khadi
and Village Industries Board Regula-
tion, 1988**

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): On behalf of Shri M. Arunachalam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Khadi and Village Industries Board Regulation, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1988, promulgated under Article 240 of the Constitution.

12.04 hrs.

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (TAMIL NADU), 1988-89**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Sir, I present a statement (Hindi and English versions, showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Tamil Nadu for 1988-89.

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is the problem?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): You please listen. I have given a motion under Rule 184. The content in this, Sir, in view of the fresh revelations of the payment of commission in Bofors deal.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, Disallowed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Disallowed, finished.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have said 'disallowed'. Nothing goes on record, whatever the hon. Member says.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): We have given notice of a Calling Attention motion. A peculiar disease has come in Assam because of which agricultural products and fishes completely die.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): The whole Eastern India is affected. West Bengal is also affected.

MR. SPEAKER: If you can find time, I have got no problem.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You know, fish is a very important item.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Amal Datta, you know I have got no problem in discussing it.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Please admit our Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Calling Attention — Shri Shanti Dhariwal.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I request you to convert this Calling Attention into a discussion under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, I have no problem in converting it, but the question is only of time. Otherwise there is no problem with me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The problem is only time. We are already handling other subjects. You had all given notices and I just balloted.

Yes, Mr. Shanti Dhariwal, you call the attention of the Minister.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): All the names are from the ruling Party.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not my fault. It is the ballot.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Why don't you take it under rule 193?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no problem. The only problem is time.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Why don't you extend the House in that case.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not in my power. If you want to extend the House, I will be the happiest person. You extend it as long as you like. I have got no problem.

Mr. Shanti Dhariwal.

(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It is a national problem. We want to participate in it. You please convert the call-attention into a discussion under rule 193.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever the Speaker has said, I cannot go back. The Speaker has already refused. What can I do? He has already said it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Shanti Dhariwal.

12.6 1/2 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

[*Translation*]

**Reported Atrocities on Women in
different parts of the Country and steps
taken by Government in that regard**

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported atrocities on women in different parts of the country and steps taken by the Government in that regard."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): Sir, Government view with great concern the incidence of atrocities on women in different parts of the country and has taken a number of steps in areas such as legislation, education, awareness generation, legal literacy, counselling, legal aid, enforcement, support to voluntary agencies, publicity campaigns etc.

Members are aware that a number of amendments have been made in the Dowry Prohibition Act, the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, the Indian Evidence Act, the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, to make them more effective. In certain cases, punishment for offences has been enhanced. A new offence of dowry death has been introduced in the Indian Penal Code. The burden of proof has been shifted to the accused, in case of cruelty to married women, dowry death etc. The en-

forcement apparatus in the States have been sought to be strengthened with provisions for Dowry Prohibition Officers, Trafficking Police, Special Courts etc. Greater involvement of women police, and of women social workers has been provided for at the investigation stage. The Cr. P.C. amendment makes it mandatory for a magistrate to conduct an inquest in the case of death of a married women under suspicious circumstances within 7 years of marriage. The courts have been empowered to raise a presumption of guilt against the accused in case of cruelty or dowry harassment and in cases of abetment of suicide and dowry death. The Court has also been empowered to presume that a women did not consent to rape, if she makes a statement to this effect.

The new Enactments were brought on the statute book recently namely the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986 and the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987. The former aims at prohibiting the portrayals of women which are indecent, derogatory and denigrating, through books, pamphlets, advertisements etc. The later aims at preventing the Commission of glorification of Sati. I fully share with the Hon. Members their concern at the revival of certain practices which are not only inimical to the progress of women but also constitute crimes against humanity. For this reason, offences such as abetment of the Commission of Sati, abetment of attempt to commit Sati, glorification of Sati etc. attract exemplary punishment in the new legislation. In order to build up a healthy public opinion and to set standards of public life, we have made provisions for disqualification of individuals under the Representation of People's Act 1951, in case they have been convicted of Sati offences, and glorification has been deemed to be a corrupt practice under the aforesaid Act. We have also given wide powers to the local administration to remove temples and other structure put up for the glorification of Sati. The

[Shrimati Margaret Alva]
collection of funds for the construction of temples for this purpose is also punishable under the Act.

Honourable Members are aware, that the responsibility to maintain law and order in the country rests squarely with the State Governments. To ensure this, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued detailed instructions to the State Governments about the various steps to be taken to combat crimes and atrocities against women. According to these instructions, all cases of attempted suicide or death in suspicious circumstances of young married women, during the first seven years of their married life have to be investigated by officers not below the rank of Deputy Supdt. of Police. Where a postmortem is to be done, a team of two doctors have to be present. The dead body cannot be disposed of without a post-mortem except with the permission of the police and the Police have been instructed not to allow this unless the body has been seen by the parents or guardians or close relations of the women. I have also recently written to the Chief Ministers of the States and the Chief Administrators of Union Territories requesting them to gear up the machinery under these Acts and to ensure that proper training is given to those belonging to the enforcement machinery.

I am fully aware that legal provisions and enforcement have only a limited scope in the area of social crimes and specially crimes against women. The empowerment of women, specially those belonging to the less privileged classes, through education and knowledge is equally important so that women have better access to legal machinery as well as various other supportive mechanisms of the Government. The Government provides financial assistance to organisations working for women to carry out the education work for prevention of such atrocities, through propaganda, publicity

and research work. Assistance is also made available to Universities and institutions of higher learning for education and extension work relating to the status of women. Activities such as holding of seminars and workshops, legal literacy camps/classes, training camps for social workers in para legal matters, counselling centres for women, using of media, both traditional and modern for raising awareness etc. are funded by the Government. Awareness Generation Camps for rural and poor women are held to identify problems and also to raise the collecting bargaining power of women and to encourage local community leadership amongst them. Family Counselling Centres and voluntary Action Bureaus are also in position at various places in the country to provide preventive and rehabilitation services in matters relating to property, matrimony, custody, etc. Coordination with agencies to provide legal aid and psychiatric help is also effected.

A number of steps have been taken by Government in the last few years to raise the status of our women, as this is closely connected with their vulnerability to social oppression. Girls' Education, for example, upto the higher secondary stages, has been made free throughout the country. The new education policy focuses on education as an agent for bringing about women's equality and emphasises the removal of sex stereotyping and gender discrimination. Government has also directed that 30% of IRDP beneficiaries should be women in rural areas and a programme called the Development of Women & Children in the Rural Areas (DWACRA) has been designed exclusively for women below the poverty line. To ensure that women have access to productive resources, Tree pattas, surplus land etc. are to be granted in the name of both husband and wife. State Governments are also being encouraged to Set up Women's Developments Corporations so as to facilitate the identification of women entrepreneurs

taking up production of viable items, credit, training and marketing facilities etc. Many more measures have been suggested in the National Perspective Plan presented to Government recently.

Hon. Members will thus see that Government is taking concerted steps to ensure that the disparities in opportunities and facilities available to women are reduced and that they are made equal partners in social, economic, political and cultural development. Women themselves have, however, to assume a major role in improving their status and preventing social evils and atrocities against them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when a woman leaves her paternal house and goes to her father-in-law's, she fully shares the sorrows and sufferings of that household and remains tied up with them. But the human intention is such that he cannot take proper care of things which are very important in his life. If the entire society suffers from this malady, nobody knows what will be its consequences for the country. This will take the country on the verge of disaster. If at all we want to save the country from this evil, we have to fight it out. If the present practice continues for more days, the country will never see better days. It is, therefore, necessary that we should adopt, especially in the case of women, a very practical approach to this problem instead of adopting a technical outlook in the matter.

It is difficult to produce evidences in support of the atrocities committed on a woman. Suppose that some mishap takes place in her in-laws' house. Then, it is not possible to get any independent evidence. The in-laws of the girl will do everything in a planned manner, win over the evidence and wipe out the case. In this connection I would

like to cite a few instances before you and through you, I would like to get a reply from the hon. Minister. The grand daughter in law of the Chief Minister of Haryana, hon. Devi Lal died all of a sudden on 11 November. There are different versions, some says it was an accident, some says it was a murder while some other says that it was a case of suicide....

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): Were you present there?

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: You were also not present there. Brother, just listen to me.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, arguments. Mr. Shanti Dhariwal, don't argue. If you want to convey anything, you address the chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: The Senior Superintendent of Police, Sirsa, the father-in-law of the girl, Shri Om Prakash Chautla, the father of the girl, Shri Ramchandraj Matoria and her husband, Shri Abhay Singh give conflicting statements about the incident. The statements of the domestic servant, Shri Durga Singh and the elder brother-in-law of the girl vary from the statements of the other persons. The rest of the people tell totally a different story. All these contradictions indicate that there is something fishy about it and the incident should be enquired into.

The details of the incident are as follows:- Supriya come to attend the engagement ceremony of her uncle-in-law Shri Pratap Singh's son on 11 November and from there comes to village Dawawali and from Dawawali she reaches here Tajakheda farm in the evening where she died. She

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]
comes to her bad room where a suit case is lying on it. A pistol is lying under the suitcase. As has been said, she touches the pistol inadvertently and two shots coming out of the pistol peared through her body leaving two marks there.

[English]

One at the entry point of bullet and one at the exit point of bullet.

[Translation]

The S.P. of the district Shri Kartar Singh Tomar calls it to be, by and large, an accident. Supriya was hit by bullet. People say that she was hit by three bullets and he says about one bullet only. He says that the Chautala family is very fond of keeping arms and they have much attraction towards them. Due to this attraction perhaps Shri Abhay Singh, a grand son of Devi Lal possesses 3 licences for arms and his wife supriya also possessed 3 licences. His elder brother, Shri Ajay Singh possesses 3 licences and his wife also possesses 3 licences. I cannot understand one thing as to what was the need of possessing so many arms.? In my knowledge there is not a single Member of Parliament whose family possesses so many arms.

SHRI HET RAM: On a point of order, Sir. He is not aware that house is situated in a farm in the village. [Interruptions]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Both the brothers and their wives possessed 12 arms in all. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not allowing everyone to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: I would like to ask the Government whether these points are not enough to create a suspicion? The pistol which caused her death did not belong to her, even though she had three licences and her husband also possesses 3 licences. That pistol belonged to her elder brother-in-law i.e. elder brother of her husband. I am at a loss to understand as to where did she keep her all the 3 pistols and what about those three of her husband? The pistol which was found lying under her suitcase belonged to her elder brother-in-law and that too it was loaded? Do not these points create a suspicion? I request you Khan Sahib to think over it and apply wisdom.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Indiraji was killed. What happened to that case. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: That pistol belonged to Shri Ajay Singh who is Supriya's elder brother-in-law. It is her husband, Abhay Singh's version that the pistol which caused death to Supriya belonged to Shri Ajay Singh.

Despite all these things it is being said that there was no foul play and it was totally a clear-cut accident. Through you, I would like to submit that the S.S.P., Shri Tomar says that her parents have no objection. Sections 176 of the Cr. P.C. envisages that in case of woman dying within 7 years of her marriage the inquest should be carried out by the District Magistrate. I would like to know if no foul play was involved in it why the inquest was not carried out the District Magistrate?

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Can the Minister reply to this? (Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: We will come to that later. When the S.S.P. was asked as to why did he not carry out the inquest by the District Magistrate he said that when the party agrieved had no doubt, what was the need of getting the inquest done by the D.M.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: What is the difficulty with you? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Now he has come to another point. I would like to submit as to why did not the police take the finger prints from the pistol which was touched by Supriya causing her death. No matter whether it is an accident, a murder or a suicide, but a case should have been registered against the owner of the arms which was used in the incident. Any how, Supriya was hit by bullet. But neither a doctor was sent for nor any other action was taken.

Similarly the postmortem episode also creates a suspicion and it reveals that the big people can go to any extent. If a poor man dies of an accident, his family members make a have and cry for the postmortem to be conducted. (*Interruptions*)

As regards the post mortem the S.S.P., Shri Tomar says that Supriya's postmortem was conducted in the house i.e. at the Tejakheda farm. When Dr. Kataria was asked he says that nothing of the sort was done, it was done in the hospital in the village. The girls father, Shri Ram Chandra Matoria says that postmortem must have been conducted somewhere or the other before taking the dead body for funerals. Similarly when her uncle Chet Ram, was asked he says that it is only the God who knows what happened. Had Dr. Kataria really conducted the postmortem in Tejakheda farm he would have gone there

with a knife or some other instrument with him. But we came to know that he had gone there without any such thing. In this connection I would like to know if he had gone there without the instruments how the postmortem was conducted. (*Interruptions*). Everybody, whether it is Dr. Kataria, girl's father Shri Ram Chandra Matoria or the S.S.P., Shri Tomar, is telling a bigger lie with a view to winning the confidence of the big political leaders. In his tape-recorded statement, S.S.P. Shri Tomar has said that Dr. Kataria arrived at the Tejakhera farm at 8'O clock to conduct a post-mortem. On being asked about the time of cremation, he told that it was done between 10'0 clock and 11'0 clock. This implies that the doctor arrived at 8'O clock for the post-mortem and the cremation was done between 10'0 clock and 11'0 clock. No post-mortem operation takes less than 2 or 3 hours to complete. The external and internal injuries have to be noted down. Notes relating to the stomach, intestine kidney, spleen....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Who will answer this? Will the hon. Minister be able to answer?

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Samples from all parts of the body have to be taken. The chest has to be opened. All this work cannot be completed in less than 2-3 hours. All these things indicate that there is no possibility of a post-mortem having been conducted over there

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: My point of order is whether he can discuss any matter concerning a private family or individual in the House (*Interruptions*).

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If he has made any allegation, I would not allow that to go on record. I will go through it.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: This is not proper. A private case is being discussed. A number of similar cases have taken place in the past. This is against the rules. If a private matter is allowed to be discussed this time, it will set a precedent for more such discussions in future. (*Interruptions*) No Sir, this will not do. Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, this is totally wrong..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: 8'0 clock is given as the time for the post-mortem and the cremation time is given between 10'0 clock and 11'0 clock. They did all this in just two hours. Another point I want to mention is that if Dr. Kataria says that the post-mortem was conducted at the hospital we have to accept it. If it was conducted at Tejakhera Farm, Chautala..... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the point.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: What is the point in speaking if we do not reveal the facts? Please let me take five more minutes. I have to mention about four more cases. This is not happening in Haryana alone but at several other places. It happens in other States also. Why are they impatient?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief and relevant to the subject. Already you

have taken 15 minutes. Try to be brief.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: All right, I shall take five more minutes. I have yet to conclude my point. I want them to listen to what I say..... (*Interruptions*) Chautala Hospital is situated at a distance of 35 Kilometres from Tejakhera farm. A minimum of 1 1/2 hours are spent in covering that distance — the condition of the road there being bad. If what Dr. Kataria says is true, how could the post-mortem and the subsequent cremation be done in such a short period? Do these points not create doubts? But these people do not understand. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): The C.B.I. should be asked to conduct an inquiry.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: The father of Supriya, Shri Ram Chandra Matoria, belongs to Rajasthan. Why should the opposition Members feel concerned, it is we who are concerned because a daughter of our State has died.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: How come you advocate this case? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: There is no question of advocating.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: 'Saare jahan ka dard hamare jigar mein hai'. He feels concerned about the whole world. The hon. Member seems quite concerned about Shri Chautala and Devi Lal's family. But not for others. Has he ever discussed in the House the atrocities being committed on the poor daily? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Another point I want to mention is that the public relations officer of Haryana took a group of

journalists to meet Supriya's father Shri Ram Chandra Matoria. Before the meeting, Shri Matoria was told not to worry over the loss of his first daughter. They admitted their mistake and promised the marriage of his 15 years old second daughter Kanta with Abhay Singh. This is how Shri Matoria was pacified. After that..... (*Interruptions*) If there was no foul play, why did the Public Relations Department felt a need for taking a group of journalists over there and hold a press conference? What are you talking? (*Interruptions*) What Shri Matoria has said is..... (*Interruptions*) that death was caused by an accident. In Deorala (Rajasthan), the father of Roopkanwar also had said the same thing. (*Interruptions*) Please think over it. (*Interruptions*) Any way, Shri Ram Chandra Matoria was given the temptation of his second daughter's marriage. He agreed to the offer. As he has given statements, so many times in the Press..... (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are you bringing those things here?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Will anybody give his daughter to a killer? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: The engagement ceremony was held on the 16th just four days after the death which occurred on the 11th.... (*Interruptions*) Now I take up the matter of forced rape committed on the mother by the son.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Dharwal, listen to me. You are discussing about atrocities on women. When you are referring to them I have no objection. But try to be brief

in that case. Don't go on elaborating the personal matters in detail.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMANVENDRA SINGH: On a point of order, Sir, what is this matter being referred to as the marriage of a 14 year old girl? It should be expunged from the record. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Even the 12-day mourning was not observed and the engagement was done. In a Hindu family, no celebrations are held until 12 days have passed after a death. In this case, the engagement was held after only four days. (*Interruptions*) Now I finish this matter here and take up another matter.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: I thank the hon. Member for expressing his sympathy in this matter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Under the Arms Act, if a pistol has been used in a murder, suicide or is involved in an accident, it is mandatory to register a case against its owner. This was not done in this case. According to Chapter (13) Rule (4) of the Police Act, a post-mortem cannot be conducted at home.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: The Government is ours. We will do as we please. Why should the hon. Member be concerned with the hows and why of the post-mortem?..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMANVENDRA SINGH: On a point of order Sir, there are a number of cases where post-mortem is not conducted if the District Magistrate or S.P. so desire.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No point of order.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: In my district, a number of cases occur on the highway in which a post-mortem is not conducted and only a 'panchnama' is prepared and got signed. As such, they were not under compulsion to get the post-mortem done but in spite of that they called the doctor and got the post mortem conducted.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Rules must undergo drastic changes. If we want the State Government to ask for a C.B.I. inquiry, it is the Chief Minister who would refer the matter, and in the present case, the family involved is that of the Chief Minister himself. A C.B.I. inquiry should be held for this mystery to be solved. (*Interruptions*)... Now I take up the matter of rape of a mother by her son.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow you any further. That is enough. Please take your seat. Give chance to others also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: If women are treated like carrots and radish... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am calling Dr. Rajhans now. Time is over for you. I would allow Dr. Rajhans only. You have taken a long time. Please cooperate with the Chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: This is an altogether different matter. Please consider a situation where a son was forced to rape

his mother. Could there be a bigger atrocity?... (*Interruptions*)... A brother-in-law was forced to rape the wife of his brother. This matter relates to Rajasthan. Please get it inquired..... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When I am requesting you, please take your seat. You alone have taken half an hour. There are others also. I have no objection if the Members mention certain cases, but please do not discuss the details of the individual cases. Please try to be brief and not go into the details of the cases. If you want any clarifications, you can ask the Minister.

Now, Dr. Rajhans.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people of this country would recall Roop-Kanwar and Supriya whenever the issue of atrocities on women will be referred to and when we refer the case of Supriya.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Allegations cannot be made unless it is proved. How are you referring to it. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow any controversy like this. If you refer to certain cases, I have no objection but if you make any allegations or go into the details of the individual cases, I cannot allow that.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: How are you saying that the incidents of Roop Kanwar and Supriya would be recalled?

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Certainly they would be recalled, the country would recall them. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: This may be expunged from the proceedings of the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, interruptions please. You can refer to the cases only and not go into the details.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Unsuccessful attempts are being made to conceal the fact. The nation would recall Roop-Kanwar as well as Supriya.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Maya Tayagi was got murdered. She was raped under government protection and she was later murdered.... (*Interruptions*)....

[*English*]

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong): On a point of order. You were pleased to observe that the Members may refer to a particular instance, but if they go into the details thereof, you would not allow that.... (*Interruptions*). That is what you said.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No interruptions please.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: Personally I have no objection to these things. I am only quoting what you have said from the Chair. I want to pose a question. When you say you will not allow these things, will these go on record?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have only said that while speaking, they may refer to the incident but they should not go into all details....

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: 80 crores people of this country wanted to know the fact

(*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not allow any body except Dr. Rajhans.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): I am on a point of order. Can a post-mortem be conducted below the level of district divisional hospital? Let the Minister clarify?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order;

[*Translation*]

DR.G.S. RAJHANS: I would like to quote an old couplet — "Khair, Khoon, Khansi, Khushi, Bair, Preet Madhupan Rahiman Dabe na dabe, janat sakal jahan."

No amount of hue and cry made on your part is going to conceal this case of murder at any cost. (*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Dr. Rajhans. You all please sit down.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: I come from Bihar. Did the authorities ever bother to take the finger prints at the trigger or butt of the revolver or the pistol involved in the accident, I am calling it only an accident, Supriya died. (Interruptions) Please listen to me... (Interruptions) Of course, her father did not accept this theory. How can we expect a father living under the constant fear of a revolver and guns to muster enough courage to reveal the truth? I would like to say everything in plain words as a guilty conscience needs no accuser. I would like the whole matter to be investigated by C.B.I. Rather I demand that all incidents of killings of women, dowry deaths and rape occurred during the last one year should be handed over to the C.B.I for investigation. Investigation report should be laid on the table of the House as it is a very serious matter. It is generally said that rich families are comparatively less crime prone but I am of the opinion that there is greater degree of avariciousness found in the rich, so this matter should be considered from this point of view. I would like to submit that a self-evident fact requires no proof. The Government should get the whole matter investigated by C.B.I. Everything will be cleared, nothing to worry about it. (Interruptions) As I told you that I would not go in details of the matter. (Interruptions) What else can be done if they have no faith in the C.B.I. The whole matter should be considered seriously. It is related to socio-economic problem. I am not referring to any particular case. Dowry deaths and atrocities on women are increasing in the country. A report on this subject has been made available to me by the library. I would like to quote from that report. In the year 1987, the number of incidents of rape, molestation and kidnapping in Andhra Pradesh were 121,353,76 and 338 respectively. The corresponding figures for Karnataka were rape 65, molestation 213, kidnapping 32, eve-teasing 32 and that of Kerala, these figures were 65, 102

and 36 respectively. In so far as West Bengal is concerned, rape 91, molestation 54 and eve-teasing 64. I do agree that number of such incidents in Bihar would be much more than that. But I am unable to furnish exact figure with regard to Bihar as it was not available in the report. (Interruptions)

I would like to submit that this matter should not be taken lightly. It is a socio-economic problem. It is a socio-economic problem. It should be realised that a girl is considered a burden on her parents from the very first day or her birth. Every facility should be provided free of cost to report dowry deaths. As in the case of accidents, announcements are made on Doordarshan and Akashwani that public should report incidents of accidents to the police and take the injured persons to hospitals without any fear of being implicated in the case. Similarly, the Government should give wide publicity through government media and the newspapers that people should inform the incidents of atrocities on women, dowry deaths or exploitation of women to the police without any fear. They should be assured of secrecy of their names. For this purpose, a separate cell is required to be formed by the Government where such incidents are reported. Onus of proof should rest on the in-laws of the girl and not her parents. The law will have to be amended for this. As in the case of Sati, persons having found glorifying sati are debarred from contesting elections and holding any public post, On the same analogy, a more stiff law is required to be made, making provision therein that if a person found guilty of dowry death should be debarred from contesting elections and holding public post or jobs in public and private sectors. A law loses its utility if it is not implemented properly. The most important thing is to create a positive atmosphere for it. I have already stated that the black-marketeers with their black earnings spends huge amount of money on marriage ceremonies and exhibition of pomp and show. If

social boycott is made to such persons, the people will start hating such persons. If social boycott is made to the persons or the families who committ atrocities on women and exploit women and girls, it will deter such person in committing such crimes. Television has an enduring effect on our society. Television facilities are available even in rural areas of the country and a vast cross section of the people are influenced by it. A TV serial named "Police file Se" based on the real incidents were telecast recently. As Tolstoy said,

[*English*]

"Fable is the best way of giving an advice."

[*Translation*]

All case of dowry deaths in which guilty has been awarded punishment should be telecast on TV, of course with a fictitious name. This will give viewers an idea of the punishment that could be awarded to perpetrators of such crimes and severity of the crime. Besides, women should be made aware of their rights by telecasting serials in this connection on Doordarshan or through some other media. As many as 70 per cent of the toral women are still unaware of their rights. They should be made aware of their rights and assured of Government protection. In western countries, there are societies to look after the cases of child abuse and atrocities on women. They take action even on a telephone calls, they take proper care of the victims and provide proper protection to them. Governments also takes proper steps. Similar provision should be made in our country to provide proper protection to the women. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken a revolutionary step by assuring women to give them due position in administration and society. In AICC conference, it has been decided to reserve 30 per cent Government

jobs for women. I would like the Central Government to make a law in this connection, as education comes under concurrent list. The State Government should also follow this decision. Lady teachers should be appointed in primary schools as they can tell the girl students about their rights in a better way... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED MASDUL HOSSAIN (MURSHIDABAD): If someone drives out the widow of one's younger brother out of her house, whether any assistance is to be provided to the victim.

[*English*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: I am not going to debate on that. When your turn comes, you can speak on the subject. I understand what you are aiming at.

[*Translation*]

I tell you that members of the family in which a girl is born become disappointed. The Government should take some such steps so that people living below the poverty line automatically resort to family planning after two daughters as also a sums of Rs. 5000/- for each daughter should be deposited in fixed deposit so that by the time the girl attains the age of marriage, the amount so deposited in the fixed deposit becomes sufficient to marry her off. Thus the family will not feel any burden and it would also enable in rooting out social evils. There is no end of this malady and this has taken from bad to worse proportion. If the atrocities on women are not checked in time, this will bring our society to the brink of an abyss. Rich are more avaricious of dowry and this evil is increasing day by day. All the political parties should join their hands in finding ways and means to stop atrocities on women.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir, is it the sense of the House that we should continue with the discussion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the House accepts, I have no objection.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: You may take the sense of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What about the proposal of the Minister? Should we dispense with the lunch hour, because there are a number of bills also today and we have to finish them?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We will continue the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): At the outset I would like to appeal to all of my friends from this side and on the other side not to take it as a political discussion, not to politicise the discussion. Because, I do not have any intention to politically humiliate anyone or to politically manipulate the matter.

It is a fact that atrocities on women are increasing day by day, though our Prime Minister is trying his best to protect the interests of women through various legislation and through various activities. But it is a fact that the atrocities are increasing all over the country. The time is short, that is why I am not going into the details.

If you go through the data then you will find out how the atrocities are increasing. It

is not only in a particular State, but if you go through the data you will find out that in Andhra Pradesh, in Tamil Nadu, in Bihar, in Uttar Pradesh, in Haryana, in West Bengal, everywhere the atrocities are increasing.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Except in Jammu & Kashmir.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: 'Everywhere' I said. If you go through the list you will find it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not interrupt. If you interrupt, she has to say something, then you will say something, and so on (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I could not get the list for 1988, but I have got the list for 1985, 1986 and 1987. If you go through these lists you will find that in Ahmedabad in 1985 eighty women died and in 1987 twenty women died. In Bombay in 1985 twenty-two women died, in 1986 23 died, and in 1987 twenty seven died. I am not going into the details because the time available is short and then I cannot mention the other points. And I have got some other points to mention. It is a fact that atrocities are increasing. I am just referring to two or three States. If I have got the details I would have referred to all the other States also. I do not have any personal intention to humiliate one State, because it is a very serious matter.

In Andhra Pradesh according to one MLA of Telugu Desam as many as 11,714 offences of various types have been reported against women in the last three and a half years. That is the situation.

In Bengal, there were only 17 dowry deaths in 1983, or bride burning cases. In 1984 the figure dropped to 14. In the following year, the figure jumped to 53. Eight women had been murdered. In 1986, a total

of 86 deaths were officially recorded. In 1987, the figures shot up to 254.

Sir, the situation is very alarming. I would request the Minister to set up one Consultative Committee under the Ministry of Women Welfare. We are having so many Consultative Committees. If we set up one Consultative Committee for Women under the Ministry of Women Welfare, then this Ministry will look after the grievances of women.

There should be one separate cell for women's grievances headed by a lady police in every district so that ladies can meet the lady officer and express their grievances. We are having so many laws. People do not know about these laws, how to implement and how to get through all these things... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, whenever the Minister gets any complaint or any allegation against any particular person regarding atrocities on women, the Government of India should look into this matter directly and they should ask CBI to enquire into the matter. Somebody raised some issue about Haryana and they say it is a State subject. If I raise any issue about West Bengal, then somebody says that it is a State subject. If everything is a State subject, then hon. will people get justice. Why I am telling, his is because in this country under the hands of administration, ladies are not safe; under the hands of the head of the State Government ladies are not safe; under the hands of feudal landlords, ladies are not safe and under the hands of political leaders, ladies are not safe. That is why, the Central Government should directly enquire these matters and they should not get any permission from the State Government.... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I would like to refer to one or two things only. I had asked the details of atroci-

ties on women from the Library. I had received one paper from the Library. It is not a partisan matter. Sir, I am referring one issue, where the Congress MLA is involved. The Supreme Court has already given a verdict that the Rajasthan Government should register a case against this Congress MLA. I do not know whether he killed four girls or not because of infanticide. He may be Congress MLA. But the Rajasthan Government should enquire into the matter and ascertain whether it is fact or not. If it is a fact, then the Congress MLA should be expelled from the party. It is not a matter for Congress or CPM. Wherever there is atrocity on women, the Government should enquire into the matter.

Now, I am going to refer Supriya's case in Haryana. I raised this issue on 16th and 17th in this House. After that, on 18th, the Home Minister of State Shri Sampat Singh made a statement that the Government had done postmortem and other things. Why not before? Supriya died on 11th. But the Government has made a statement on 18th. If nothing was there, no hotch potch was there, then why was the Government so afraid of? It is a contradiction. That is why, what is in my mind and what I am told is that it is a pre-planned murder and the post mortem is manipulated and concocted and the head of the State Government has misused his power... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: This was not a murder. It was an accident. The intention was clear. That was not murder. How can she say that it is a murder?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: O.K. you objected to it we will see. She has only a suspicion... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: She can request for the enquiry, but how can she say that it is a murder? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: She is only saying that he has a suspicion... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): It can be a murder, but in such cases, what is the law? I find our Mahila Samitis file the case in the court? Has any of their MPs done that? Or they are bent upon politicising it. It could be a murder, we do not know. So many such cases are referred to our Mahila Samitis and they file a case in the court. Has the Government done it?...(*Interruptions*) No, any public man can do it...(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: It is a matter of surprise that when I say something against my Party member, they keep quiet. But when I say something against their members, they oppose it. I appeal to everyone that this is not a partisan matter. I do not know whether it is an accidental death or suicide or murder...(*Interruptions*) That Government will find out through the CBI enquiry. But under mysterious circumstances, this matter has become one of the controversial ones. Nobody can deny that. The suspicion has arisen because of some contradictions. Contradiction No. 1—The father-in-law of Mrs. Supriya said that the weapon was 32 pistol belong to his elder son, Ajay Singh. But 7 days after the incident, Mr. Sampat Singh while talking to the newsmen, said that he knew that the weapon was licensed but did not know to whom it belonged. Contradiction No. 2—Anyone who has handled the pistol would know that considerable pressure needs to be applied on the trigger before it fires. It seems highly unlikely that it could go off simply by falling on the floor. Contradiction No. 3 The father-in-law said that a bullet had hit Supriya on the right side of her neck and had come out of her left side. But Supriya's father said the bullet had hit her on the left side of the neck. Number 4, Supriya's bedroom is just a few yards from the room in which Ajay Singh and the guests were staying, but they do not know what happened. They said they do not know, they did not get

the sound...(*Interruptions*). Why I am rising this issue is because if common people violate the rules, then the Government takes action against those common people but if a head of the State Government misuses his power and violates the law, then who will take action against that head of the State Government. From legal point of view I am saying that...(*Interruptions*). When Abhay Singh married Supriya, at that time she was under age...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: This is highly objectionable, Sir...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: What is all this happening?

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: She is not telling about any particular person...

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I did not mention any name, Sir...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are so many persons in the State...

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: What I am saying is that if any Head of the Government is involved...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: She is not telling about any particular person, she is only saying...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up now.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Why I am raising this issue is because we know

that public leaders should be clean with regard to their own family. Otherwise, how will they advise people to be clean?...(*Interruptions*). So, Sir, from the legal point of view, I would like to raise two points. When Supriya married Abhya Singh, then she was below eighteen. That I must point out. Secondly, Supriya's father has managed through some politically influential persons to hand over her second daughter to Mr. Ajay Singh. But she is also under age. She is also below eighteen. She is below sixteen. That is why I say that the Government should see that no one in this country, no influential person of this country, no Head of the state Government misuses the law, misuses the power for his own purpose...(*Interruptions*). That the Government should see from legal point of view. Secondly, Sir, you have passed so many laws...(*Interruptions*). When Supriya died, she died within two years of her marriage. There is a Dowry Prohibition Act. When the law is there that the Government should inquire if anybody dies within seven years of her marriage, the case should be looked into by the Central Government. I appeal to all the influential persons, including the Head of the Government of Haryana that if he is innocent, he should publish all the *post mortem* reports in a White Paper. We want to see whether this is a genuine report or not. He has no moral courage to publish all the facts because he is afraid. He knows that he is a feudal landlord...(*Interruptions*). The Government should look into this matter. If the head of the State Government is found guilty then Government should punish him according to rules.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK(Sonepat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to submit some points on the Calling Attention being discussed in the House. This issue is very important, particularly for the members of other side. I do agree that the Congress Party commands absolute majority in the House.

The atrocities committed on women are

not confined to particular state or for that matter to any particular political party. We should unitedly raise our voice if atrocities are committed on any woman anywhere. I agree that even one single educated woman member of a family makes all members of the family educated. If the lady member of a family possesses good qualities, the entire family inherits such qualities. We should create a condition in which women may live in the society with self respect, otherwise our society can not be developed. Man and woman are two wheels of our society. You know that a vehicle can not move with only one wheel. While discussing this issue, our party affiliations should not come in our way. In her written reply to the Calling Attention Motion, the hon. Lady Minister has stated many things. Many laws have been made to safeguard the women from the atrocities committed on them and prevent dowry deaths. When need be, even amendments were made in the Acts such as Dowry Prohibition Act, Indian Evidence Act, Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. I know that our Government, particularly Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has paid special attention to raise the status of women in our country. You know that women are a weaker section of our society. So we should provide more protection to them. We have made many laws in this regard, but they are not implemented properly because implementation is the duty of State Governments. I, therefore, would like to submit that you should get them implemented strictly.

Some of our colleagues are in habit of taking such serious issues in a lighter vein. I know that a voluminous book can be brought out with my speech, but it will not be able to save anyone's life. If we want to save the life of somebody, we have to consider it seriously.

Shri Manvendra Singhji is one of our old friends. Though he has left the Congress Party, yet I have a high regard for him. I consider Shri Mahfooz Ali Khan and Shri Hetram as members of our family. As a matter of fact, this whole House is like a family, but it is not the question of Supriya's

[Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik]
death or death of anyone else. I would like to submit before this House that if Supriya met an accidental death or she died a natural death, the sympathy of entire House should go with Chaudhary Devi Lal and his family. But there is no eye-witness and I was not present on the spot at the time of accident. Nor have I paid a visit to her house so far. I am telling you the fact. I read the following newsitem in the newspaper of dated 13th instant.

[English]

The grand daughter-in-law of Chaudhary Devi Lal died in accident there and I planned to go there.

[Translation]

Although, in Lok Sabha elections, I fought elections against Chaudhary Devi Lal I may have political difference with him but I do not have any personal difference against him, particularly with regard to social obligations. Below the very that news item, I read the conditions in which Supriya died, a pistol shot was fired and Supriya died, her husband Abhay Singh was not there at that time, he was.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN:
You should address the chair. Why are you discussing a specific case... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: I am coming to your point. I shall talk in general.

[Translation]

That is why I am saying that this issue raised doubts not only in this House, but also everywhere....(Interruptions) Anyone can interrupt like this, but nothing can be achieved with it. When we have the right to speak it is our duty to hear also.

I only wanted to say that the statement

appeared in newspapers raised doubts. When the State Government clarified through a press release, that Abhay Singh was not present on the spot at the time of incident, it created doubts that the Government wanted to take the alibi. This created doubts to the extent that entire press of India started visiting Chautala and Tejakhera villages and the news became a hot cake. This is in the interest of Chaudhary Devlal and his family that they should themselves ask C.B.I. to make enquiry into this incident. If Chaudhary Devi Lal wants to remove the question mark on his social life, he should ask for C.B.I. enquiry. C.B.I. belongs to our country....(Interruptions)....

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: How do you know that equity is not being done? All the officer have visited there. The Government is making enquiry.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN:
You do not discuss when a man leaves his first wife and marries another woman. This is not a case of any specific case, we are making discussion on atrocities. Is it not an atrocity that one of my sisters is sitting in this House....(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
This is an atrocity. Who denies it? The question is this that there may not be only one girl named Supriya in this world....(Interruptions)... you may please sit down.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:
Mr. Malik, you belong to Haryana and this incident occurred in Haryana. Such incidents do occur often and that too in large number. May I expect from you that such cases, if reported, will be discussed in the House in future also.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
Certainly, I will bring it to the notice of the House.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Does it deserve to be discussed in the ... (Interruptions)....you should have raised

this matter in State Assembly, as it is related to the State. The matter has been politicised by raising this in the House. (*Interruptions*)... Recently, it was reported in the newspapers that 3 to 4 women were burnt for dowry in Delhi....(*Interruptions*).... Everyday two to three dowry deaths are reported in Delhi.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: My sympathy goes with such women. Action should be taken against guilty persons irrespective of the fact that he is a Chief Minister or a Central Minister or an M.L.S, or an M.P., on matter from which party or from which state he belongs to. I wanted to make only this thing clear that people might be thinking that I had some axe to grind with Shri Devi Lal due to our election, rivalries. There is absolutely no some such thing between us. I myself of the opinion that if it is a natural death, then we have full sympathy with him, but who will decide it? As he is the chief of the State there can no be a fair enquiry under him. No doctor can do his own treatment;(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Why are you withdrawing the Lok Pal Bill?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: You confine yourself to your state only. Mamtaji has said a lot of things about your state. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Is the Government not accountable for Bofors? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Bofors Gun is a double edged weapon. I don't know whether it will kill us or them. But I am sure about one thing that they do not have any matter other than Bofors to raise. Now-a-days, people call these opposition parties as bluffers not buffer, because every day they go on speaking wrong things. From where did this Bofors come in the issue of atrocities on women? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you are interrupting him, he will take long time. I cannot stop him.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing anything to go on record but for the speech of Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRIDHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: In continuation of atrocities on women, I would like to submit yet another incident which occurred on 31st October, 1988 when a programme was being held in the girls hostel of Kurushetra University to celebrate Haryana day. After conclusion of the programme, girls were teased and molested. Disrespect was shown to them. An action committee was formed for that and students went on strike. These college girls are also our daughters and daughter-in-laws. The question is not only of Supriya. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Sir, I am on a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is on his legs. What can I do?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I am on a point of order. This question should have been admitted under Rule 193. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. That issue is over.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It is not a specific case. You cannot have a Calling Attention Motion on general issues and the chosen speakers...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already the Speaker has given his ruling and I cannot go back on it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My ruling is already the Speaker has given his ruling and admitted it, I cannot go back.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the beginning, it was raised and the Speaker did not allow it. I cannot revise his ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is too late. I cannot do.

(interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We are discussing the state of women, women's welfare. I welcome the discussion. I want the Hon. Minister for Women's Welfare to agree for extension of the debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is too late. You give separate notice. We will see.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: On a Calling Attention Motion, a general issue cannot be discussed. *(Interruptions)* I know she is a great champion of Women's rights. She would certainly agree for the conversion of this Motion. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: When we discuss a particular issue, then some of the Members say that we cannot;

we can only discuss general things. We come to the general points, then Mr. Reddy says that we should not discuss these things. According to some of his own colleagues, we should not discuss this particular issue...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It is a general motion. I am not asking you to refer to the incident. I am only asking...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Without referring to anything, how can we discuss?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am extending support to you.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Thank you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The Lady Minister would be kind enough to agree for conversion of this motion to a general motion under Rule 193. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: You were not here at the time of discussion. When others requested the Speaker, he said, "there is no time. We cannot do it." It is not my objection. It is the Speaker's ruling.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Only a specific incident can be discussed in the Calling Attention Motion. General issues cannot be discussed. You observe the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are observing the rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.S. SWELL (Shillong): I am raising a point of order. Rule says:

"A member may with the previous permission of the Speaker call the attention of Minister to any matter of urgent public importance."

Now if you have...*(Interruptions)* Please

allow me, Madam ... *(Interruptions)* Please allow me...*(Interruptions)* I am not obstructing. I am just raising a point. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, can you give me your attention please? Now if you have allowed the discussion on the recent unfortunate death of Supriya ... *(Interruptions)* Wait a minute. That could have been an urgent matter. But the Motion as worded in the order paper relates to general atrocities on women...*(Interruptions)*... These unfortunate incidents have been going on for a long time in various states all over India. That is a matter for general discussion and therefore what Mr. Reddy has said, it should better have been allowed under Rule 193 for a general discussion, is right. This is not a correct thing to do under Calling Attention. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already the discussion is going on; more or less it is at the end. At this stage I cannot stop it. Already the Speaker has allowed it. Some members wanted to covert it into a discussion under rule 193; but the Speaker did not accept. Therefore, I cannot go back on his ruling.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It only shows that they are not interested in women's welfare. *(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record, whatever they are saying...*(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy, please take your seat.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Sir, I am making my submission about women and about the incident which took place in Kurukshetra. I want to submit that nearly one month has passed since 31st October, 1988, but the atmosphere there is still very bad...*(Interruptions)* I am not allowed to enter the Haryana Assembly. If I go

there, I will raise this matter. Sir, a lot of atrocities have been committed on girls there. They are even prepared to leave their hostel or college. And this is a general thing there.

There is another incident which also relates to Haryana. As I hail from Haryana, I have some knowledge about the incidents occurring in that State. In a similar, incident Santosh Devi, a harijan girl, who is the sister of Shri Om Prakash and belongs to Rajpura Khalsa village of Mahendragarh district has been badly beaten up. She has gone there to enquire about her brother. Her brother has also been beaten up.

Another incident occurred at Kharhar village in Rohtak district. Hon Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma who belongs to Kharhar village is present here. While a harijan woman was walking towards fields carrying food for her husband, she was caught hold by 5 to 7 hooligans who raped and dishonored her. Thereafter, she was murdered by them. However, this incident has been hushed up. No further action has been taken on this matter. At last, that harijan family consisting of 15 members left the village and migrated to Delhi. That harijan family is residing in the capital at present.

What I mean to say is that even in cases of this magnitude, no action is taken. Even in the case which occurred in Khalsa village of Mahendragarh district no postmortem was done. She was discharge after first aid. Neither any medical report was prepared, nor any F.I.R. was lodged. No action was taken against the culprits and the case was hushed up. Similarly, regarding the case in which a harijan woman had been raped at Kharhar village and subsequently murdered, no action was taken or arrests made for 4 months. It is very surprising. The Haryana Police, who took 4 months, proved to be failure in investigating this case. A committee consisting of 5 members was, however, constituted with an eye towards political gains and this case was not referred to the CBI. One of the Members of this Committee

[Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik] is Pandit Chiranji Lal Sharma, who is an hon. Member of this House and Ch. Mehar Singh Rathi, an ex-Minister, is also a member of this Committee. Ch. Chand Ram who is an ex-MLA of that area and two other persons who are M.L. As etc. are the rest of the members of this Committee. I want to know that when atrocities are being committed on crores of women and you have made it a state subject and although agencies like CBI etc. are there, how can women really benefit from them. I want to submit that incidents of atrocities on women do not relate to any particular State like Haryana, Uttar Pradesh or Bihar or are not isolated cases like that of Supriya but is common to all States and all women. Therefore, this subject should be included in the concurrent list. Madam Minister is present here. If she does not give protection to women who else will do so? If any woman has some complaint against the State Government itself, then where will she go? The Central Government says that it is a State subject and therefore, the State Government can only deal with it. But in certain cases women may have grievances against the State Government itself, and in such a situation where will they get protection? This matter should be seen in this perspective and required arrangements made to provide for a direct inquiry in such cases by the Centre. In this context, I want to refer to the incident which happened at Kharhar village, which is located near my constituency, Rohtak. When we went there, thousands of Harijans got assembled there and demanded an inquiry into that case. We replied that the Centre cannot take any action because of it being a state subject. Reacting sharply to our reply they said that if it was so, then what for we were there? People do not want any thing from the Government. They only need protection and opportunities for development. What is the Government doing here? If it cannot give protection to women, then I think it will be a blunder which will have adverse effects on our society because women form an important part of our society. Keeping this fact in view, I think that inclusion of this subject in the concurrent list will benefit all States,

whether it is Devi Lal's state or any other state. If this is not done during the Minister-ship of the present Madam Minister, then nothing is going to be achieved by merely having discussions here daily. Therefore, I want that Madam Minister should make a statement on this issue and take action in this regard. Otherwise, as it is said in the Urdu language and I quote, '*Nisastand, and guftand barkhastand*', which means simply meeting, talking and dispersing. This will not benefit women at all.

I want to refer to my State where there are such families who do not show due respect to women thinking that they are not human beings and that they are inferior to men. There are women who do not get even water to wash their faces in the early morning and have to wash their faces with their tears. Therefore, I want to request the Madam Minister to provide security to them, otherwise it will be a great injustice to them

So far as the Supriya case is concerned, I want to inform that a report has been prepared under section 174 Cr. P.C. which can be prepared in case of many things. Many legal experts are present here to vouchsafe that there are several contradictions, namely when the report was prepared? When and where postmortem was done, etc? The Speakers who have made their submissions before me have referred to many things which I do not want to repeat. But I want to submit that the position of Ch. Devi Lal has weakened considerably on this account and in order to rectify it, this case should be handed over to the CBI

In all, my request to the hon. Minister is that the subject 'atrocities on women' should be brought under the jurisdiction of the Central Government and due protection given to women. This subject should be entrusted to the Department of Welfare of Women so that the interest, honour and prestige of women are protected. Laws have been framed which are laudable. But their implementation is in the hands of the States where all the matters are considered from the political angle. Here, at least, many is-

sues are decided rising above politics. There is immense resentment on account of it in my State. If protectors themselves become destroyers then how can the people be protected? Our political leaders, Ministers, Chief Ministers etc. are our protectors and if they do not act accordingly, then how can we get protection? Everyone knows that this is not an ordinary case. There is something fishy here. These doubts should be removed. It should be enquired into and proper replies given to the questions which I have raised. With these words, I thank you.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a fact, as has been pointed out, that figures as are provided to us by State Governments, from time to time, do prove that atrocities on women—whether it is rape, molestation, chain-snatching, kidnapping, eve-teasing, dowry deaths—have been on the increase. And this is despite the many laws which have been passed by Parliament, the many instructions which have been issued repeatedly to State Governments and the general awareness and involvement of women and women's groups round the country in trying to improve the status of women.

Members have already pointed out and with great dismay that they know what the reply will be, that ultimately though we have the laws and though we have the best of intentions, the implementation machinery is with State Governments. And we have to go by the existing rules, (*Interruptions*) that we have to take them into consideration and we have to go by the information which they give to us.

I have repeatedly been giving the case of family courts. We passed the Bill in 1984. Except for Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar—Assam has not yet set up—they have not set up the family courts.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta): You need them.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I know, you may not need it, but the women need it.

The States of Manipur, Maharashtra, Assam, Kerala and West Bengal have informed us that they are in the process of setting them up, which means that your Government feels they are needed. But all I am saying is that it is not just a question of courts, police and the law courts alone. There has got to be a certain amount of social support to the cause as it is. I mean, if the attitude of the hon. Member from Meghalaya just now that men are here to put brains into women's heads is any indication of the thinking of the elected representatives... (*Interruptions*)... and coming as he does, from a State, which is supposed to be governed by very progressive customs as far as women are concerned, I can imagine what the condition in other States would be if these are the attitudes of men.

But, Sir, we have begun to live with them and probably we have begun to learn.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In his State, he is at the receiving end.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: That's why he is so frustrated.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: In my State, the women have brains, not here.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: That is why, they keep you in your place I would like to point out that repeatedly we get requests from parents, from the families that cases are not being investigated as they should be in the States. I am not talking of any particular case. In fact, I have been repeatedly saying that my Department almost serves as a Commission of Women's rights because we keep getting so many of these complaints, that though the FIRs are filed, somebody interferes, or the dying declaration has been wrongly recorded or something has been done to interfere with the investigative process itself. At this stage, all that we can do is to refer the matter to the CBI and ask them

[Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik] to have an investigation. And the CBI in turn have to take it up with the State Government. If the State Government—and most often, they do not object—agrees, they take up the investigation independently and at least satisfy the parents or the families that the independent investigation has been initiated. But to make this a rule in every single case, when the cases are now running into thousands in various categories like rape, dowry deaths and so on, it becomes a very difficult proposition.

Somebody mentioned the question of evidence because in the case of dowry deaths, it takes place behind closed doors or within the family... Therefore, last year Parliament amended the law and the burden of proof was shifted to the family of the bridegroom, where the incident takes place. We have tried to plug many of the loopholes and whether you agree or not, I would also like to say that perhaps it is because of these amendments that many many more cases now are being registered in all the States. It is not that things are not happening, but the laws have become more stringent and they are compelled to register these cases.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Also because of vigilance of women organizations.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I will come to that.

I would also like to say that though the cases are registered or filed, not everyone of them is necessarily a conviction or proved. Every case that is filed is not necessarily a case where everything has been proved or is clear. I would also like to say that the awareness that has grown around the country has certainly made it more difficult now to hide these things or to see that these go unrecorded.

Now, I would come to women organizations and the general awareness among the women group themselves. The State Government machinery has to be made more

responsive. Training programmes for officers, police and so on are being introduced at all levels. And as the 8th Finance Commission had recommended, funds are now being given to State Government for recruitment and training of women constables in the States. The Centre is funding the programme to get more women police, so that they are involved at various levels in helping the women in this process. This has been specially introduced now. This is a programme being funded by the Centre.

Detailed instructions were also issued in 1980 and 1982 about the procedures to be followed where a death of a woman under mysterious circumstances takes place. It has now been brought to within seven years of the marriage of the girl. This is something which the States are required to do. Now, the post mortem is compulsory, and that must be conducted not by one, but by two doctors and before the body is cremated or disposed of, the family of the girl must be given an opportunity to see the body and be satisfied that the facts recorded are correct. There are certain instructions which have been issued. And I believe that these instructions which have been issued should be equally applied to a poor man, an ordinary family, or whether these are to be applied to the family of the Chief Minister or anybody else. I am not politicising this. I am stating the guidelines and rules as they have been issued.

Somebody from the other side said, and very rightly so, that if the State Government has done nothing, what are the women in Haryana doing, the mahila samitis doing? In reply, I can tell him that I was in Panipat last week, where there was a meeting of 1500 to 2000 women of Haryana. They invited me to this public meeting where a resolution was passed. These women told me that they were dismayed over what has happened in Haryana when the law-makers have become the law breakers. They wanted that the enforcement of law to protect women must be entrusted to others. They have asked for an independent inquiry. It is they who have asked the questions. I did not organise the meeting. For that matter, I cannot organise

meetings that easily in an Opposition ruled State. It was organised by local women. I have brought the petition to Delhi. They have said that they have some doubts and they wanted certain clarifications. They want these doubts to be clarified because they, the women of Haryana, want to feel that they are safe and secure under the existing law enforcing agencies. They have formed a committee to proceed further locally and to file a complaint and to go to the Supreme Court if necessary to demand an independent inquiry into it. It is not I or the Government, but it is the women of Haryana who are demanding that somebody, whoever it may be, must look into this problem. I think, as is rightly stated, the people in authority have to show even more that the law is followed.

Since this question has been raised, some members have said that this is a general discussion, whereas others have felt that this is not a general discussion and only a particular matter must be discussed because in a calling attention motion, there can be no general discussion. But the Home Ministry has received detailed report about the particular incident, which has been referred to by all the speakers, that is the sad death of Smt. Supriya. Since so many questions have been raised, I would like to...

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN
(Badagara): Who is Supriya?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: She happens to be, Mr. Unnikrishnan, the late lamented grand-daughter-in-law of the Chief Minister of Haryana, Shri Devi Lal.

Now, I am just reading the telex, which has been sent by the Government of Haryana:

"Kindly refer your telex regarding incident leading to the death of grand daughter in law of the Chief Minister, Haryana. The incident occurred on 11.8.88 at the Tejakhera Farmhouse police station, Dabwali, District Sirsa. Some family guests were taking tea in the drawing room of the farmhouse.

The deceased was reported to be present all alone in her bedroom. Suddenly noise of fire from a weapon was heard by the person present in the drawing room."

In the telex it is mentioned 'heard by the person' and not persons. I do not know whether it is a mistake.

"Immediately thereafter a domestic servant informed the brother-in-law of the deceased that Smt. Supriya has sustained bullet injuries. He immediately went inside and saw that the deceased was lying in the pool of blood and a 32-bore licensed pistol was also lying by her side. Clothes from the suitcase were also seen scattered. The deceased probably wanted to change her cloths on return from some family function and a loaded pistol was also there in the suitcase containing her clothes. As soon as the deceased took her clothes out, the loaded pistol got fired accidentally and she sustained bullet injuries on the left side of her neck, which pierced through the neck, whereupon she died due to bullet injuries instantaneously.

They do not say, bullet injury. They say bullet 'injuries'.

"Local police was immediately informed. The local police noticed legal action u/s 174, Cr. P.C. On 12.11.1988, post mortem of dead body was also carried out.

They do not say where the *post mortem* was done, as to who were present, whether there was one doctor or there were more doctors. Nothing is mentioned about these aspects.

"Statements of independent witness including the parents of deceased were recorded. None of them has expressed any doubt or any malafide about the accidental death of Smt. Supriya..."

[Shrimati Margaret Alva]

Then it goes on to say:

"Inquest proceeding under Section 174 Cr. P.C. has been completed. A final report of police has been sent to the Judicial Magistrate of the *Illaqa*. It is evident from the above facts that Smt. Supria died accidental death and action has already been taken by the local police."

SHRI V.KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): Madam, just a minute. Twice you stressed that the report said that they were injuries. Have you asked for a clarification whether the injuries or injury was from one bullet or more?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I have specially mentioned because everybody who spoke, even those from the other side, when they interrupted said that one bullet injury was mentioned in all the reports on the left side and this is the Telex from the State Government which has repeatedly spoken about injuries. That is what I am saying.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: May I know whether the *post mortem* report has been sent?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: It has not been sent. They do not say who did it. Where was it done? What was done? Nothing. (*Interruptions*) I have placed here this statement which leave many many loop-holes which unfortunately—unfortunately I am saying—can be interpreted either way, because everything has not been clarified. It is but natural that question will be asked and questions will be raised. As somebody said earlier—in fact I was very surprised, I hope I am right, I took down the translation as it came one of the Lok Dal Members in the House)—it is our Government and we will do as we want. (*Interruptions*)

It can be checked from the record when it is made available. This is the translation which I took down.

My point is—Sir, I want to say very categorically—whoever it is no State can have a law unto itself.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: The final report of the case has already come. What is the need to reopen it? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: No FIR has been filed.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: One sparrow does not make a summer.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: No FIR has been filed. Only a final report has been filed. It is okay.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Yes, The statement of the parents...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: All I am saying is that none of us has said that anything specific has been done. I am saying, that is why questions are being raised. And as somebody said that it is in the interest of the Chief Minister that he has an independent enquiry, I am saying that when there is nothing to hide, go ahead and inquire into. That is all I am asking for.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: What more inquiry do you want? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HET RAM (Sirsa): No one has time for discussing atrocities being committed on women belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but everyone has time to dwell on the case of Shrimati Supriya.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, no complaint under the Arms Licensing Act has been filed. We have no information about this either. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Police investigation has already been done. What more do you want?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Do you know what DG has said? He said, he does not know anything about this incident. Do you know this? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: I am in doubt. The Government's intention is not clear. They can repeat the incident of Sanjay Singh's, in Lucknow. That is why they are compelling for the CBI inquiry.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, the report which was sent, in it, it is not there whether there were one or two doctors present; whether it took place in the house or in the hospital whether other formalities as required, as per the guidelines issued by the Home Ministry to all the States have been followed. This is all that I can reply to the points that have been raised on this issue. But this raises much deeper issue which Members had raised and that is the question of independent inquiries into these kind of incidents taking place. There has been a demand for a long time that there should be a Commission or of Women's Rights or that there should be an independent agency which can in circumstances where there is a general feeling that investigation has not taken place do it. But as the matters now stand, the Centre does not have powers to order a direct inquiry. It is upto Parliament and it is upto Government to decide.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: It is our request Madam, to refer this matter to the CBI.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: This matter has been demanded repeatedly by all the Members and we shall certainly see in

what way we would find a way to look into such matters as and when they arise.

In my statement, at the beginning, I have also spoken of what is being done by government, by various agencies. I do not want to repeat it. But, I think, ultimately, what one of our Members of Parliament, in the Consultative Committee meeting of the Ministry had said recently was true. Let the elected representatives of the people give an example first. How many MPs can with their conscience say that they have never accepted dowry and that they will never accept it?

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Madam, there are some people to whom no one will give any dowry as even giving away ones daughter to him is more than enough.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: How many are prepared to boycott the family where the daughter-in-law is being harassed or has not been given her right? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: What about the brother-in-law?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I might mention here that the other day I had a gentleman who claimed that he had been waiting to meet me for this. He told me that I was always talking about women rights. "What about the men who were harassed by their wives?" (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: For him it is to usual husband-wife story.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: "You are always talking about women, but what about men? What about men?" All that we

[Shrimati Margaret Alva] say is that the overwhelming crimes are against women and we believe that this section of our society requires not just to be treated as a joke whenever you talk about atrocities on women, but you take this issue as a national challenge. It is not a question of government or one State Government or a question of one group or one organisation of women; it is a question in which the dignity of women of this country is involved. Therefore, we have presented a national perspective plan of action. There may be differences of opinion. But, we are saying that positive intervention on behalf of women is needed if you are going to correct this attitude and try to tell some of our men that women, most of them have more brain than men whatever may be their local opinions. This is what I am trying to say. That they have never been allowed to think for themselves; they have never been allowed to believe that they are capable of looking after themselves, nor have they been given an opportunity to participate as equal citizens; and this is a challenge we, in the government, are going to face today. Because, just by a law, the status of women cannot be changed; there has got to be an economic emancipation and participation for which a very serious programme for involving women in the mainstream development activities is necessary.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:
Are you prepared to give a women coparcenary right?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: The recommendations have been made in detail. I can assure you that in the coming few years you will see many, many changes and many, many new efforts which have never been thought of before will be coming in so that the status of women could be changed.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South):
Why don't you amend the Hindu Succession Act?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: We will

do it all. Thank you very much. I am sorry, this is not an assurance.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

14.13 hrs.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The house now shall take up matters under Rule 377.

[Translation]

- (i) Demand for allotting waste land to the landless poor after making it cultivable.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, crores of hectares of land in the country is lying as waste land in the form of ravines and rocky land. On the other hand, the number of landless and unemployed people is increasing with the increase in population. In spite of Government's efforts to provide assistance in the form of loans and grants to the selected families living below the poverty line to enable them to raise their standard of living, the results are not satisfactory because no permanent employment has been provided to them.

My submission is that instead of leaving it to the State Governments, the Central Government should take steps to make the wasteland cultivable and to allot it to the landless and the unemployed. The Government should also make a provision for the loans and the grants to be given for installing tubewells for irrigating the land so allotted so that the poor may rise above poverty line permanently and the wasteland may also be utilised. By making the land available, timely recovery of the loans may also be ensured and agriculture produce may also increase. Besides, unemployment too may be contained.

[English]

- (ii) **Demand for research by Spices Board in order to check 'Quick Wilt' disease affecting pepper crop in Kerala and to pay compensation to the affected farmers.**

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): The pepper cultivation is threatened by a fatal disease known as quick wilt. The pepper vines lose their leaves quickly and become useless. The disease is quite widespread in Kattappana, Nedumkandam and Kumali in the Idukki district of Kerala. No remedies prescribed by the authorities have so far proved successful. The growers have tried many pesticides but these have proved utterly useless.

It is feared that the production would fall by 50 per cent this year due to this disease. This is going adversely affect the growers who are mostly small farmers and the economy of the State.

It is, therefore, requested that the Spices Board should establish research centres to study about the disease and find a remedy and also steps may be taken to compensate the farmers who suffered losses due to this disease.

- (iii) **Demand for a separate postal circle for Goa and improvement in postal services**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): The State of Goa is presently having a Postal Division and the same is under Pune Region. Goa, when it was a part of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, one could understand treating of Goa as merely a Division.

Now that Goa is a full-fledged State, the Ministry of Communications should take immediate steps to upgrade Goa Postal Division into a circle. Besides, considering

that Goa is a tourist place visited by lakhs of foreign tourists every year, the Government should improve the foreign mail service also. After the Postal Circle is created, it is essential that three Postal Divisions at Panaji, Margao and Mapsa are created. Speed Post service which has yet not seen the light of the day must be introduced in the important towns of Goa. Mail, which is brought to Goa by air, still takes four days to reach the hands of the addressees.

In the circumstances, I would like to request the Union Government that along with the creation of a Postal Circle for Goa, a review of working of postal machinery by undertaken so as to bring the necessary changes in the postal set-up in Goa.

[Translation]

- (iv) **Demand for sending a central team to Himachal Pradesh to assess the damage caused by heavy rains and provide necessary assistance.**

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Sir, due to heavy rains in Himachal Pradesh, all the village link roads have been rendered unmotorable. There is a loss of crores of rupees to every district and the crops to potato, paddy and corn have been destroyed. Besides, apples, pears, peaches, apricots and plums have all been destroyed. A number of houses have collapsed and people have fallen a prey to death. We are grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister for his visit to Una and Simla and for holding a meeting with the officials. He has arranged relief funds for the people of state. The State Government is not in a position to make good and present losses.

Therefore, my submission is that central team should be sent to Himachal Pradesh and assistance should be provided as per the report submitted by the State Government.

(v) **Demand for financial and other assistance to Uttar Pradesh Government to meet drought situation in certain parts of the State**

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur):
Sir, there is drought situation in eastern part of Uttar Pradesh and Bundelkhand districts because of no rains since two and a half months. The kharif crop there has been totally destroyed and there is no possibility left for the sowing of the Rabi crop due to the lack of moisture in the soil. There are no sources of irrigation in Mirzapur and Varanasi districts. Many agriculture labourers and farmers in the development blocks of Mirzapur district, who have been affected by drought, are running from pillar to post in search of jobs. The problem of drinking water scarcity is already there in many villages of these blocks. The farmers, are very much worried as there are no chances of the sowing of Rabi crop. Therefore, my submission is that in order to face the immediate drought situation in those areas, the recovery of all state taxes should be postponed and the small landless farmers should be given financial assistance. Under the N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. drought relief programmes, construction of ponds, wells, dams, canals and roads etc. should be started in drought-struck areas covering each village so that people may get employment and foodgrains. Arrangements for the sowing of the Rabi crop should also be made by providing help for the pumping sets etc. wherever water is not available. At least 2-3 fair price shops for foodgrains should be opened in the rural areas. Order should be given to install handpumps at important points in the villages facing acute problem of the scarcity of drinking water. The pipeline schemes should also be started for making the drinking water available. Construction of wells should also be undertaken.

My submission to the Government is that the Uttar Pradesh Government should be given financial assistance in this regard.

(vi) **Demand for clearance to scheme submitted by D.R.D.A. for construction of cemented drains in Gang Nahar and Bhakhra Nahar areas of Ganganagar district in Rajasthan**

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, irrigation facilities in Ganganagar district are available through Gang Nahar, Bhakhra Canal and Indira Nahar Project. In Gang Nahar and Bhakhra Canal project area most of the water drains are *kachcha* and as such water does not reach upto the last part of the field and most of the water goes waste. The approval for the construction of cemented drains is granted under R.L.E.G.P. and N.R.E.G.P. programmes. In the year, 1987-88, cemented drains were sanctioned for 97 places in district Ganganagar, most of which have already been completed. If this year also a separate project is approved under R.L.E.G.P. and cemented drains are constructed in 100 villages at a cost of Rs. 8 crores, 20 thousand acres of additional land could be provided with irrigational facilities and approximately 13 lakhs of man days could be created as also 14 thousand poor families could be provided employment. A project note has been submitted by D.R.D.A. in this regard.

My submission, therefore, is that the Central Government should take necessary action in the matter.

[English]

(vii) **Demand for further research on the use of Ramie, a staple fibre, and its popularisation in the country.**

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta):
Ramie is an age-old stapled fibre grown in South-East Asia including China and Assam. The fibre of this plant is mentioned in the old calssics and recent history. It grows naturally in all the States of North-East India. It is a crop like jute which does not have a

long gestation period unlike tea, coffee and rubber and has the additional advantage of two to three crops a year in the rainfed area. Long Ramie fibres are very strong and at the same time the product has the fineness of silk and firmness of plastic fibres through it is a vegetable fibre. It has lustre and tensibility and can take brilliant dyes without the risk of fading in strong sunlight.

Uses of Ramie fibre are manifold — from fine clothes and strong threads for fishing nets to parachute cords to belts, hose-pipes, cigarette paper and even paper for currency notes.

Unfortunately, such a potential national wealth has neither been appreciated nor taken care of by the Central and the State Governments. There is an experimental Research Station at Sorbhog in my constituency under the Jute Agricultural Research Institute, Barrackpore, West Bengal, for which adequate funds for real research and expansion are not being provided.

A special committee of experts should immediately go into the question of popularising this remunerative crop from which Governments can earn as well.

[Translation]

(viii) Demand for a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Bhargain town in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, district Etah in Uttar Pradesh is one of the backward districts and one of the reason for its backwardness is the absence of good educational institutions in the district. Unemployment has been on a rise there, consequently, the youths are getting inclined to crimes and incidents of dacoity murder etc. are very frequent there. There are no industries there where the youths may get some job.

In my Parliamentary Constituency, there is a town Bhargain, situated in *tehsil*

Patiyali, having a population of 25 thousand. It is a town area and the largest number of the people belonging to minority communities in the districts live here. There is a railway line and railway station at a distance of about one kilometer from this town. There is also a hospital, overhead water tank and electric supply in the town. This town is also connected with District Headquarters through road. But it is a regretting that there is only one school which provides education up to 8th class. There is no school for higher study even at a distance of 5 kms from this town.

The Government is opening Navodaya Vidhyalayas in every district. 30 acres of land which is required for opening such a school has been reserved by the town area near the town and until the school building is complete, the children can study in the existing building. My submission to the Central Government and especially to the Minister of Education is that Navodaya Vidyalayas should be opened in this town keeping the 15 point programme and the number of the people of minority communities here in view. I hope that the Government will consider this matter.

[English]

(ix) Demand for classifying Ramanathapuram town in Tamil Nadu as 'C' class city.

SHRI P.KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): In Ramanathapuram the Department of Post, the Department of Telecom, the Department of Customs and Central Excise, the Department of Railways, the Department of Field Publicity are located. At present, Ramanathapuram is an unclassified city for the purpose of grant of HRA/CCA. Ramanathapuram District was formed on 15.3.1985 with Ramanathapuram as headquarters. With the formation of district, all State Government district offices as well as private enterprises have shifted from Madurai to Ramanathapuram resulting in increased cost of living and scarcity of accommodation. The population in 1986 was

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

52,000. This itself qualifies the declaration of the city as a 'C' class city according to the conditions prescribed by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure. The Government of Tamil Nadu has upgraded the status of Ramanathapuram Municipality to the selection grade for better administration. This has resulted in increase of house tax, water tax, property tax, etc. This is also one of the factors for the higher cost of living. Ramanathapuram is a place of religious importance for Hindus and Muslims and the recent inauguration of the 'Pamban Bridge' on Sethupathi National Highway has resulted in a huge influx of pilgrims. So it is very appropriate to classify the city as Class 'C' for the purpose of grant of HRA/CCA for the Central Government employees. I request the Minister of Finance to issue necessary instructions in the matter.

14.28 hrs.

SIXTH SCHEDULE TO THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India in its application to the States of Tripura and Mizoram, be taken into consideration."

The provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution have evolved a separate scheme for the administration of the Tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura through the institution of District Councils or Regional Councils. These District Councils in the Sixth Schedule area differ from State to State so far as their composition is concerned. Mizoram is a predominantly tribal area where Mizos are the pre-dominant tribe. The Sixth Schedule provisions have been provided to the minor-

ity tribes in Mizoram namely Pawis, Lakhers and Chakmas. In Tripura, the Sixth Schedule provisions are applicable to two-thirds of the State covering both tribals and the plains' men. In Assam, the District Council areas consist areas inhabited by the tribals whereas the majority are plains men. In Meghalaya, except the Shillong Cantonment area and the small portion of Shillong municipality, the whole of Meghalaya is governed by the District Council Areas consisting of Khasis, Garos and Jaintias, which are the major tribes.

Hon'ble Members might recall that Tripura was included in the Sixth Schedule in 1984 through a Constitutional amendment. Over a period of time, the minority tribals of Mizoram covered under the Sixth Schedule have come to feel that their autonomy under the Sixth Schedule will be made meaningful and they can achieve speedier progress if overall control of the State Government over them in matters like approval of the rules made by the District Councils, nomination of their members, appointment of Commission to inquire into their administration, their dissolution etc. is relaxed. In their view, the powers under the State Schedule have not always been exercised by the State Government for the betterment of the interest of the tribal minorities. They have, therefore, represented that the Governor should exercise powers in his discretion in these matters.

In the Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram, there is a provision that the rights and privileges of the minorities in Mizoram as envisaged in the Constitution shall continue to be preserved and protected. Similarly, in the Memorandum of Settlement of Tripura, there is a commitment to the protection of tribal interests. It is, therefore, proposed to apply the provisions of this Amendment Bill to the States of Mizoram and Tripura.

The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1988 seeks to provide more autonomy for the District Councils in Mizoram and Tripura and also discretionary

powers to the Governor in dealing with certain provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. It is hoped that after bestowing these powers on District Councils on Mizoram and Tripura and also discretionary powers on the Governor of Mizoram and Tripura, the District Council areas in these two States will make speedier progress while preserving their identity.

A separate Bill to extend to Assam the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1988 will also be brought forward, if considered necessary.

With these words, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India in its application to the States of Tripura and Mizoram, be-taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, what do you want?

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong): I want to speak, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will call you when the time comes...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will call him when the time comes....

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I will tell you why we are raising that point. Three parties have given in writing that they are prepared to give their time to him in case in normal course you are not allowing him to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No I will give him time.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): No, Sir, he will initiate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How can you say that he will initiate?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Why not?... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is left to the Chair whom to call....

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: It is not left to the Chair. It is certainly not left to the Chair.... *(Interruptions)*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You follow the procedure, Sir. Sometimes the first party whose strength is third in number, the first two parties say that they are prepared to leave it to him. You have allowed us. On a number of occasions, though you call the speakers on the basis of their strength, sometimes when they have given in writing that they do not mind whether 'X' or 'Y'..... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That happens when supposing Telugu Desam's time comes and they refuse to speak, then the Communist Party is given the chance. Like that, when all are refusing, then I go to the Congress.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Nobody is refusing. We are giving the priority to him.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give a chance to him also...

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: It is not a question of giving him a chance. Please listen to me, Sir.... (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: If none is allowed to give up our priority..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you are not interested in Telugu Desam, then I will call the Communist Party. Like that only it will come.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur); Sir, I am on a point of order. If you kindly look at rule 350, it says: "When a member rises to speak, his name shall be called by the Speaker. If more Members than one rise at the same time, the member whose name is so called shall be entitled to speak." Now, here, only he rose.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. I have received the names. So many Members have already given their names.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is the rule; I am reading the rule.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Rises means what? Then it is left to the Chair to call....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No. If more than one Member rises at the same time.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: You call the CPI (M) Member. We are prepared to sit.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is your ruling, Sir, to my point of order?..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Even Mr. Patil also has sent me his name....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is a rule, this is not a question of convention.... (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: There are a number of occasions when in my favour other two Members whose names were first, have said that they do no mind... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Swell is in which party now?

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: He is a member of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then why are you asking him to be called? I can call any Member then. Why the Opposition is telling me to call him? Any Member of the House I can call who has given his name. I have got the list. It is left to the Chair...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I have read out Rule 350 regarding the procedure to be followed now. What is your ruling on that? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Sir, I have given my name already. I was the first man to speak.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: On which Bill you want to speak?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: I am referring to the Constitution Amendment Bill moved by Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please read the latter part of Rule 350.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: According to Rule 350, if there is no other speaker, then you should call him first to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: I have also given my name. I should be called to speak first. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is not a matter of convenience. Here you have to follow the rule.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you are creating a precedent, then it will happen every time. Generally, first I call the Member from the Opposition side to speak. Now, are we following the same procedure?

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: If a request comes to us that a particular Member being an expert in a particular subject wants to initiate debate, we may concede. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Every Member has a right to speak. Now, he has the right to speak and I will give him a chance to speak.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Now, the point is that you will give him time to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, I will give him an opportunity to speak.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Now that you are giving him a chance to speak, I am not pressing you to give your ruling on the point of order raised by me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Bajju Ban Riyan, you may speak.

[Translation]

*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir. The Sixth schedule to the constitution (amendment) Bill, 1958 is before us. This Bill seeks to

amend the Sixth schedule to the Constitution in its application to the State of Tripura and Mizoram. After this Bill is passed and it becomes Law, it will strike a heavy blow on the rights and privileges of the Tribal people of Tripura and Mizoram. This will curb the rights and powers of the District Councils which have been bestowed on them under the Sixth Schedule of the constitution of India. Sir, what the Government has said in support of this amending Bill is at total variance with the actual provisions of the Bill. What the Hon'ble Minister has said while introducing this Bill will have no relation to it after it is passed and becomes law. I will mention in due course about the existing provisions of the various paragraphs and what will be the effect of the amendments thereto as proposed in this Bill. According to the existing provisions of the Constitution, the District Councils with the approval of the Governors could perform various types of developmental work like construction of roads, setting up of village councils and village courts, disposal of minor legal matters, enforcement of the provisions of civil procedure and criminal procedure codes etc. etc. But after these amendments to the Sixth Schedule are passed, all the powers of the District Councils will be curbed to a great extent. Sir, the provisions of the Sixth Schedule have evolved a separate scheme for the administration of the tribal areas in the North Eastern States of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura through the institution of District Councils or Regional Councils. But the proposed amendments are applicable to the Tripura and Mizoram only, and not to Assam and Meghalaya. I do not understand why these amendments have been brought forth. It may be that the present Government of Tripura formed by the Congress (I) with the support of Tripura Upajati Yuva Samiti wants to prevent the smooth working of the District Councils there formed by Left Front Government; by curbing their

[Shri Bajju Ban Riyan] powers through this amendment. In fact they wanted to dissolve the Distt. Council. That is why they set up a Commission to report against the Distt. Council. But they failed in their efforts because the Supreme Court came in their way, and thwarted their efforts in this direction. Therefore this Bill has been brought forth as a Political vendetta or revenge. Now all the works of the District Councils will have to be done with the approval of the Government. Out of the twenty paragraphs of the Sixth Schedule, nine paragraphs are sought to be amended. These are paras 1,2,4,5,6, 9,14,15, and 16. In these paras it has been laid down how the Governor will function at present. But after para 20B, para 20BB has been inserted in the amending Bill which will result in the amendment of the aforesaid paragraphs. After this amendment is carried out, the District Councils will not be able to go whatever they are doing at present. What are the District Councils doing at present? In sub-para 2 and 3 of paragraph 1, it is provided at present that if the District Council wants to re-define its boundaries, to increase or to decrease its area of jurisdiction or to add or to take away some areas, they could do that in consultation with the Governor. If it so desired, it could form one or more autonomous region also. It could exclude or include some areas if it wanted to do that. In such matters the decision of the Governor was final according to the existing provisions. But after they are amended, the Governor will not be able to do anything without the approval of the State Government, that means that the District Councils will also not be able to do anything. The District Councils will lose all powers to form autonomous regional Councils, new District Councils or to increase or decrease its area. It will have to work according to the dictates of the State Government. So much for the amendment of paragraph 1.

Now about sub-para 1 and 7 of para-

graph 2. Here, while forming the District Council of 30 members, the Governor was empowered to nominate 4 members. This could be done by the Governor himself. But after this amendment, the Governor will be able to do that. The State Government will interfere in that and the Governor will have to nominate those persons whom the State Government will recommend.

Paragraph 4. According to the provisions of this para, the autonomous District Council could set up village councils and village courts in the District. Under paragraph 5 the District Councils could, in consultation with the Governor, decide how to enforce the civil procedure code of 1908 and the Criminal procedure Code of 1898 in their areas. In fact they are doing it at present. But after this amendment is passed, the Governor or the District Council will not be able to do that on its own. The approval of the State Government will be necessary in this matter. They will be able to do it if the State Government permits otherwise not.

Paragraph 6. This para provides for powers to the District Councils for some developmental works like, opening of primary schools, dispensaries, markets, providing water transport for crossing rivers, and canals, providing roads, opening of fisheries etc. Wherever District Councils have been formed, they are doing these works at present with the approval of the Governor. After the amendment, all powers will be taken away from the District Councils in this regard. They will be able to work only when permitted by the State Government, within the area of a district council. There are natural resources like minerals etc. in some places in the country. The State Government has to pay a Royalty to the District Council for exploiting and utilising those natural resources. In the existing provisions it has not been specified within what period that royalty is to be paid. In the amendment it has been laid down that it must be paid

within one year. We do not oppose it. Here I will suggest that this payment should be made within the current financial year i.e. within 31st March, whatever may be the date of the agreement.

Under the existing law, if someone wants to start trading activities within the area of District Council, he will require a licence from the District Council. But the licence will be necessary for non-tribals only. The tribals were not required to obtain any licence. The amendment provides that from now on everybody will be required to obtain a licence he may be tribal or a non-tribal. I support this provision. Everyone should obtain a licence. But tribals of a State live outside the District Councils areas also. We want to give them also opportunities. For the improvement of trade and Commerce in a District Council area, the Scheduled Tribes living outside the District Councils should also be allowed to carry on trading activities therein. According to the proposed amendment, the tribals living outside the area of a District Council will not get an opportunity to trade in their area. This will result in a disparity between the rights of these two categories of tribals. May be this is being done intentionally.

Under the existing paragraph 16, the Governor is empowered to set up a commission if he finds severe flaws in the working of the autonomous District Councils. He can dissolve the District Council on receiving an adverse report and order fresh elections. He can also, in the alternative, appoint an administrator with the approval of the State Legislature. But after the amendment, the Governor will not be able to act in this manner. He will have to take the permission of the State Government. At present he has to lay his proposals in this respect before the legislative assembly. The assembly approves it and thereafter the Governor can implement it. This is the present position. But after the law is amended, he will not be required to lay

it before the State assembly. The assembly will not come in the picture at all. Therefore, I will say that the rights of the legislature has also been curbed through this amendment. Now it will require the approval of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers is not the legislative assembly. The Hon. Ministers surely understands that the council of Ministers is not the assembly. Hence this provision is being amended by curbing the rights and powers of the assembly.

Sir, after this amendment is passed, the very objective of the framers of the Constitution will be defeated. The tribals of the north eastern region of our country have some special characteristics. The geographic situation of those areas is very special. In Nagaland the tribals are in a majority. Whichever party may come to power there, the tribals will run the Government. In Meghalaya also the tribals are in a majority. There too they will run the Government, whichever party may, come to power there, the tribals will run the Government.

But in Assam the tribals are in minority and the non-tribals are in majority. In Tripura also the position is the same, i.e. the tribals are in a minority though before independence they were in a majority. After independence during long 28 years of Congress rule there, due to historical reasons large number of non-tribal refugees came over in this State from the erstwhile East-Pakistan which is Bangladesh at present. The Government did not make any arrangements for their livelihood. They settled on the land of the tribals. In this way over the years the non-tribals have outnumbered the tribals and the original tribals have become a minority. The tribals of Tripura are afraid that their interests are not safe in the hands of the New Bengali Immigrants. An organisation of these Bengali majority is called 'Aamra Bangali'. They are actually a part of the Congress when the Congress is in power. Their slogan is 'All the Bengalis of the world

[Shri Bajju Ban Riyan]
unite and form a Bengalistan in Tripura.
"They are actually a part of the Congress.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: During last elections your Government gave 45 vehicles to the 'Aamra Bangali', I was there. You gave them 45 new vehicles. Let him challenge.

[Translation]

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : It is a wrong information. In fact you gave them hundreds of vehicles. Sir, the people of Tripura very well know on whose side the 'Aamra Bangali' are. The Hon. Minister may not know. The present coalition Government of the Congress and the Upajati Juva Samiti in Tripura is not protection any interests of the tribals there. There is a provision of 29.p.c. reservation in jobs for them. This is not being fulfilled. In the Tripura Road Transport Corporation and the departments that the Chief Minister is in charge many posts have been filled, but the tribals are not being given their quota of jobs. The experience of the people of Tripura in ten-month old Congress rule is, that this Government is being influenced by the ideas of Chauvinism of the Bengali majority. Under their influence the Government is carrying out the amendments to the Sixth Schedule so as to give more power in their hands. Their grudge is that they are unable to dissolve the present District Council and to hand it over to the Congress and Yuva Samiti. Sir, the framers of the Constitution provided the Sixth Schedule to protect the interests of the tribals. The tribals are there in many States. Somewhere they are in a majority and somewhere they are in a minority. Where they are in a majority as in Nagaland or Jharkhand, we can say that the interests of the tribals are being more or less protected. But where they are in a minority, who will protect their interests if the State

Government does not do that? Our experience is that the State Government do not protect their interests in those places. In Tripura if the Congress looked after the interests of the tribals properly when they were in power there for long 28 years after independence, then today the tribals would not have been reduced to a minority there. They ignored the interest of the Tribals. That is why the present crisis has arisen. Why is there this provision of District Councils in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution? It is there because, if the State Government does injustice to the tribals or minorities, the District Councils will remedy the situation. If the State Government protects their interests and does justice to their cause then the District Councils are not necessary. Our experience is that even after 40 years of independence the interest of the tribals in any State in the north-eastern region has not been looked after to the extent it was desired and was necessary. In other states of the country the situation is still worse. For example in Bihar, the tribals are being slaughtered like cattle. I do not believe that there will be a solution to the difficulties and problems of the tribals so long as this Congress Government will remain at the Centre which is influenced by the bourgeois and the landlords. The present condition will continue. In this situation, in the north eastern region where the Sixth Schedule is in force and the tribals have some rights and powers, there too the Government wants to snatch away those powers and hand it over completely to the State Governments. Here I will like to mention that Shri Rajiv Gandhi during his election campaign in Mizoram in 1987 had promised the people of Mizoram in his election speech that the Sixth Schedule will be amended to give more powers to the District Councils. A news item was published in the 'Shillong Times' in its issue dated 14.2.1987 under the caption 'PM: more powers to District Councils' which quoted the Prime Minister as saying that more powers will be given to the District Councils. But actually what is

being done? Whatever little power the District Councils had, is being snatched away from them and handed over to the State Government, so that the District Councils may not move a step forward without the permission and approval of the State Governments. They will have to act according to the dictates of the State Government. If the State Governments refuse to give them funds, they will have no funds, if the State Government says that they will not be allowed to appoint teachers in the primary schools, it cannot be done. That means even the smallest process of the District Councils to function are being withdrawn. Hence the purpose of the Sixth Schedule in our Constitution will be completely defeated after this amendment Bill is passed. This will disturb the equal rights existing for the tribals in the States of the northeastern region like Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Tripura because this amendment is meant only for Tripura and Mizoram. After this Bill is passed, the District Councils will have no functions to perform. The District Councils will be reduced to Gram Panchayats or small municipalities, may be even less. Was this the purpose of keeping the Sixth schedule in the Constitution?

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE-*In the chair*]

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Kindly give me a few more minutes. I am concluding.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Total time allotted for the Bill is two hours and you have taken 25 minutes.

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : I am finishing.

[*Translation*]

Sir, the Government has brought forth

this Bill to snatch away all the powers from the District Councils and to make them impotent. That is why we are opposing this Bill. This Bill was introduced in this House without our knowledge; This Bill was introduced on the 5th of September, 1988. On that day we had boycotted the House as a protest against the maltreatment and atrocities committed by the Central Police on the M.L.As and Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, who are the elected representatives of the people.

15.00 hrs.

The Government took that opportunity to introduce this Bill on that day. Otherwise we would have objected to the introduction of this Bill. They could have not it passed on that day itself. I do not know what prevented them. May be the required majority for passing this Constitution amendment Bill was not available on that day ! However, we are placing our views before the House, the Government may listen to it or not. In the end Sir, I will request the Hon. Minister, I will request the Government and all the Hon. members of the treasury benches to please withdraw this Bill. After that, if you want the welfare of the tribals, if you want to combat the secessionist movements in the entire north eastern region as you have hurt the sentiments of the tribals there, then I think you should delete the words 'Council of Ministers:' appearing in Section 20BB of this Bill. Here you should provide that the Governor shall act in consultation with the District Council'. Then I feel the interest of the tribals will be protected. I will stress and repeat what I have said.

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : The Hon. Member has not understood the Bill. What he is saying, it is the spirit of this Bill, I think, I may be wrong - that all powers have been given to the Governor to discuss with the district council and decide. What you are

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev] saying is in the Bill. I may be wrong in projecting it. I would request you to go through the Bill because whatever you have said is in the Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Basirhat) :
But the Governor cannot do it, now?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: No. Now it is the State Government and on their advice, the Act can do it. This is the conflict coming. So we have given the discretionary powers to the Governor. What he is saying, everything is in the Bill. I think you are a bit confused. You kindly have a fresh look at the Bill. I fully agree with your speech.

Whatever you have said, I am fully in agreement with you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Sir, I am speaking what I understand from the provisions of this Bill. I do not find any conformity between what the Minister is explaining and what has been provided in this Bill. The State assembly is being ignored. Everything is to be done by the Councils of Ministers. The State Assembly is being side-tracked. Is it proper? I again stress that the words 'Council of Ministers' may be deleted as I have stated earlier. Another amendment will have to be carried out. There is no agreement between what has been stated in the 'Objects and reasons' of this Bill and the actual content of this Bill. This is what I understand. I do not know how you interpret them. I will again urge upon you to withdraw this Bill. The tribals of the entire north eastern belt is against this amendment. Nobody supports it. To protest against this Bill and to vent their feelings against it, the executive members of the District Councils of north eastern States like Tripura, Meghalaya etc. met the Prime Minister in September last. I do not remember the date. They met the Prime Minister.

The Hon. Prime Minister assured them that he will look into their grievances. But nothing has come out. Therefore, I once again request you to withdraw this Bill. With that Sir, I once again oppose this Bill and conclude my speech.

[*English*]

SHRIDINESHGOSWAMI: (Guwahati)
: Mr. Chairman, there are two types of provisions in this Bill. One by which the royalty which is due to the District Council- now a time limit has been fixed and within this time limit the royalty shall have to be paid. I am in favour of it. On the money lending, there was control on the money lending only for non Scheduled Tribe; that provision has been extended to the Scheduled Tribes also. I welcome it.

But I feel this Bill is one of the retrograde Bills that has been brought in this House. I feel that my learned friend who spoke in this debate has not really understood the spirit of this Bill. The spirit of the Bill is to confer all the powers to the Governor, completely bypassing the State Legislature. The spirit of the Bill is that it goes against the basic character of the Constitution. The basic character of the Constitution is that this country is not to be ruled by non elected head, the Governor, but the real ruler of the country is the elected representative of the people, the Government and the Legislature. But this Act will completely bypass the elected legislature. One single man who acts on the command of the Central Government here will do everything and that is why all the discretionary powers have been given.

What has been sought to be attempted is that the District Council henceforth will be ruled by the Central Government at the dictate of the Prime Minister. This Bill is against the very spirit in which the Government promised a discussion on the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations. When we

are debating for greater devolution of power to the State Governments, we have brought a Bill by which the State Governments have become non-existent in so far as the Sixth Schedule is concerned.

The State Government and the State Assembly will have no power whatsoever. The Assembly has no power after this Bill is passed on the vital and important matters. The Assembly becomes non-existent and the entire power is concentrated in the hands of the Governor and that at a time with a serious debate is going on as to how the Governor is functioning in Andhra Pradesh, when there is a rift between the Governor and the Chief Minister in Bihar. We have had the occasion to make very strong remarks against the action of the Governor in Nagaland when he dissolved the Assembly. This Bill, by conferring all the power to the Governor opens up a situation where I think we are bringing a confrontation between the Governor and the State Legislature and the entire effort is that by a constitution amendment, take away power from the State Legislature and give it to the Central Government.

It is against the basic philosophy of the District Council. The District Council provisions were incorporated in the Constitution with the idea that their own administration will go nearer to the people. The tribal people will run the administration. But now it will be further away from the power centre of Delhi. But when you try to bring back all the power to the power centre of Delhi, to the Central Government because the Governor is after all only a mouth piece of the Central Government. This goes against the very basic structure and the philosophy of the district council which was introduced in the Constitution by the founding fathers. The hon. Minister has said this has come in Mizoram and Tripura and will be applied to Assam and Meghalaya. If I am not wrong, not only Assam has opposed it, not only Meghalaya has op-

posed it but even his trusted friend Mr. Laldenga has opposed it. I do not know about the Tripura Government. These three governments have opposed introduction after very careful and deliberate consideration because they felt this is a *Malafide* Bill. This is a Bill by which the Central Government through dubious means is assuming full control over the district administration in these areas.

What are the provisions which are sought to be changed. 'Para 15 of the Sixth Schedule relates to annulment or suspension of acts and resolutions of District and Regional Councils. The provisions was if the Governor is satisfied that an act or resolution of a District or a Regional Council is likely to endanger the safety of India then he can annul or suspend such Act or resolution. Sub-para 15 (2) says:

"Any order made by the Governor under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph together with the reasons therefor shall be laid before the Legislature of a State as soon as possible and the order shall, unless revoked by the Legislature of the State, continue in force for a period of twelve months..."

That means the elected representatives of people of the State were given the power to see whether the order of the Governor by which he has suspended a particular order of the District Council is just and proper, whether it is likely to prejudice public order or it is against the security of the State. The authority was upon the elected representatives of the people of that State to see whether the order will endanger the security of the State whereas through the present amendment, any order made by the Governor in this paragraph together with the reasons thereof shall be laid before him. Now Governor will pass an order and it will be laid before him. I do not understand the logic of this. The amendment says" by the Legisla-

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]
 'ture of the State' has been deleted. Now the
 sub-para (2) will read like this:

"Any order made by the Governor under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph together with the reasons therefor shall be laid before him as soon as possible and the order shall, unless revoked by him continue in force for a period of twelve months...

I believe there cannot be more ridiculous amendment than time. The Governor has been made the final authority to decide and determine whether the security of the country has been threatened or whether something is prejudicial to the interests of the State. I feel this is against the basic character of the Constitution. Are you prepared to give the same powers to the President of India and not subject his decision to the control of Union Executive. So far as the President is concerned of course the Council of Ministers will be the final authority because the President has no discretionary power. I feel giving of such wide powers to the Governor who is not an elected representative of the people and is only a figure-head under the Constitution is against the basic character of the Constitution. This is going to create friction even where the Governor and the elected representatives in the State Legislature are acting in harmony. Now para 16 (3) says" It shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days." It was exactly the provision similar to that of the type of ordinance. If the Governor passes an ordinance then the State legislature had a right of scrutiny of that ordinance. Now the State legislature has been completely by-passed. The State legislature has no function. The Governor in the Sixth Schedule areas of Mizoram and Tripura and tomorrow Assam and Meghalaya will be super-Constitutional authority again over the head of every State legislature. I cannot

comprehend such a situation where the Governor has been given such wide powers. After all if the District Council is to develop it can only develop provided there is a rapport and understanding between the elected representatives of the people of that region. After all, in the State Legislature, people from that region are also represented. You cannot develop a particular region if there is a total constant friction between the State Legislature and the District Council and a Governor, as a super-constitutional power is given powers not conceived of in this Constitution. In the background of what has happened in Andhra Pradesh, where the decision of the Chief Minister about appointment of Lok Ayukta is not signed even though constitutionally a Governor is obliged to sign, what has happened in Nagaland, where the Speaker's order, which is not subject to scrutiny by the Governor under the Constitution, a law passed by this Parliament was subjected to scrutiny by the governor, and in the light of what has happened also in the other States, I feel that it is a retrograde law, as a result of the malafide action of the Government. This is now trying to dilute the authority of the State Legislatures, is encroaching on the federal character of the Constitution and is trying to rule this country by devious methods from here alone, through their agents. Therefore, I strongly and totally oppose this amendment. I hope if there is some sense in this government, if they want it function better some coordination is needed between the Governor and the State Legislatures. There should be some confidence in the elected representatives of the people, let us not forget that if you mistrust the elected representatives of your State legislatures, then also, we have a right to mistrust you. It is not that you come under a separate type of elections. If a State Legislature can commit, the Union Parliament can commit a mistake. The parliamentary democracy rests in maintaining confidence in the State Legislatures. I believe that this is a malafide action of the

Government of India by which they are trying to control the States through various methods.

Sports is now brought under the Concurrent List. There are talking of having separate authorities which will go into certain actions of the State Governments which could not be done under the Constitution. This is a part of a great design by which the Central Government wants to acquire upon itself all the powers and take away more and more powers from the State Legislatures. Therefore, I totally oppose this amendment. And I hope the House will reject it.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully support this Bill.

When we attained Independence, we inherited a jungle of disparities, particularly in the North-Eastern States. In order to remove these disparities in different aspects, the framers of the Constitution had provided this protection, particularly the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

The main object of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution is to provide protection to the tribal people, particularly of the North-East when Assam was a State in which Meghalaya - it was earlier Khasi Hills and Garo Hills- and then Mizoram were functioning. With the coming up of the new State of Meghalaya and Mizoram, the situation has changed. In spite of the change in the situation, the Government and Parliament have thought it necessary that the Sixth Schedule should apply to the States of Meghalaya and Mizoram.

Now, we are discussing the application of the Sixth Schedule with certain amendments to the States of Mizoram and Tripura. I was a little surprised when I listened to Mr. Goswami. As I listened to the hon. CPM Member from Tripura Mr. Riyan, I could

understand that he was opposed to the inclusion of the Council of Ministers in the List of consultations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : And exclusion of Assembly.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Sir, I am coming to it. Earlier, there has been no mention of the Assembly. Perhaps that has been amended. This 220BB in an addition and it does not affect that provision... (Interruptions)

What I would like to point out is that the Council of Ministers means that they are responsible to the Assembly. And when the Governor consults the Councils of Ministers, he is consulting a body, the Government of the State responsible to the Assembly. The Council of Ministers do not function in isolation. Earlier, the concept of the 6th Schedule was that the Governor should have special powers to protect the tribal areas, district councils and regional councils. They have been enjoying special facilities. Now with the mention of the Council of Ministers in the list of consultations perhaps, I can understand that the tribals feel that the special powers of the governor have been interfered with. I can understand that. But that has been done in good faith. Sixth Schedule is such a dangerous and difficult weapon unless we handle it properly.

Let us go to the history of Assam and how it was split into units, Meghalaya and Mizoram. Of course, among the North-Eastern States, the questions of Tripura and Manipur were very special, because they were never a part of Assam. But as far as Meghalaya and Mizoram are concerned, they were in Assam as districts, but they were enjoying the Sixth Schedule status. What I wanted to mention is that the Sixth Schedule protects the tribals and at the same time it gradually segregates and isolates the people from the mainstream or the

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]
majority of people of that province through the benign shelter of the Governor. Then, ultimately a stage comes when the separation is final and there can be nothing for any further harmony. So, naturally new States had to come up. Now, we cannot afford to see further split of the North-Eastern States. They are already too small. When we apply this Sixth Schedule, we have to see that the tribals are protected. On the other hand, we should also see that there should be no further split of Tripura. The Tripura tribals are not very much concentrated in big pockets; they are scattered here and there; it is very difficult for them to have any consolidated plan for their development. In other States like Mizoram and Manipur, tribals are not scattered; they are consolidated and concentrated in certain pockets. Tripura is a very special State. In this respect, I would like to go with M. Riyan of that side when said that the special powers of the Governor should not be further interfered with at least in respect of Tripura. This is because the Tripura tribals, the indigenous people, who were in majority before independence, they have been outnumbered after independence by people who came from outside, Bangladesh, Naturally, now this protection in the case of Tripura should be a very special protection. The special powers that have been given to the Governor should remain.

I do not view this matter from any political angle, because there are Bengali Congressman, there are Bengali CPM members, and others. But what I mean to say is that if we want to protect the minority, indigenous people of Tripura, the special powers already given to the Tripura Governor should remain with him, so that no further interference could come from the Council of Ministers. Only the Council of Ministers can act in order to stop the possibility of any further split. As I mentioned, Tripura cannot afford any further split. This is a small State.

If the principle of autonomy is stretched too far, the fear is that the people would become isolated and then they would demand a separate state or a separate union territory for themselves. We have had this sort of experience in Assam before. Therefore, in order to safeguard and protect their rights and to see that this sort of problems do not arise, the Governor can utilise these special powers.

As I pleaded for small indigenous pockets in Tripura, I may also plead for similar pockets in Mizoram because Mizoram is not doubt a tribal State and most of the people follow Christian religion. There are Chakmas and other small communities professing Buddhism. Some are professing Hinduism also. They need protection. For that, there is all the justification for the Governor to exercise his special rights to protect the rights of the people. Their rights should be safeguarded for furthering harmony and unless we remove the disparities between different communities and different regions, these special powers must remain with the Government. It appears that even after the passage of so many decades after Independence, even after the application of the Sixth Schedule in the tribal areas, we have been that the gulf between the minority communities and majority communities is rather widening. This is really unfortunate. So, I would like to impress upon the Home Ministry that when they take up constitutional and other legal or developmental measures, they should see that the gulf between different communities, different regions and even different States should be bridged and they should be brought closer so that a time may come when the Sixth Schedule will not be necessary at all. If we think that the Sixth Schedule should be a permanent feature, then perhaps the whole concept or the whole idea of the constitution framers is completely defeated. They wanted some protection for some period of time. But what is the time limit? We should have a time-bound sched-

ule to remove the Sixth Schedule altogether from our Constitution so that we do not need to protect any community because they stand at par with each other. Each of us, whether belonging to this side or that side should look forward to that day when we have complete harmony and equality among different communities.

Sir, I quite appreciate the present amendment because while bringing this amendment, all these aspects have been kept in view and due attention has been paid to all the details. That is why I say that I support the Bill. Of course, to some extent I understand the apprehension expressed by the CPI (M) member. His is a very special case. But it is not possible for me to support his stand when he demands the withdrawal of the mention of Council of Ministers in the Bill. I would suggest that the Home Ministry should take steps to see that there is no undue interference in Tripura by the Council of Ministers formed by the majority community. I say this irrespective of the party, be it my party or be it an opposition party. But it is a fact that the majority community is heading the Ministry there. And this is a human weakness which cannot be completely ruled out. Therefore, undue interference should not be allowed with the help of the Governor's special responsibility provided in the Sixth Schedule to protect the rights of the small pockets in that State.

With these few words, I support this Bill.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON (Arunachal West) : Sir, I must congratulate the Home Minister and the Prime Minister for bringing in this Amendment. I can very well recall it afresh that in the year 1983 when I used to frequently visit Tripura, there used to be a lot of confusion and problems. The nation remembers today to what kind of holocaust took place in 1980 in Tripura. The main reason was the fear of the tribal people there and because of the fear of minorities - micro-

scopic minorities - there that they are going to be extinct and culturally they are going to be massacred. These feelings started conflicting and they brought about a kind of situation which resulted in holocaust in Tripura. After that, the Government of India tried its level best to work out a kind of solution so that these problems can be overcome. I remember very clearly that our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi was very much concerned about that and in 1983, she in principle, agree that there must be some kind of protection given to the minorities and to the tribals in Tripura. When we talk about minorities, we must remember that at the national level a particular group of people may be in a minority, but that particular group of people in a State may be in a majority. That is where the position stands and that is why this Amendment I feel is very appropriate for the microscopic minorities and tribals in those areas.

As I said, in 1983, it was agreed by the Government of India under the Prime Ministership of Madam Indira Gandhi and since then a process was started and I must be grateful to our youthful Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi that he has picked up the thread and now he has brought about this Amendment in good spirit and in the real spirit of Tripura Accord.

Also, in Mizoram, there is a very small group of minorities who are Buddhists. In Mizoram one may feel surprised as to why in this tribal State, this kind of special protection is required. But this very small group of people feel very apprehensive that unless a proper protection is given, they are going to be extinct or they are going to be culturally massacred. That is why this Amendment Bill will give a real protection to those people who are in the microscopic minority in that State itself. I need not elucidate further about the importance of the Bill because the Bill itself speaks about so lucidly that it is meant for the protection of those people who are helpless and who are in a microscopic mi-

[Shri P.K. Thungon]
 nority. Because of historical reasons in Tripura those who were living there and were rendered minority are now going to be given this protection. This has been provided for Mizoram also.

I would like to come to other places in North-Eastern Region where such protections are required. While appreciating and congratulating the hon. Home Minister in bringing this Amendment. I would request you to give such protection to the district Councils of Karbi Anglong and N.C. Hill also. It is because they are also tribals and they have got a different identity and they need a special attention and protection in this regard.

Besides, as you are aware, there is a group of tribals which is mainly known as Boro Tribe. You have seen quite often that they have also come here in Delhi. They keep on agitation that they want some kind of autonomy ; to the extent, they have demanded some State, that there should be a separate Boro land, there should be separate territory for Boro. Boros are a docile kind of a tribe and they are culturally so much in the mainstream that they will not have to explain to the rest of the country or to the government concerned that they were originally the inhabitants of Assam. But due to some historical reason, they have a kind of fear as if they are going to be uprooted and their culture is going to be annihilated. That is why this feelings of insecurity is there. I would like to suggest to the hon. Home Minister through you to solve this problem, if some kind of a provision as envisaged here can be brought in so that Boros can be safeguarded and their fear can be removed from their minds.

It is not only in north-eastern region that we have such minorities or tribals in various

is throughout the country. If you go to Madhya Pradesh, you have tribals; if you go to Orissa you have tribals; if you go to Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Rajasthan and Gujarat, you have tribals. They also need some kind of protection. But, at this stage, we cannot think of bringing all of them in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. I would like to suggest that the only solution to this is, as our hon. Prime Minister has been stressing, that if we can give proper powers, adequate powers, to the District Administration, if we can decentralise powers from the centre to States and then from States to Districts, I think in the various districts, the concentration of the minorities or the people who are there, their cases can be taken care of. I would like to compare it in a few words. The provisions of our District Councils in north-eastern region , which give a certain amount of legislative power and a certain amount of administrative power, mean that the power is developing; the State has to devolve some power to the District Council so that they can utilise that power for administration and for development of their own. Likewise, if proper devolution of power is done upto the district level, through panchayats, for planning, for development, I think, almost the similar kind of opportunity can be given at least to those who are concentrated in different districts in our country. Therefore, this amendment has a great relevance so far as north-eastern region of tribals is concerned. And similarly it will be of great relevance if the devolution of power up to district level is done by giving the districts more power. That will protect the minorities and it may be that some may feel that it is a new idea. But I do not think that it is a new idea that we should have a third tier of governance in our system. Because the various founding father of our Constitution, and the old leaders of our country , who fought for independence, right from Mahatma Gandhi and downward had this main objective of giving proper powers to the

ministration and if we now start thinking of devolution of power and giving a kind of constitutional recognition to the districts, it is not a new idea but what they had thought will be achieved. And we will be doing our duty in pursuance of their desires.

With these words I support the amendment and I once again congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing in this Bill.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : I rise to support this Bill. This Bill has been brought with a *bona fide* intention for the welfare of the tribals. I was presently hearing the speech of the Opposition member who spoke first. He has got an opposition party ruling government in Tripura, that is his party is not in Government in Tripura. That is why he says that this Bill is giving more powers to the State Governments. While Mr. Goswami has got his party in power in Assam, he thinks that the powers of the State legislature are being curtailed. The Bill is the same, the mirror is the same. But the persons looking at the mirror are different, and that is why although they are opposing, they are opposing the Bill from a different angle, with a different language.

I think that my friend from Tripura was telling that the powers should not be vested in the Council of Ministers regarding the district councils. I would like to tell him that the district councils are vested with executive, legislative and administrative powers. As far as the executive power is concerned, at the State level the executive and administrative powers are the same as those vested in the Council of Ministers. The State legislature passes the legislation. That is why the Council of Ministers can exercise that authority for certain purposes. But as far as the nomination of four council members is concerned, it is the Governor who has got the discretion to consult the State legislature as well as the district councils for the nominations.

Some time back in this House itself, while discussing the Tripura accord, we have made certain promises to the tribals of Tripura. This amendment to the Sixth Schedule is going to fulfil those promises also.

Our dynamic Prime Minister has, for the last six to seven months, been stating in different forums and in public speeches that more powers should be given to the local self government, local bodies even in the States, that is in Zila Parishads and municipalities. The Central Government is thinking from this angle. But the Opposition members are thinking that the district councils will be dominated by the State Governments. This is the golden medium between the district councils and the State Governments for the Northern Eastern States which were till recently Union Territories and the State-hood is a recent phenomenon for them. There should be synchronisation and adjustment in regard to powers between the State Governments and the District Councils. My friend Shri Dinesh Goswami was alleging that giving more power to Governor will result in State being ruled by the Centre through the Governor. It is not so. It is again looking with jaundice eye at the very good measure, which is being adopted through this amendment to the Sixth Schedule.

In the end, I congratulate the Home Minister for bringing this amendment with the overall general outlook of welfare of tribals in the North Eastern Region.

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Shillong) : Mr. Chairman, the furor that preceded the discussion on this Bill when I get up to speak indicated that perhaps some members had wrong conception as to what I was going to say. I would like to assure the Minister right at the beginning that I am not raising hell fire and brimstone over this. I would like to be as logical and as analytical as possible. I would like to put these things to you far your serious

[Shri G.G. Swell]
consideration in a constructive manner.

The long title of the Bill has made it clear that it relates only to the District Councils in Tripura and Mizoram. Even so, at the very beginning, I would like to stress this point because there are other District Councils in Assam and Meghalaya. What are you going to do about them?

Now the Bill itself is a mixed bag. There are certain ingredients which are good, but they are minor. There are certain ingredients which are wrong, and they are major. As for example, your proposal to put a time limit for the State Government to pay the dues to the District Council on account of share and royalties or vehicle taxes within a period of one year is good. That has not been the experience of the District Council. There is a lot of royalties and taxes collected in the district of Khasi hills. There is vehicle tax. They have some kind of arrangement between the District Council and the State Government, by which the State Government shares fifty per cent and the district Council shares the other fifty per cent. But the State Government, over and above the fifty per cent, takes away forty per cent towards cost of collection. Even the twenty per cent is not given to the District Council. Every time a mere advance is given and no accounts have ever been rendered as to how much money has been collected in terms of motor vehicles tax.

Now this provision is quite handsome. I welcome it. I would like you to kindly take it up with Meghalaya Government and see that these accounts are properly kept and maintained, and the share of the District Council is given promptly in time.

You are also doing away with the overriding power of the State Legislature over laws enacted by the District Councils. This prevails in Assam. Now you are going to give

the same thing to Tripura and Mizoram, which in my mind, is a good measure because the tribal people or sections of them have been living under some kind of a feeling that they are being dominated and not treated fairly. As the Chairman has said that I have only five minutes, I cannot go into the details. But there are instances of laws passed by the Khasi Hill District Council which have never been given assent to or delayed. The Minister himself agrees with me. Now, you will give me a little more time. They are being delayed inordinately and in several cases, the law passed by the District Council is duplicated by the law passed by the State Legislature. This kind of thing should not be there if we are going to create an atmosphere of goodwill and cooperation for the development of these people. And then you are responding to the demands of the people in Mizoram to name the District Councils after what they want. That is a good thing. But the main objection to this Bill is that it is going to make the Governor the dictators in the country or in that part of the country where there are District Councils I fully endorse what Mr. Dinesh Goswami has said. I will be brief.

About paragraphs 14 and 16 you very well know. Paragraph 14 says that the Governor can annul or suspend a resolution of the District Council. If the District Council passes a resolution that is anti national, the Governor has the duty to stop that. But then what the Governor has to do is, normally he has to place that before the Legislative Assembly of the State and unless revoked by the Legislative Assembly of the state, it will continue for a certain period. That is what the old provision says. Now, you rule out the role of the Legislature. You say that the Governor will annul or suspend and the Governor in his own discretion may revoke. The Legislative Assembly has no part in it. In the matter of dissolution, there is a right for the Governor to dissolve the District Councils for certain reasons—I hope, good

reasons. According to the old provisions, the Governor has to place the order with all the relevant documents before the State Legislature and unless it is disapproved by the State Legislature or until it is approved by the State Legislature it will continue for some time. It means, that the State legislature has power to approve or dis-approve. But by your proposed amendment you are going to do away with that. All that the Governor has to do is to place the papers before the State legislature and that is all. The State Legislature has no right to discuss about it. This is an objectionable part. And then as my friend Mr. Dinesh Goswami has pointed and I think, Mr. Reang has also pointed to the new provision 20 BB, it is not only in the matter of suspension of resolution but in the matter of dissolution of district Council, right across the board in all the articles in the Sixth Schedule, the Governor has been given discretionary powers. Of course, the Governor has been given the power to decide and use that power in his discretion. He may consult the District Council. He may consult the Council of Ministers. But he is not bound by the advice of the District Council or the Council of Ministers. Therefore, you are making the Governor a total dictator in respect of District Councils and you are bypassing the State Legislature. I wonder whether this is a correct thing to do.

We know the lugubrious or obloquous roles which some of our Governors have played. We know the role of the Governor of Nagaland has played in the last political upheaval in that State. And the same Governor of Nagaland is the Governor of Tripura. We know what role the Governor of Mizoram has played. And now before this House and before this country, we know the role that the Governor of Andhra Pradesh has played. Unfortunately, even in the case of States ruled by the Congress Party, the relationship between the Chief Minister and the Governor is far from edifying. In view of all this, I would like you to consider seriously whether

it would not be necessary to have a closer look into this Bill.

Since you have rung the bell, I will hurry up. I take the cue from the Prime Minister. On the 21st of November, of this month, he intervened on a question and he said that he was considering amending the Act in order to give the Panchayats more powers, more money. I think in his recent speech in patna, he even talked of a comprehensive amendment of the Constitution in order to devolve powers to the grass-root level. I think you would confirm that he said that. I welcome that. It is a good idea. But I would draw your attention in particular to what he said in relation to the District Councils in the North-East. Mr. Reang has drawn your attention to that. On February 13, 1987, he spoke of more powers to the District Councils and he assured that the District Councils would be given direct funding from the Central Government in order to help them in their development.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister that the role played by the State Governments in relation to the District Councils, especially the State Government of Meghalaya in relation to the District Councils in Meghalaya, has been less than step motherly, has been ruthless, has been cynical. I would like to draw your attention to article 275. It enjoins that there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants in aid of the revenues of a State such capital and recurring sums as may be necessary to enable that State to meet the costs of such schemes of development to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. The Central Government has done its duty. I have the figures here. Between the years 1972 and 1985, the Central Government has given the governments of Assam and Meghalaya a sum, of Rs. 226 crores 92 lakhs. Please note that. Out of this entire sum, not a single paisa has been given to the District Council of Khasia. Out of Rs 3,439 lakhs in 1985-86 only Rs eight lakhs were

[Shri G.G. Swell]
 given to the Khasia District Council. Out of Rs. 2,964 lakhs in 1986-87, only Rs nine lakhs were given and out of Rs 3, 327 lakhs in 1987-88 only Rs 9 lakhs were given. These are not fictitious figures. They are not imaginary figures. They are figures provided by the Chief Minister of Meghalaya on the floor of the Meghalaya Assembly. On April 26, 1988. I would like the Minister to check up with the State Assembly of Meghalaya, with the Minister in Meghalaya whether these figures are correct. I know very well I am not that good a speaker as you are. So, I would like to ask you this question about comprehensive amending of the Sixth Schedule in the Constitution which you are very well aware has been before you, before the Government of India. You had made certain proposals from your Ministry, and you have sent all those proposed amendments to all the district Councils of the State Governments and the autonomous District Councils in the North-East acted with a responsibility and they met in a conference in Shillong on 8th and 9th June this year. They have responded to your proposals. They have sent them to you and they are awaiting you to call them for more discussions. But instead of that comprehensive amendment which you have promised, which is on your anvil, which is in your fires only this Bill has come only for Tripura and Mizoram and that also with these retrogressive measures of giving the Governor over-riding powers, discretionary powers which we have not given to the President of India or anybody else in India. Now, in view of this, I think you are satisfied, Mr. Chairman, that I have not been controversial I have not been critical. I am putting facts for consideration; I would like to know what is it that you have in your mind with regard to the comprehensive amendments of the Sixth Schedule which will include all the 9 District Councils in the North-Eastern regions. Thank you.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *In the Chair*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill which is welcome in some aspects raises some very important questions that we must pause and ponder. It seems to me that essentially this Bill is an exercise in *ad hocism*. We have no comprehensive blue-print before us as Prof. Swell pointed out, even to fit the picture in the North-East of India, far less any indication of the vision that the Prime Minister has talked of delegation of authority to the grass-root level for the country as a whole.

Sir, *ad hocism* has its limits and repeated steps taken on *ad hoc* basis will not lead us to any coherent solutions or towards whatever goal we might have in view, on the Constitutional scheme to be evolved in a step-by-step manner. We are supposed to have States and Union Territories. Over a period of time, some of these Union Territories graduated into States, mini-States, as compared to some giant states of the Union of India. We have this Constitutional idea of scheduled areas and then we have autonomous States and these autonomous States in the North-East have also become States over a period of time. The Fifth Schedule defines the powers and functions of the scheduled areas. The Sixth Schedule goes to the next level. It speaks of and lays down a special regime for what are called autonomous districts and sub-districts called regions. So, we have a scheme in which we have a tier arrangement of States possibly autonomous States, autonomous districts in those autonomous States, then autonomous Regions in those autonomous districts. Now, what is the grand design? The grand design is that because of the heterogeneity of the people who live in a particular part of the country, we want to create as homogeneous population blocks as possible. Well, it appears to be a very promising idea and that is why the Bill speaks about the rights of the ethnic minorities; perhaps at the back of our mind is the idea that every ethnic

group howsoever small, micro, must have homeland of its own. Sir, I am wedded to the idea of decentralisation and I think there must be as much delegation of financial authority as much devolution of administrative power downwards as is practically possible in keeping with the larger interest of the integrity and security of the country. But, Sir, I cannot accept that the idea of small regions and small administrative units below the district level — in other parts of the country, we have them in the form of blocks and panchayats — should be linked to the concept of providing homelands for ethnic minorities. Where are we going? Whither are we moving?

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Don't extend it to all minorities, tribal people.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Exactly, Sir, that is the plea that I am going to make. Therefore, I am suggesting that the Government should have applied its mind and the time has come to have a grand design for the country in keeping with the roaring upsurge for delegation and decentralisation, a concept to which the Prime Minister in his recent speeches has contributed, no less than any one else, any other votary of the idea of decentralisation. Therefore, Sir, I suggest that the Government should take us into confidence and should not merely tinker with the problem. This is an occasion; let the Government come out and spell out its broad concept, its comprehensive thinking, not that we are asking you to place a Bill before us today, that will take time, but in order to give an impetus of this demand for decentralisation, tell us where and which way are we going. In my view, we should be able to evolve a national consumers — we are in that position today — not only on this overall question of smaller States, but within the States, about the degree of autonomy that must be available to and exercisable by the district and within the district the degree of autonomy that should be available to block and exercisable at the block level by the people and finally, within the block, and degree and limits of autonomy and self-government that should be available to the

people at the panchayat level.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: You don't expect him to say all that now.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, he can at least give us a hint, just a flash of vision, I am not asking for the moon.

Here we are talking about the powers of the District Council and the Regional Council. What has been said here to some extent is all right that certain powers that have been allocated to the District Council should be wholly exercisable by them without any let or hindrance unless of course they take a critical decision, in which case the matter can be reviewed at the Governor's level or at the State level. But, Sir, I fully endorse the view of Mr. Dinesh Goswami and Prof. Swell that you are sowing here the seeds of an unnecessary conflict. Sir, we want District and Regional Councils to function in harmony with the State Government. When we speak of autonomy for the district and more power for the blocks and more power for the panchayats or, in this instance for the District Councils and the Regional Councils, we do not want to create a situation of permanent conflict. We do not wish the elected Legislators to be bypassed, we do not wish the District Councils or the Regional Council to be units outside the State structure. They are in fact part and parcel of the State and whatever power they have must be exercised in cooperation with and with the consent of the State Governments. And therefore, when I consider the role of the Governor in recent times, I am not very confident about the manner in which the power that you are going to vest under this Bill are going to be exercised. Sir, the Sarkaria Commission has warned us about this tendency on the part of the Governors to act as agents of the Central Government. Sir, this very thinking is a relic of the British times, of the colonial times, that a minority is dependent upon the pleasure and support of the Governor. What you are doing here is really a flash back to the 1935 Act where the Governor was vested with special powers in order to protect the special interests of a special

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]
 group. Sir, the safety and security of any group, howsoever small it might be, lies in social harmony and Constitutional safeguards. It does not lie in the protecting arms of a super-State or a super-governor. That is why, I plead with you that in the name of decentralisation. You should not try to create a permanent situation of conflict at the grass-root level that a small group should look beyond the district, beyond their State to the power in Delhi for their protection and for their sustenance. I think, Sir, that will not be in the spirit of the Constitution and that will perhaps entail if I may say so, dangerous and ominous possibilities. Therefore, I feel that in clause 20BB, which you propose to insert, you are really confusing two situations. The Governor's powers are normally exercisable on the advice of his Council of Minister. Here, in this case you are diluting the authority of the Council of Ministers which is accountable to the legislature and the people of that State as a whole, you are reducing its power and you are bringing it on par with other bodies. You are starting here that the Governor is supreme—he will consult the District Council; he will consult the Regional Council and he may also consult the Council of Ministers, and then come to his own decision. These are two different aspects altogether. I would suggest that whatever be your objectives, consultation with the Council of Ministers must have a certain finality, if the State is to function as a viable Constitutional unit, if the State Government is to exercise its mandate throughout its territory. I am not suggesting, for a moment, that the State should have over-riding powers. District Councils shall have autonomy in their areas of operation. But if there is a conflict of interest, let the Governor not be guided merely by the advice of the District Council or the Regional Council.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: How could it be in the tribal areas? You have number of tribes there, one against the other.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Do you presume that tribes, sub-tribes sub-sub-tribes, each one of them, to the micro micro

limit, shall have independent home-lands of their own. I do not envisage that picture of India. I think, we have to envisage the situation in which sub-sub-tribes, sub-tribes and tribes can live together in harmony within a larger unit called the State. Even the State is not big enough. In fact, if the Government has to come forward with a national comprehensive plan, then all these anomalies will disappear because in that case, at the Panchayat level you will disappear at the Block level you will have powers, at the district level you will have powers. All these different interests shall be very well taken care of. The unfortunate thing is that the Government is always taking *as hoc* decision and tinkering with the problem. Why don't you think in National terms? Why don't you provide a solution to the problem which will apply equally throughout the length and breadth of the country? This is the proposition, I am making. Instead you are trying to create a situation where small unit of population and small areas will look beyond the boundaries of the State, to a benign father sitting in Delhi. Does that help the unity of India? Does that help the harmony of the State. No, Sir, it does not.

Therefore, I plead with you that this particular element in this Bill, particularly clause 20BB is, in my view, a threat to the integrity of the country. Therefore, at least this part of the Bill should be withdrawn.

Shri Dinesh Goswami mentioned that the State Governments have been consulted and three of them had not agreed to the suggestion. I would suggest to the Central Government that the Central Government should try to take the State Governments along. This again is not in the national interest that you over-ride them and with the majority that you command in the House, you amend the Constitution in any manner you think fit. Is it right and proper? Is that the spirit of the Constitution of India?

Finally, I am rather surprised and I do not mean it as an aspersion on anybody that in 12A and 12B which are sought to be inserted under Clause (3), emphasis is

placed on consumption of non-distilled alcoholic liquor, as if that was a great right which is either being undermined or subverted or taken away and, therefore, needed to be restored through the Constitutional amendment! That has been particularly mentioned. It came as a surprise to me.

Therefore, I would suggest let us not take an ad hoc view of the provision. There are happy elements in this Bill which I would like to go on record and support them. But the Bill as a whole is retrogressive piece of legislation and, therefore I stand to oppose it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, as Shri Dinesh Goswami fundamentally opposed the Bill, though I am not a fundamentalist! I am a little bit more apprehensive than the other friends because I know all the previous activities of the Government were very much against the interests of the people. These things are being done through the Governors. Prof. G.G. Swell spoke of Andhra Governor and we know of the Governor of Nagaland and the same of the Governor for Tripura. We know how the Congress party came to power in Tripura recently through the agency of the Governor himself and how friendship was made with the TNV and how gradually they came to power through elections. Now, everybody knows what is happening in Tripura. It is being published in the press almost every day. To suggest that Governors are to be given more powers, and they can do whatever they like and they need not even submit to State Legislatures, is a fantastic proposition which no democrat including the Minister who is now piloting this Bill would accept. If that be so, then the President should be allowed to pass whatever he likes and his orders and laws should not even come to Parliament! That should only be discussed in the Council of Ministers and this Parliament can be bypassed easily!

You do not like it because the President may use his offices to do something which you do not like. Such things arose. Only a few months back, such things arose. For that

purpose, we shall never support such a situation in which you are going to make the Governor all-powerful. That should not be done.

Of course, there are certain provisions. Actually, I agree on the question of royalties and funds.

I do not agree at all that the Governor should be all-powerful and everybody shall be looking to the Governor only for justice. In a majority ruled State, the minorities may be looked down upon. Such things happen. We cannot even say that one single Governor shall be doing justice. We cannot accept it and for that purpose mainly, I say, you bring out a comprehensive Bill or blueprint. I know it is difficult for you. You have nothing as such. You are depending on ad hocism and you will continue to depend on ad hocism.

I am apprehensive that you have got certain bad designs. You can do away with my apprehensions by announcing that you have no such design as to control the district councils through the office of the Governor.

Since the District Councils today as they are existing in Tripura are mainly controlled by the Left Front whom you don't like, perhaps for that purpose you are bringing in this Office of the Governor to see that direct intervention is made in the area of those District Councils. If that is not true, I am very happy. If it is not a fact, then I will be very happy. Let the Minister kindly say that it is not true and they will not do it. Sir, there is a proverb in Bengali: "*SAPER Hanchi O HayenarHansi*" which means the laugh of a Hyena and sneezing of a snake are very dangerous. When you bring something even good, we do suspect. But it should not be like the laugh of a Heyna and the sneezing of a snake. As I mentioned earlier, the purpose for which you are bringing in this amendment is that you don't like the Left Front Govt. Therefore, I oppose this amendment. I hope that you will bring a comprehensive Bill. Whatever good is there, it should be preserved and whatever bad is there, that should be removed.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am in full agreement with the principles just now enunciated by my friend Shri Shahabuddin and also by Shri Narayan Choubey. As a Constitutional measure, I am not able to understand the rationale behind this Amendment. Amendment to the Constitution must be undertaken in exceptional circumstances where it is totally and absolutely compulsory to amend the Constitution. We have been amending the Constitution too often. A number of amendments have not served any purpose. Administrative failures are sought to be explained by Constitutional amendments. Whenever there is a failure on our part to achieve the object being taken by the Constitution and amending the Constitution has been the easy slogan which has been adopted. What is the rationale behind coming forward with this Amendment? What are the problems? What was the acute problem in Tripura or Mizoram which compelled the Central Government to undertake this Constitutional Amendment? In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, we do not find any details or any data which justifies them to come forward with this amendment. It is for the purpose of protection of whom? So far as the object is concerned, it is stated:

"Over a period of time, the minority tribals of Mizoram covered under the Sixth Schedule have come to feel that their autonomy under the Sixth Schedule will be more meaningful and they can achieve speedier progress if there is less overall control of the State Government over them....." Please

Please not the words mentioned above. How vague it is. How difficult it is to understand any specific scheme behind it. There is no specific problem so far either in Tripura or Mizoram. If they give out any specific instance where they found it difficult to protect a particular minority tribal community, the House can understand. But the phrases that have been used are 'more meaningful', 'less harmful'. They have used these words to justify their bringing out this Constitution

Amendment. In my own humble opinion this amendment is going to introduce, in a small State like Mizoram and in the State of Tripura, three constitutional Heads—one is the Governor, the other is the District Council and the third is the State Government. What are your reasons for the disbelief or for distrusting that the State Governments will not be in a position to look after the welfare of the minorities? What is the principle? Are you going to accept sub-nationality and sub-tribal principles? That is a most dangerous principle.

In every district, there may be large community and a smaller community. The smaller community may say we are being dominated. Therefore, we must be given a representation. Our special interest must be protected." Are you going to accept that principle and extend it throughout India? It will lead to very many problems. It is going to lead to disintegration. Regarding the rationale behind creating and investing the constitutional powers in the Governor, the district council and the State Government, there are totally no justifiable reasons as to why an elected State Government and a Chief Minister who wants to enjoy the confidence of all the people, should be distrusted and why a nominated Governor should be trusted so as to ensure that there is equal treatment to every sub-tribe or minority tribe. Therefore, this amendment, as I stated earlier, is unfortunate and uncalled for.

So far as the State of Tripura is concerned, practically there have been no cases where any complaints have been made where some minor tribes have been suppressed.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): It was the tribal revolt which was responsible.

SHRI E. AYYAPUREDDY: Such things will always appear and occur. In every community, caste fights are there. Therefore, that is not the reason. This will not give any additional protection. On the other hand,

it is going to encourage, in the name of integration and instead of bringing all the people into the mainstream, instead of making them feel that they are one nation and one community and having one Indian Citizenship, fissiparous tendencies and sub-caste loyalties. This should not have taken place. Some more time should have been taken. Economic disparities can be removed by other methods and should be removed by other methods. The Central Government has got enormous funds especially for the Scheduled Tribes and they can find that whenever a sub-tribe is complaining that it has not received its just treatment, it is always open to the President of India and the Governor to look to their economic development and fight them. What is essentially an economic problem is sought to be converted into a constitutional problem. Therefore, in my humble opinion, this Bill runs contrary to the spirit of the Constitution as enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution.

With these words, I oppose this Bill.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill. But I have some reservations. As far as the Bill is concerned, it is not a new Bill. It is actually the amendment of the Sixth Schedule. And personally, I feel that as far as North-Eastern States—Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura are concerned—this has been their inherent problem that the tribals especially the minority tribes are feeling not secure. Therefore, they wanted to have more rights. And the Sixth Schedule has given them such authority, an institution of district and regional councils.

As far as aspirations of these regional and district level tribals are concerned, I think, Government has, in right earnest, brought the Bill and this is a realistic approach to the problem and we should not get annoyed by this measure, of this amendment to the Constitution.

I feel that we must appreciate the fact that India is a total sum of different cultural units. At national level we have some minori-

ties and tribals and more and more autonomy and more respectability must be given to them so that they feel equal to other people of the country.

I would say that it is the flexibility of the Constitution, that it has given Article 370 to the J&K people. Under Article 370 the aspirations of the people of Jammu and Kashmir are met and protected. At the same time, their fears, their expectations and their aspirations are met by the provision. Such concessions and provisions in the Constitution are necessary because otherwise it will become a rigid Constitution and it will give problems. It is because of the flexibility of the Constitution that India as country has survived while our neighbouring countries are tattering and are falling. It is always the consensus that makes the country strong.

There have been some dissent in this country. Some people are raising a hue and cry that Kashmir should be deprived of Article 370. In this respect, I would say that when we are determined to protect the tribals, when we think about cultural identities of small minorities in Tripura and Mizoram, why different outlook with respect to Kashmir? Why Kashmir should also not enjoy the same provisions under the constitution?

Article 370 has been a result of the unique struggle of the people of Jammu and Kashmir along with the national freedom movement, they have become correlated with this country because of the Article 370. Weakening that relationship means weakening of the link, the bridge itself which connects Kashmir with the rest of the country.

Therefore, I strongly support these provisions in the bill and I feel that more and more autonomy needs to be given. We must visualise for our future that if there is any minority or a section or any backward community which has been deprived of its rights—social, economic, political or educational—we must provide provisions in the Constitution to that effect. The Constitution

[Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli]
must be flexible as it is today and it should continue to be flexible.

I have a submission to make as far as the Governor's powers are concerned. You have mentioned in Clause 2(4), in Paragraph 15, in sub-paragraph (2):

"(a) in the opening paragraph, for the words 'by the Legislature of the State', the words 'by him' shall be substituted;

Again in Clause 2(5), in Paragraph 16 you have mentioned that:

"(a) in sub-paragraph (1), the words, 'subject to the previous approval of the Legislature of the State' occurring in clause (b) and the second proviso shall be omitted;

(b) for sub-paragraph (3), the following sub-paragraph shall be substituted, namely:-

(3) Every order made under sub-paragraph (1) or sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph, along with the reasons therefore shall be laid before the Legislature of the State."

As far as laying down the decisions of the regional or the district councils before the Legislature is concerned, it is a must. Because, after all, the region or the district forms a part of the State.

As far as the Governor's name is concerned, it has been mentioned as 'he'. Well, there is a conflict between the Chief Minister and the Governor. This conflict should not be there. For this I suggest that we should find some way out. For this we can amend the Constitution in order to give enough powers to these regional and district level units. This should be visualised by the hon. House how this can be done. We can provide certain powers to them but as far as Governors' involvement is concerned it is not appropriate. Some compromising formula should be

given to the Governor but to the Constitution and for that purpose experts of the Constitution have to sit and decide as to how to do it. Excepting this aspect as far as the Bill and the spirit of the Bill is concerned I support this and, I think, this is a proper measure.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Sir, regarding the spirit of the amendment, that is, to protect the interests of the minorities, weaker sections and those tribes who are unable to have their due rights, I support the spirit and the basic principle before the country which is unity in diversity and the responsibility, of the State to protect the rights and the interests of the people. The particular mention to 'minority section' is welcome one but as many hon. Members have expressed their apprehension regarding the powers being given to the post of the Governor I cannot agree with the proposal which comes through this amendment. Already there is a strong voice coming up throughout the country that the post of the Governor should be abolished. Some people are of the opinion that there is misuse of powers already given to the Governors. Governors have created almost a chaos. In some areas Governors have created a diarchical situation so far as administration is concerned. We have the bitter experience of the actions of the Governor of Nagaland and the actions of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh and Punjab. The Governor of Punjab became instrument to get the elected Government of Akali Dal dismissed and thus misguided the House. It was the Governor of Punjab who misguided this House. During Barnala Government 79 people were killed in one month whereas now 480 people are being killed every month in Punjab.

So, Sir, I oppose more powers being given to the Governor. We are the representatives of crores and crores of Indian people. We should keep up the great tradition and in no way I myself and my party would agree to more powers being given to the Governors.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing here the institutions like Regional Council and the District Council meant for the administration of the North Eastern States, of Mizoram and Tripura. We are considering a point that the Governor is being given the right to implement the proposal which is passed by the council despite the presence of the Chief Minister there. Today the subject, office of the Governor and Governors rights' is being debated in the entire country. You know that the Governor of Andhra Pradesh is in the news, almost daily. Since last 10 to 15 days, we have been concentrating our discussions on the Governor of Andhra Pradesh. The Governor was hesitating to implement the decision on the cabinet as per the provisions of the constitution and it is very harmful for the country that they propose to implement the resolutions adopted by the regional committees and district cells with the authority of the Governor alone without taking the advice of the Chief Minister and thus ignoring the elected bodies and the Chief Minister. Just now Shri Ramoowaliaji was telling about the disadvantages of delegation of more powers to the Governors. On one hand, they are thinking to do away with the office of Governor because now he is no more an agent of the Central Government, but has been reduced to a political agent. In fact, the dear ones of the ruling party, who get defeated in the elections, are appointed as Governors.

[English]

For example, Shri Brahmanand Reddy was a Chief Minister. He was a Member of Parliament. He was a Cabinet Minister. Now he is Governor of Maharashtra. He will act according to the dictates of the Central Government.

[Translation]

All these Governors act according to the dictates of the Central Government. Almost every Governor belongs to the same cate-

gory. In fact those people who become old and get defeated in the elections, are appointed as Governors for their rehabilitation and in order to re-appoint them. It is how the Government is functioning. Today the way, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh is functioning has become a matter of public discussion in the public places. Today the leaders of the Congress go to Raj Bhavan to make a statement which becomes a point of public discussion in the markets and it is highlighted in the press. Thus the respect, the dignity and the prestige of the office of Governor it used to command is now vanishing. Hence your proposition for the regional or district councils and the implementation of their decisions without seeking the advice of the Chief Minister, would not be conducive to the unity of the country. Therefore, this Bill should be withdrawn. I fully oppose this Bill. Moreover, I urge upon the Central Government to delete Article 370 of the Constitution which has been provided there for J&K. and special powers being given to Mizoram should also be withdrawn. There should be one Constitution and one law for each and every citizen of the country.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: The people like you will divide the country.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDI: In fact, earlier you went after Shri N.T. Ramarao and now you have chosen Rajiv Gandhi. Earlier the Chief Minister had arrived and first of all he himself had opposed Shri Rajiv Gandhi but now he is supporting him....(Interruptions)...

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to withdraw this Bill and to do away with the system of Governors because such provisions are not in the country's interest and there should be one constitution for every citizen of the country.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I convey my thanks to all the Members who have participated in

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev] this debate. By and large, everybody has supported.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: No, no. Not all.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: There were some reservations from certain Opposition Members regarding the discretionary powers of the Governor.

I think, the first speaker who spoke, Mr. Riyan from Tripura, is confused about the whole thing. If I have understood him rightly, he said that we were taking away the powers of the Governor and giving them to the Legislature. I may be wrong in my understanding. (Interruptions). If I know a little bit of Bengali, that was the thrust of his speech. When Shri Goswami spoke, he also commented on the same. I think, there is some confusion and I would clarify that.

The thrust of the Bill is to give more powers to the Autonomous District Councils. It is very sad that most of the Members said that the Government was trying to do something at their behest and there is no demand and such from anybody. In 1981, there was a memorandum from all the District Councils of North-Eastern States. Not only that, they came and meet the Prime Minister and submitted a memorandum. Subsequently, the Government of India signed an accord with MNF. In the Accord also, originally Laldenga wanted that the protection of the minorities should be deleted. The Government of India did not agree. They insisted that the protection of the minorities must be there. Not only that, it should be strengthened also. When an agreement was reached with TNB, the same thing was reiterated that we would strengthen the autonomous District Councils to give more thrust to the district autonomy. The Chief Minister of Tripura was an elected. Chief Minister of the people and he is a signatory to the Mizoram Accord. The MNF and Laldenga are signatories. Those who have criticised that we are trying to do something without taking into confidence the State Government are wrong. We have taken into account the views of the State

Government; we have inserted many of the views here with their consent, but there are certain views of the State which we could not honour. We agree, but at the same time, it will be wrong to say that the Government is trying to do something at their behest without consulting the various representative bodies of the Autonomous District Council. I would specially like to tell Mr Riyan. He also mentioned that the idea of this Bill is to take a step against the Autonomous District Councils of Tripura. This is not the idea of the Bill. Rather. I think, your Autonomous District Councils should be happy. Now, the State Assembly or even the Chief Minister cannot start an enquiry against them without the consent of the Governor. Governor's consent is mandatory.

You have said in your speech that the Government's intention is to supersede Tripura ADC. That is not the intention of the Central Government. I cannot vouch for the State Government what—I cannot say their motive is—but our idea is to give more powers.

As I said, the main objections have come from the hon. Members regarding the discretionary power of the Governor. I would like to put on record the Government views and what the Constitution says. The provisions in the Sixth Schedule relate to administration of tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. Under the Government of India Act, 1935, the discretionary powers were given to the Governor in respect of excluded areas consisting of certain backward tribals regions. Subsequently, when the matter was discussed in the Constituent Assembly, while finalising the provisions of the Constitution of India, it was felt that the executive authority of the Government should extend not merely to non-scheduled areas, but also to the tribal areas covered by the autonomous districts, so that the tribal areas are bound to come in the life of the province and in the life of the country as a whole. This was to unite all tribal population with rest of the province and the country. Barring such functions as law making in specific fields, barring certain

judicial functions, the authority of the Parliament as well as authority of the Legislature of the State has been extended under the 6th Schedule over the district and regional Councils. Over a period of time, the minority tribals of Mizoram covered under the Sixth Schedule have come to feel that they can enjoy neither meaningful autonomy nor achieve necessary progress if there is overall control of a State Government above them. Therefore, they demanded that the Governor should exercise the power in his discretion and not with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. So, this is the demand from the District Autonomous Councils. Shri Riyan was asking why we have done it. This was the memorandum given to the Prime Minister. Every amendment to the Constitution is brought as per the demands of the Autonomous District Councils.

Mr. Swell is very much right. Their demand was that finances be given directly to the autonomous district councils. We could not fully concede that demand though we did try. We had a dialogue with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. They have assured us that it has been laid down that when a particular fund is given for a particular purpose, unless the State Government gets a utilisation certificate from the respective District Council, further funds allocate for the District Council would not be given to the State Government. So, partially we have been able to protect it. But I do agree that we have not been able to give that power to be District Councils fully. So, one of their demands was that the finances should be given directly to the District Council.

In the present amendment, we have added one clause that when the District Councils raise funds through their different sources, they will specify for what purpose these funds should be spend and it is not the Assembly which has to give its consent, but the Governor in his discretion should give the consent. Therefore, the problem mentioned by the hon. member will be solved to some extent. I personally worked for it and I

have tried my level best and in future we shall jointly try to achieve it fully. But at this stage, we are not able to give this power fully.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

16.53 hrs.

I may also add that in the above context it may be noted that the Governor has been given discretionary power under para 9(2) of the Sixth Schedule and Article 239(2) of the Constitution relating to the administration of union territories and special responsibilities under Article 371(2) 371 A, 371 C, 371F(g) and 371 (H). As such, according to paragraph 21, of the Sixth Schedule, Parliament is empowered to amend the Sixth Schedule. Subpara also provides that no such amendment shall be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of Article 368.

Therefore, his criticism is not correct. One of the criticisms that has been levelled is that we are trying to give powers to the Governor in order to dilute the power of the State Assembly. Our experience in some States is rather unfortunate. A body which has been elected by the people is superceded within six months on some pretext or the other. Only this morning, I happened to see a news item that in Assam, Karbi Anglong District Council formed about seven months ago was being superceded by the Government of Assam on some ground or the other. I read a news item that the Government of Assam is trying to supercede it. In such cases we have not taken powers into our hands. We have only said that a commission of inquiry has to be set up at the discretion of the Governor and the Governor can supercide it or give it an administrator. Unfortunately, in the North Eastern States, the State Governments, irrespective of the fact whether they belong to Congress Party, non-congress party or a regional party, have a tendency not to share power with the autonomous district councils. The idea of this Bill is to give more powers to the autonomous district councils in order to make them more meaningful and more effective in the

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]
discharge of their duties.

We have every reason to believe that this particular Bill will usher in a new era for the tribals in the North Eastern Region. The fear expressed by Shri Riyan is in regard to a particular region. I appreciate his fears. But what he has said is not correct and also what Shri Goswami has said is also not correct. A responsible Government must behave in a responsible fashion. I must appreciate the Chief Minister of West Bengal. He has shared many functions of the State Government. By introducing a Bill in the State Assembly he does not want to go again to the Sixth Schedule. He had himself said that whatever has been given in the Sixth Schedule, I had given more than that. He had given it. He had passed it. We had given our consent.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Your consent was not necessary.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The State Government, in the past, was not willing to give this power. So, the Government had to intervene. In the Accords which we have signed with Mizoram and Tripura, we have agreed. Now I do not want to go into criticisms which were made by some hon. Members as we have given discretionary power to the Governor.

Many people have said many things about a particular Governor. Whenever a Governor acts on this discretionary power, he is subject to criticism. It is unfortunate for him. But the founding fathers of the Constitution have felt it necessary because they have foreseen that such situation might come. I would like to answer one particular point which was raised by Shri Swell and, that is, why it has not been introduced in Assam and Meghalaya. We have given the memorandum which we received from different District Councils to the Meghalaya Government also.

As you know Meghalaya consisted of three tribes—Khasi, Jaintia and the Garo

and the District Councils barring the Shillong Cantonment and part of the Municipality covers the whole state. Meghalaya feels that if these powers are given to the District Councils, their functions will be further reduced and they have objected to that. We are still negotiating with Meghalaya Government. We shall try to find out a *via-media*. Assam Government have also objected and they have said that they don't agree with it. They have given certain suggestions. We are in dialogue with the Assam Government. Some Members have demanded that it should be given to Assam and Meghalaya. We shall certainly consider at an appropriate time. We have started our negotiation. We are continuing it. We shall see to it how best it can be done.

Sir, no one has any valid point regarding this particular Amendment. Their main grouse is whether the Governor should be given the discretionary power. I have said, why Governor has been given the discretionary power I am happy that many Members have agreed that the money lending business should be in such a manner that it keeps a control not only on the non-tribal people but also on the tribal people. It is because they sometime try to exploit the down-trodden or the poor people. I hope that the House will support it. Mr. Swell has said that the Prime Minister had given an assurance during the last visit to Mizoram and we are fulfilling that commitment of the Prime Minister. We shall see that this Bill is passed in the Rajya Sabha as well as here. The Bill should come into existence with this Amendment so that the commitment which has been given by the Prime Minister is kept. We the Congress Party are committed to protect the heritage, culture and the religion of the tribal people. We never tried to interfere. We believe that the tribal people should survive in our country and at the same time, their religion, their heritage and other things should be protected. This is the thrust of the Bill.

With these words, I would commend this Bill to be passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India in its application to the States of Tripura and Mizoram be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 —(Application of Sixth schedule to the states of Tripura and Mizoram)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I beg to move:

Page 4,—

(i) line 11,—

after "paragraph 2," *insert*—
sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 3."

(ii) lines 12 and 15,—
after "Paragraph 6," *insert*—
"sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 7," (1)

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 12 and 13,—

for "a period of one year from the date of any agreement"

substitute "the financial year of the date of the agreement" (2)

Page 2, line 11,—

add at the end—

'and after clause (d), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(c) prescribe that no

person resident outside the district shall carry on any trade whether wholesale or retail except the Scheduled Tribes".
(3)

Page 3,—

omit lines 32 to 35. (4)

Page 3,—

omit lines 36 to 44. (5)

Page 4, lines 16 and 17,—

omit "the Council of Ministers, and if he thinks it necessary," (6)

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: It has been mentioned here like this:

"a period of one year from the date of any agreement"

My amendment is like this:

"the financial year of the date of the agreement"

We have heard what Mr. Swell has said that the Autonomous District councils are not getting their share for years together. If your amendment is valid, inspite of that, if the agreement is within the financial year, then the Autonomous District Council will not get their share within the financial year; they will get their share in the next financial year. So, you know that in the Autonomous District Councils they are not able to discharge their functions properly due to paucity of fund. So, my amendment is clear that what agreement will be there between the Autonomous District Councils and the State Government, the amount should be given within the financial year.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The idea of the hon. member is good, but the practical difficulty is there. Supposing a

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]
 decision is given in the month of January or February, it will be difficult for the State Government to comply with it within the financial year. That is why we have kept it one year from the date of agreement. So, I would request the hon. member to kindly withdraw his amendment. His idea is good and I accept it, but, unfortunately, we have to consider the financial position of the State Government also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 1 to Clause 2, moved by Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 4,—

(i) line 11,—
after "paragraph 2," *insert—*
 sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 3."

(ii) lines 12 and 13,—
after "paragraph 6," *insert—*
 "sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 7," (1)

The Lok Sabha divided

17.11 hrs.

[Division No. 3]

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Ahmed, Shrimati Abida

Akhtar Hasan, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Anjiah, Shri T.

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Antony, Shri P.A.

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Balaraman, Shri L.

Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Basavaraju, Shri G.S.

Basheer, Shri T.

Bhagat, Shri B.R.

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bharat Singh, Shri

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bhoi, Di. Krupasindhu

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhoye, Shri R.M.

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri	Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu
Birendra Singh, Rao	Dhariwal, Shri Shanti
Birinder Singh, Shri	Dhillon, Dr. G.S.
Buta Singh, S.	Digal, Shri Radhakanta
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal	Dighe, Shri Sharad
Chandrashekarappa, Shri T.V.	Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati	Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Charles, Shri A	Dinesh Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati	Dube, Shri Bishma Deo
Chaudhry, Shri Kamal	Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Charan, Shri Ashok Shankarrao	Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Gadhvi, Shri B.K.
Choudhary, Shri Jagannath	Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
Choudhary, Shri Nandlal	Gamit, Shri C.D.
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh	Gholap, Shri S.G.
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Ghosal, Shri Debi
Dalwai, Shri Hussian	Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Gounder, Shri A.S.
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Das, Shri Sudarsan	Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Das Munsii, Shri Priya Ranjan	Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Dennis, Shri. N.	Halder, Prof. M.R.
Deora, Shri Murli	Harpal Singh, Shri
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Jadeja, Shri D.P.

Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.	Kurien, Prof.P.J.
Jain, Shri Dal Chander	Lachchhi Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh	Law, Shri Asutosh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander	Lowang, Shri Wangpha
Jatav, Shri Kammodilal	Madhuree Singh, Shrimati
Jena, Shri Chintamani	Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Jitendra Prasada, Shri	Mahanjan, Shri Y.S.
Jitendra Singh, Shri	Mahendra Singh, Shri
Jujhar Singh, Shri	Makwana, Shri Narsinh
Kamla Kumari, Kumari	Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung	Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath	Malviya, Shri Bapulal
Ken, Shri Lala Ram	Mane, Shri R.S
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	Manvendra Singh, Shri
Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam	Meira Kumar, Shrimati
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub	Mishra, Shri G.S.
Kinder Lal. Shri	Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar
Krishna Kumar, Shri S.	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Krishna Singh Shri	Mishra, Shri Umakant
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.	Misra, Shri Nityananda
Kujur, Shri Maurice	Modi, Shri Vishnu
Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.	Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Kunjambu Shri	Motilal Singh, Shri
Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.	Mundackal, Shri George Joseph

Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal	Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Mushran, Shri Ajay	Patel, Shri U.H.
Naik, Shri G.Devaraya	Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore
Naik, Shri Shantaram	Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Narayanan, Shri K.R.	Patil, Shri Prakash V.
Negi, Shri Chadra Mohan Singh	Patil, Shri Veerendra
Netam, Shri Arvind	Patel, Shri Vijay N.
Odedra, Shri Bharat Kumar	Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Odeyar, Shri Channaiah	Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati	Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Pande, Shri Raj Mangal	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Pandey, Shri Damodar	Poojary, Shri Janardhar
Pandey, Shri Madan	Pradhan, Shri K.N.
Pandey, Shri Manoj	Pradhani, Shri K.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Puran Chandra, Shri
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare	Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Panja, Shri A.K.	Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Pant, Shri K.C.	Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan	Raj Karan Singh, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand	Rajeshwaran, Dr.V.
Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao	Rajhans, Dr. G.S.
Patel, Shri Ahmed M.	Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Patel, Shri Mohanbhai	Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri

Ram Dhan, Shri	Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri
Ram Pradash, Ch.	Satyendra Chandra, Shri
Ram Samujhawan, Shri	Sayeed Shri P.M.
Ram Singh, Shri	Sen , Shri Bholanath
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Rana Vir Singh, Shri	Shah, Shri Anopchand
Ranga, Prof. N.G.	Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar
Ranganath, Shri K.H.	Shailesh, Dr. B.L.
Rao, Shri J. Chokka	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Rao, Shri J. Vengala	Shankarlal, Shri
Rao, Shri P.V. Narashimha	Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Rathod, Shri Uttam	Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Raut, Shri Bhola	Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Ravani, Shri Navin	Shervani, Shri Saleem I.
Rawat, Shri Harish	Shingda, Shri D.B.
Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad	Shivendra Bahandur Singh, Shri
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad	Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Sait, Shri Azeez	Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman	Singh, Shri D.G.
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan	Singh, Shri K.N.
Salahuddin, Shri	Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
Sangina, Shri Williamson	Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
Sankata, Prasad, Dr.	Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap

Shing, Shri N.Tombi	Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh
Singh, Shri S.D.	Tytler , Shri Jagdish
Singh Deo Shri K.P.	Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
Sodi, Shri Mankuram	Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh	Vir Sen, Shri
Sparrow. Shri R.S.	Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala	Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati	Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.	Yadav, Shri Kailash
Suman, Shri R.P.	Yadav, Shri R.N.
Sundararaj, Shri N.	Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Sunder Singh, Ch.	Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
Sunil Dutt, Shri	Yadav, Shri Subhash
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri	Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
Swami Prasad Singh, Shri	Yadava, Shri D.P.
Swell, Shri G.G.	Yashpal, Singh, Shri
Thakkar, Shrimati Usha	Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.	Zainul Basher, Shri
Thomas, Prof. K.V.	NOES
Thorat, Shri Bhausahab	Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Thungon, Shri P.K.	Appalanarasimham, Shri P.
Tigga, Shri Simon	Bhoopathy, Shri G.
Tilakdhari Singh, Shri	Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani	Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Choubey, Shri Narayan

Reddy, Shri C. Janga

Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin

Reddy, Shri E. Ayyapu

Dandavate, Prof., Madhu

Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma

Datta, Shri Amal

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Dera, Shri H.A.

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Hannan Mollah, Shri

Samant, Dr. Datta

Iyer, Shri V.S. Krishan

Shahabuddin, Shri Syed

Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.P.

Tulsiram, Shri V.

Kalpana Devi, Dr. T

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is: Ayes-262, Noes -37

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

The motion was adopted

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER : I am putting amendments Nos.2,3,4,5, and 6 to Clause 2 moved by Shri Ajoy Biswas to the vote of the House.

Patel, Dr. A.K.

Raju, Shri Vijaya Kumar

Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri

Amendments Nos 2 to 6 were put and negatived

Rao Dr. G. Vijaya Rama

Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Ratnam, Shri N. Venkata

Reddi, Shri C. Madhav

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi

The motion was adopted.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:-

AYES: Shri I. Rama Rai, Shri R.S. Khirhar, Shri Manphool Singh Chaudhary, Shri Prabhu L. Rawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat, Dr. c.s. verma, Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan, Shri Nares Chandra Chaturvedi.

NOES: Shri N.V.N. Somu, Shri B.B. Ramaiah, Dr. Sudhir Roy, Shri S.M. Guraddi, Shri C. Samu and Shri Samar Brahma Choudhary.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill.

The Motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Ajoy Biswas.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): Sir, I heard the speech of the Minister. In the last stage of his speech, he mentioned that the Central Government is going to dissolve the autonomous district council. But he does not know what the State Government will do. So, his intention is clear, why he has brought this amendment so hurriedly. It is because, they are in a very bad position in Tripura.

They have to set up a Commission according to the present rule. The Commission will give its recommendation and the report of the Commission will be submitted to the Assembly. In the meantime, the Supreme Court had given some verdict. So, it is possible for them to immediately dissolve the autonomous district council. They will definitely take advantage of this amendment.

As per the present Bill, the report or the decisions of the Governor is to be placed in the Assembly. Now, as per this amendment, the Governor is not bound to place the report or the decision on the floor of the Assembly. He will discuss with the Council of Ministers. Then, what will happen? After passing this Bill, the Governor will discuss with the Council of Ministers. After discussing, he will decide to dissolve the present Autonomous District Council, which is controlled by the Left Front Government. This is the main motive of the Government and the decision will not be placed on the floor of the Assembly. So, this amendment is politically motivated and this amendment is clearly directed to dissolve the Autonomous District Council.'

I oppose this amendment.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: After the defeat of the Marxist Government in Tripura, they are always in the phobia of saying that the Government of India and the Tripura Government are trying to do something against the autonomous district councils. We are not the Marxist Government. We are the Congress (I) Government. We have got a national outlook. If the enquiry and other things are done by the State Government, I cannot vouch for them here. It is not my duty to speak on behalf of the State Government here. But the provisions of this Bill are to see that no State Government can take action in a politically motivated manner. The present Act will rather give the protection. The Governor will be the person who will decide and not the State Government of Tripura or any other State Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"
Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

Several Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Those against will please say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'NO'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the 'Ayes' have it the 'Ayes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Noes' have it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The lobbies are already cleared. I shall put it again. The question is: "That the Bill, as amended, be passed:

The Lok Sabha divided

17.18 hrs.

Division No. 4]

AYES

Abbasi, Shri K.J.

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Ahmad, Shrimati Abida

Alka Ram, Shri

Anand Singh, Shri

Anjiah, Shri T.

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan

Antony, Shri P.A.

Awasthi, Shri Jagdish

Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh

Bairagi, Shri Balkavi

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baitha, Shri D.L.

Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari

Balaraman, Shri L.

Bali, Shrimati Vyjayanthimala

Banerjee, Kumari Mamata

Basavarajeswari, Shrimati

Basavaraju, Shri G.S.

Basheer, Shri T.

Bhagat, Shri B.R.

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bharat Singh, Shri

Bhatia, Shri R.L.

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhoye, Shri R.M.

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Birbal, Shri

Birendra Singh, Rao

Birinder Singh, Shri

Buta Singh, S.

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chandrashekarappa, Shri T.V.

Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati

Charles, Shri A.	Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Naresh Chandra	Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati	Dinesh Singh, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Msnphool Singh	Dube, Shri Bhishma Deo
Chaudhry, Shri Kamal	Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Chavan, Shri Ashok Shankerrao	Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Gadhvi, Shri B.K.
Choudhary, Shri Jagannath	Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
Choudhary, Shri Nandlal	Gamit, Shri C.D.
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh	Gholap, Shri S.G.
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Ghosal, Shri Debi
Dalwai, Shri Hussian	Chosh Shri Bimal Kanti
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Gounder, Shri A.S.
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Das, Shri Sudasan	Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
Das Muni, Shri Priya Ranjan	Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Dennis, Shri. N.	Halder, Prof. M.R.
Deora, Shri Murli	
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	Jadeja, Shri D.P.
Devi, Prof. Chandra Bhanu	Jaffar Sharief, Shri C.K.
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti	Jain, Shri Dal Chander
Dhillon, Dr. G.S.	Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Digal, Shri Radhakanta	Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Dighe, Shri Sharad	Jatav, Shri Kammodilal

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Mahanjan, Shri Y.S.

Jitendra Prasada, Shri

Mahendra Singh, Shri

Jitendra Singh, Shri

Makwana, Shri Narsinh

Jujhar Singh, Shri

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh

Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rashid

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Malviya, Shri Bapulal

Kamson, Prof. Meijinlung

Mane, Shri R.S.

Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath

Manvendra Singh, Shri

Ken, Shri Lala Ram

Meira Kumar, Shrimati

Khan, Shri Aslam Sher

Mishra, Shri G.S.

Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam

Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub

Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Khrihar, Shri R.S.

Mishra, Shri Uma Kant

Kinder Lal Shri

Misra, Shri Nityananda

Krishna Singh Shri

Modi, Shri Vishnu

Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.

Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan

Kujur, Shri Maurice

Motilal Singh Shri

Kumaramangalam, Shri P.R.

Mundackal, Shri George Joseph

Kunjambu, Shri

Murmu, Shri Sidha Lal

Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.

Mushran, Shri Ajay

Kurien, Prof.P.J.

Naik, Shri G.Devaraya

Law, Shri Asutosh

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Narayanan, Shri K.R.

Mahabir Prasad, Shri

Negi, Shri Chadra Mohan Singh

Netam, Shri Arvind	Patel, Shri Vijay N.
Odadra, Shri Bharat Kumar	Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Odeyar, Shri Channaiah	Pattanaik, Shri Jagannath
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati	Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Pande, Shri Raj Mangal	Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Pandey Shri damodar	Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Pandey, Shri Madan	Pradhan, Shri K.N.
Pandey, Shri Manoj	Pradhani, Shri K.
Panigraphi, Shri Chintamani	Puran Chandra, Shri
Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav	Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare	Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Panja, Shri A.K.	Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Pant, Shri K.C.	Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
Panwar, Shri Satyanarayan	Raj Karan Singh, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand	Rajeshwaran, Dr.V.
Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao	Rajhans, Dr. G.S.
Patel, Shri Ahmed M.	Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Patel, Shri Mohanbhai	Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan	Ram Dhan, Shri
Patel, Shri U.H	Ram Prakash, Ch.
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore	Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Viokh	Ram Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Prakash V.	Ramachandra, Shri Mullappally
Patil, Shri Veerendra	Rana Vir Singh, Shri

Ranga, Prof. N.G.	Shah, Shri Anoopchand
Ranganath, Shri K.H.	Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar
Rao, Shri J. Chokka	Shailesh, Dr. B.L.
Rao, Shri J. Vengala	Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Rao, Shri P.V. Narashimha	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh	Shankarlal, Shri
Rathod, Shri Uttam	Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Raut, Shri Bhola	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Ravani, Shri Navin	Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Rawat, Shri Harish	Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad	Shervani, Shri Saleem I.
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal	Shingda, Shri D.B
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad	Shivendra Bahandur Singh, Shri
Sait, Shri Azeez	Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman	Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan	Singh, Shri D.G.
Salahuddin, Shri	Singh, Shri K.N.
Sangima, Shri Williamson	Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
Sankata, Prasad, Dr.	Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri	Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Satyendra Chandra, Shri	Shing, Shri N.Tombi
Sayeed Shri P.M.	Singh, Shri S.D.
Sen , Shri Bholanath	Singh Deo Shri K.P.
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad	Sodi, Shri Mankuram

Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh	Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Sparrow. Shri R.S.	Vir Sen, Shri
Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala	Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati	Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta
Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.	Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Suman, Shri R.P.	Yadav, Shri Kailash
Sundararaj, Shri	Yadav, Shri R.N.
Sunder Singh, Ch.	Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Sunil Dutt, Shri	Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri	Yadav, Shri Subhash
Swami Prasad Singh, Shri	Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
Swell, Shri G.G	Yadava, Shri D.P.
Thakkar, Shrimati Usha	Yashpal, Singh, Shri
Thara Devi, Kumari D.K.	Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
Thomas, Prof. K.V.	Zainul Basher, Shri
Thorat, Shri Bhausahab	NOES
Thungon, Shri P.K.	Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Tigga, Shri Simon	Appalanarasimha, Shri P.
Tilakdhari Singh, Shri	Bhoopathy, Shri G.
Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani	Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh	Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Tytler , Shri Jagdish	Choubey, Shri Narayan
Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai	Choudhary, Shri Samal Brahma
Verma, Dr. C.S.	Chowdhary, Saifuddin

Dandavate, Prof., Madhu

Riya, Shri Bajju Ban

Datta, Shri Amal

Roy, Dr. Sudhir

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Dore, Shri H.A.

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Goswami, Shri Dinesh

Sambu, Shri C.

Guraddi, Shri S.M.

Shahabuddin, Shri Syed

Hannan Mollah, Shri

Somu. Shri N.V.N.

Iyer, Shri V.S. Krishna

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri

Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N.F

Tulsiram, Shri V.

Kalpna Devi, Dr. T.

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Malik, Shri Purna Chandra

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction the result* of the division is:

Misra, Shri Satyagopal

Ayes: 266

Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta

Noes: 40

Patel, Dr. A.K.

The motion was adopted

Rao Dr. G. Vijaya Rama

Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I want the sense of the House. Instead of Item No. 10, can the House take up Item No.11?

Ratnam, Shri N. Venkata

Reddi, Shri C. Madhav

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Yesterday , he should have been given the time to finish his speech. That you did not do . And today to our surprise, this Bill has been put at the third place. Now you want to give it priority. What is all this? We do not agree.

Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi

Reddy, Shri E. Ayyapu

Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I am

*The following Members also recorded their votes:-

AYES: Shri Lachchi Ram, Shri Swami Prasad Singh, Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan and Shrimati Madhuree Singh.

NOES: Shri C. Janga Reddy and Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh.

simply putting it before the House. If the House agrees, we can take up the National Highways Authority of India Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: On the condition that you will not take the Sixtieth Amendment Bill today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If he finishes early, we will take up item No. 10 but we will continue with it tomorrow. Upto six or clock only we are sitting today..

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, as the House has decided, I am asking Mr. Rajesh Pilot to speak now.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: We must know because this is a Constitution Amendment Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If item No. 11 is adopted, then item No 10 will be taken up. But the time allotted to that Bill will spill over till tomorrow. Anyhow the voting will be tomorrow only. Even if it comes up for discussion today, after the Minister finishes this Bill, the voting will take place tomorrow. Suppose the Minister finishes early, we will take up item No. 10 but the discussion will continue tomorrow also. That is very clear.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: There will be no voting today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No Voting will not be today.

17.21 hrs

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY,
OF INDIA BILL-*CONTD.*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank all the members who have taken keen interest in this important discussion and for their valuable suggestions. I stated yesterday, that the first thing is to think ever why this need arose, why did we think or why did we decide to have a National Highway Authority. As the hon. Members are aware, most of the members had agreed yesterday that quality of work has not been uniform all over the country and the main worry of the Government, specially of our Department, has been that whatever little resources we have or whatever little resources we gather for this important sector, if they are not properly utilised, then it becomes a matter of concern. I will just quote a small example. My colleague will pardon me and if I am wrong, he can correct me. There is a Bulgaria Express Way which was sanctioned in 1972-73 at a cost of Rs 3.8 crores. The sanction was given in that year itself and it should have been completed by 1978. You will be surprised that even the acquisition of the land for the project has not been done yet and the cost has already gone up to Rs 36 crores because the more you delay, the cost goes up. Same is case with the second Hooghly bridge. The first sanction for this important bridge was Rs 4.5 crores in 1969. Today, the cost has gone up to Rs. 230 crores. Of course, some modifications, some technical amendments are there, but imagine the cost escalation because of the delay in the project implementation. There are so many examples I can quote where the projects carry on delaying. And this was the main worry which brought us to this need ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) :
Even some Central projects are also being delayed.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I am not denying that we are not guilty. I am not saying that. Let us think the whole country as one. Whether you are at wrong or we are at wrong, some of us are at wrong and we must

[Sh. Rajesh Pilot]
punish the wrong person, whether on that side or on this side. So, this is the basic requirement that perturbed our mind and we thought over to go in for a National Highways Authority.

I totally agree with the hon. Members that while you are travelling on the road, from the road quality itself you can make out which State you are passing through, or you can make out that the State has changed and some other States has come. I fully share their sentiments. So, this was the need which was troubling us for the last two-three years. In all the Transport Development Councils meetings, I had a discussion with them, in all the Indian Road Congress Committee meetings I had a discussion with them, I had a direct conversation with the Chief Engineer, and our intentions for the last three years have been towards the best quality of work on the road. As far as the maintenance is concerned, some of the Members pointed out yesterday that the amount was very meagre. I do agree it is very meagre. But if some State can do the good work with the same amount, why can't other States do it? That is another point to be thought over or to be considered by the hon. members. The allocation of the funds may be meagre, but if you compare that with the other States, you will find that their maintenance ratio is the same for every kilometre of National Highway all over the country.

Sir, I was travelling in one of the States with the hon. Chief Minister of that State—I am not blaming that particular State because it was run by our own party. When we were coming I asked: "Are we going out of the city?" It was a by-pass through the capital of that State. So, I asked him "are we going for some other function; in the rural areas?" He said no, this is a by-pass of the national highway. So, imagine the condition of the road. That is why I asked him "Are we on a rural road?" The national highway by-pass

was worse than the IRDP or the NREP roads. When I checked up, I was told that crores of rupees had been released for the last three or four years. So, this is the condition which a responsible citizen or a representative who is in a position will not react to it. That is why we thought over and discussed with all the Chief Ministers.

We discussed it in Transport Development Councils. I agree that some of them had not agreed. Some had their own reservations which I clarified in my yesterday's intervention. So, this was one need.

The second point was the fund. If you see the records today, in the 7th Plan, we have allocation of Rs 891.75 crores which is in comparison with the requirement is not a very high. Knowing very well the importance of the sector, the Central Government has put their best efforts and we are likely to spend double of it, that is round about Rs. 1600 crores in the Seventh Plan itself. So, the Government's intention is very clear that we know the importance and we are putting our best efforts on the sector and we have already spent about Rs. 1300 to Rs 1400 crores and only one year of the Seventh Plan is left and we are hopeful that the Government is going to continue to support our cause and we will get round about Rs. 1600 crores.

In addition to this, from the World Bank, from the Asian Bank another aid of 400 million dollars is also in the pipeline which is coming to different projects. We have also selected round about 900 kilometres to be made as express highways. We are also going in for another 3000 kilometres construction of four-laning by the end of eighth Plan. All these plans are in the pipeline. With these plans, after implementation, the economy of the country will further improve.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : (Guntur) : What about the river transport?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I will come to that point later. So, Sir, with these requirements, we think that if this authority comes up, it will further help augment and supplement our resources. We might go to the public for bonds. We might think over of taking of some loans from other private agencies in a different form if we have a separate authority for it. So, resources will be taken care of. I must thank all the Members of Parliament who really helped us in the last proposal for enhancing the cess from 3.5 NP per litre on petrol and including diesel cess in the Central Road Fund which really had given relief of Rs. 320 crore. Out of that the State Government will also be helped, round about Rs 100 crores. We will get Rs 100 crores for the Central Road funds. So, these are our efforts. We know that today the traffic has gone so high. The figure says that earlier in 1905-51, it was round about 22% by roads and 78% by other sectors. Today this figure has reversed. Road has taken over 78% and 20 to 22% is taken over by other means of transport, say railways, etc. I am talking of freight. Similarly, for passengers, it was round about 30% and 70% and now it has become 50:50. So, the traffic on the road has become very high and the pressure is very high. This is what I explained to the Government and knowing the importance of the road traffic for another 10 to 20 years, we have made a scheme for all over the country, that is, in high-density traffic area, we should have 4-lanes, we should have express ways and we should have State highway to National Highways. Movement on the National Highway is cleared; we will also come out with rules; whatever the hon. Members have said in their speeches which could not be incorporated in the Act, we will be taking their suggestions into consideration and bring them the rules and we will lay them also on the Table of the House so that Members can further read them and give us their valuable suggestions, even further to the rules.

Another point was made about the tax. In the last TDC Meeting we had decided that there should be onetime tax all over the country. What is happening today is that one State Government has implemented the scheme, other States are not implementing it. So, that State Government suffers. In my last TDC meeting, every Member of the State who represented the State Government, whether it is the Transport Minister or PWD Minister, all of them had agreed in principle, about the one time tax policy with a clause that it should be refunded in case that vehicle is going to some other States so that other States also could be helped from that fund. Now, that scheme is worked out, we have constituted a small Committee of officials and within 15-20 days, they are going to submit the plan and then we will implement that.

Sir, permit system was mentioned in yesterday's speeches. As the House is aware, in 1986 itself, rather in the end of 1985, we removed the quota system of national permit on trucks which was a den of corruption. Every permit was sold and we have liberalised the permits. Now, anybody who wants to have a permit, he has just to go and deposit the fee straight and take a permit. In that, revenue increase is there and mal-functioning of the system went away. Similarly, in respect of the Motor Vehicles Act, we have taken a lot of measures that wherever there are permits for the bus services issued, wherever we have seen that there is mal-functioning, we have again taken the decision that we liberalise the system and if A or B or any citizen of the country wants to ply his bus on a non-nationalised route, the Government will have no objection if it is economically viable to him so that there is no feeling that 'without a wrong practice you cannot get a permit or without pressure you cannot get a permit.' Similarly, other road tax, driving licences, medical facilities - all these steps have been

[Sh. Rajesh Pilot]
taken to strengthen the transport sector and the road safety in the country.

Some local points from different hon. Members for their States and areas were mentioned. I would also cover them one by one, whichever I can cover in the time allotted to me. I will go from the North. Kabuliji has mentioned about as an alternative to the Bamihal National Highway. Sir, it is a matter of concern, we also know that it is a very sensitive area and it is really a fact that if that road gets blocked, for days together you cannot cross towards the Valley and communication to the Valley really gets blocked and last time when the road was blocked, he is right when he said that we had lifted kerosene oil, we had lifted rations also. So, we are already considering the proposal of Mughal road. As far as sharing is concerned, I hope the hon. Member will agree with me, this is government to government because a Member of Parliament will be happy to get a road, but how it is made should be left to us. Whether I share with the State Government or the State Government shares with me, that will not be much of a botheration to the hon. Member, but we will certainly take up this project soon, it is already in the Planning Commission, the moment it is cleared, we are likely to start the work and I also want to go on the target date so that the amount will not exceed—today it is Rs 25 crores or Rs. 50 crores and it becomes Rs. 100 crores by the time the work starts. We would like to finish it in the very short time where the money could be saved.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Shall we expect the implementation of this ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : This is what I have said. The moment it is cleared by the Planning Commission ground work has been done we will be able to start the work. In principle the Government has cleared this

project.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Thank you very much.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The hon. member has said about the other sectors or other connections in the area, Vayudoot is being encouraged there. We are trying to add more viable flights, specially in that sector so that till that road comes up in those areas we will keep our sensitive areas connected with main lines.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: Specially Batot-Bhadarwoh. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Another road they have said is Kishtwar to Batote woh. It is already a National Highway. The other portion, frankly speaking, the public representative wants it to be taken over by Border Roads, but the State Government is really thinking whether to hand over to Border Roads or national agencies or not. So, discussion is going on. It has to be in consultation with the State Government. I really agree with you that two accidents have given us a feeling that we must be very strict about it, when 30-40 lives were lost in the last two accidents.

AN HON. MEMBER: 64 lives.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I will carry the feeling of the hon. Members to the State Government and I will request the State Government to take a decision fast so that we can help them.

I fully agree with the hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh when he said it. In the last discussion, Shri Madhav Reddi and others pointed out that in checking of the trucks or checking of the traffic, we should have an officer. This was their suggestion in their discussion also. At that time, during discussion, I mentioned to them, it is a very genuine

suggestion. We should somehow implement that. We have taken care of it in the rules. But the only problem is, maybe State Governments do not have so many officers available. For every police checking, you have got a police officer available with you. I discussed with the State Governments. There is another point. They say, "Suppose between point 'A' and point 'B' we have to check a transport or traffic, from the beginning, normally we put a rank below an officer and the final decision is normally taken by the officer." If you put officers on both sides, it may not be practical. But we have told them, in most cases, you try to put officers so that this problem of malfunctioning of the total system is avoided. I do share their feeling. Sometimes anywhere policeman stops the truck and asks; "Show me your licence; show me your permit; from where you are coming how much is the load." He may not be on duty for this particular job. But this sort of harassment goes on. But it is on both sides. Today also I had meetings with the truck people. They also got used to it. They would not like to take permit from the Government. They would like to use other means because those are readily available, short and fast. We have to improve on both sectors. We have to be strict on the police side. We have also to educate and inculcate these habits in truck owners and transporters and we are trying on both sides.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, at the toll gates, there are a lot of problems. They are stopping all the vehicles, the other vehicles also cannot move at all. Why can't you put some side road where they can stop the trucks and the Highway is free so that other vehicles move. In any emergency, even for hospital, you cannot go. For one or two hours, you have to wait.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: This was done at some points in U.P. What we are trying with the State Government is, if we can have a uniform police for octroi.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, I am telling about the vehicles that are stopped for paying toll tax. Those vehicles may be stopped at side way without affecting the traffic on the highway so that other vehicles can go.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : It is at all the collecting points. At the national highway, we will implement it, *pucca*.

Another suggestion was the Financial Corporation. I fully agree with the hon. Member. This is also an idea of the Government that we might also go in for financial corporation, in addition to national highway authority. But the National Highways Authority of India Bill itself has a clause where we can go for bonds and supplement our financial resources.

We have taken lot of steps on the road safety side. In the last Transport Development Council, all hon. Members from the different States have agreed that one percent of collection of motor vehicles tax will be spent on the road safety side in each State. This is a very good decision. One percent of the total collection of the motor vehicles tax would be utilised to improve the road safety. It is a very good amount if the State Government spends that properly or the Central Government can spend, wherever we have to spend. We have constituted National Road Safety Council. There is also similar committee at the State level and district level. We are trying to inculcate road safety conscious at each level because unless and until people get into safety culture, rules do not help, law will not help. We are trying on both sides, by making very strict rules, in the Motor Vehicles Act, by enforcing our Acts in a very strict manner and also inculcating the culture of road safety in the States and in the country.

Most of the Members have asked about

[Sh. Rajesh Pilot] the length of the national highways. How member from Andhra Pradesh was very right when he said that after independence, there has been no addition. But if you see the total share, it might be quite good for Andhra Pradesh. But it was pointed out everywhere. Now some kilometres have been enhanced and all proposals are pending with the Planning Commission. The main drawback in not enhancing the national highways has been funds. In the last six months, some relief has been given to us. The policy we followed till now was that we should improve our existing national highways first. There is no use of my declaring all State Highways as national highways if I cannot give them money to improve or the Central Government cannot give them finances to widen or strengthen them. Just putting a Board of National Highways does not serve the purpose. Psychologically, the Central Government may feel that its burden has gone away. But that is not the intention. Now, with this National Highway Authority coming up, we hope to have additional funds and to get additional resources by various means.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about the waterways' ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I am coming to that. Our Plan is that in the next ten or 11 years which are available, we will select the sectors. I mentioned that 900 KM have been selected as Express Way from Ahmedabad to Baroda. Work is already going on. Similarly, we are selecting different sectors. 900 KM are already marked. 3,000 KM have been marked for four-laning of roads. It depends on the funds. If we get the required resources, we will be able to implement the recommendations of the NTPC and other Commissions to meet the total requirement of the country which is round about 66,000 KM. This was four or five years back. If you see the requirements today, it might go up to 85,000 KM. We plan to put highest priority on

the road sector, especially on the national highways.

I must inform the House that our Prime Minister is very eager to have this system improved and at so many places our Prime Minister pointed out that national highway can only improve if the quality of work is improved and we could get this much money from the Government because of the kind help of the Prime Minister himself for this sector.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Finance Minister is here.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Finance Minister is always here. I have been thanking him and everyone is saying that the Finance Minister is sitting here. He will certainly have soft corner for the national highways. I am very hopeful that we will be able to meet the requirements of the hon. Members on the national highways soon.

Regarding inland water transport, hon. Members have mentioned about the problems of their areas. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister represents Rajasthan. Don't worry.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I will certainly write to hon. Members on their points. Nearly 20 Members have taken part and I have noted all the points. I will write on each point to hon. Members and what action is being taken so that you can also have a detailed report on that.

On the inland water way, I have been telling in this House and on other forums that this is one sector which requires greater attention. Although in the Seventh Plan, we have round about Rs. 155 crores, I do share the feeling of an hon. Member that the work has not picked up that fast. We have declared two waterways. One is the Ganges

and the other is the Brahmaputra. Survey in four to five waterways in going on.

In the Buckingham canal and West Coast canal, survey is being done. As soon as the survey is completed, I have been insisting with the Authority that we must get the vessels. We must start the operation of the barges the moment we declare waterways. We have decided that the moment a river is declared a waterway, the infrastructure required for operation in that particular waterway, should also go hand in hand. The day you declare waterway, that day operation should start. Otherwise, there is no use of declaring a river as a waterway and to start infrastructure after two years. I do agree with the hon. Member and we will improve our system. We will pay greater attention to this work that infrastructure should come out the moment we declare waterways.

We are paying greater attention to the waterway. Some Dutch vessels had come on 25th. Two barges had come. We are also recently in touch with the Governments of neighbouring countries where waterway system is very successful.

In Russia, Waterways system is very successful. The Dutch people are using it in a great measure. East Germany is using it to a great extent. We have got their technical know-how also. We plan to use this transport system in our Inland waterways to a great degree. This will also be a good avenue for employment. We have already decided about this. Through the banks, if any young man or any graduate wants to take loan, he can and there is subsidy available. I think if any young man wants to take loan to buy a barge etc. where he can work and earn, he can do it and I think it is coming to five-and-half per cent and the rest is paid by Government. It is a very good scheme. But I think the publicity is not being given to that extent,

which we have done now. I think the Authority will give publicity in all the newspapers, regional newspapers. We are also issuing small booklets so that the common man knows how much opportunity is available to him in this water transport system, as a subsidy. He can build up this economic condition in a better way and improve his economic condition. These are our efforts. This sector is a serving sector. Our all-out efforts are continuing. But, we cannot really improve the complete system overnight. We have been sincerely trying to improve the system to give the best quality of work and best quality of service in this water transport, road transport etc. We have also given instructions to the State Governments that wherever they make canals, they must keep in mind that they can have inland water transport system. The bridges and their length should be adjusted accordingly. Facilities are available for the barges to carry freight and cargo from one place to another and they should be fully utilised.

With these words, I assure the hon. House that the intention to bring this Authority is similar to the feelings expressed by the Hon. Members in their speeches. We will implement to the core of it so that the purpose for which it has been brought is served. With these words, I thank all the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate. Therefore, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the hon. House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of an Authority for the development, maintenance and management of national highways and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no amendment. Clause 2. The question is:

"The Clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Clause 3. Mr. Shahabuddin, are you moving your amendments No.1 and 2?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I was saying that in view of the assurance given by the Hon. Minister..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you moving your amendments or not?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I have already supported my amendments in the course of my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no amendment moved to Clause 3. There is no amendment to Clause 4 to 10. So, I put Clause 3 to 10 together to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That Clauses 3 to 10 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 to 10 were added to the Bill

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Clause 11, Mr. Shahabuddin, are you moving your Amendment?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I have already supported it during the course of my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no amendment moved to Clause 11.

The question is:

"The Clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 11 was added to the Bill

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no amendment to Clause 12 to 37. Therefore, I, will put Clause 12 to 37 to the vote of the House. The Question is:

"The Clauses 12 to 37 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 12 to 37 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed.

Shri Tulsiram

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is very dynamic and young and I hope that he will act beyond the limits of the assurances he has just given in the House. He is trying his best to improve the condition of national highways and everyone including a veteran, senior and experienced Finance Minister is looking to Mr. Pilot. Hon. Minister has mentioned about the inadequacy of funds. I hope and believe that he will provide the maximum of funds for the improvement of national highways.

The Government should make their constant efforts to improve the condition of national highways. As the hon. Minister has just stated that some more funds are being provided to Andhra Pradesh and Hyderabad. I would like to know as to how much amount is being increased. He is a very wise Minister. The hon. Minister is a benevolent person. I want to know from the Hon. Minister as to how much amount has been provided. I also want to bring to his kind notice that in Andhra Pradesh no national highway has been extended. I request him to cover the maximum area by the national highways. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are very well aware that the condition of national highways has worsened due to rains. When we go to Bangalore from Hyderabad, we see that the roads are in a very dilapidated condition and have pits all over its stretched. Even driving a vehicle on these roads has become difficult. Therefore, these should be got repaired. I also want to tell you that nowadays the quality of construction of roads has become so poor that just after construction there develop cracks on them. Therefore, today the Government should keep a close watch on the performance of the contractors and issue strict instructions to the contractors and engineers regarding the construction of roads so that the roads may not get broken just after their completion. I

would like to congratulate the hon. Minister and would request him to grant maximum funds to Andhra Pradesh specially for the construction of national highways and their extension.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I request the Members that when you are taking up the third reading, you try to speak on the merits and demerits. Once again if you put your demands, it does not become the Third Reading.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDI (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill and the speech of Mr. Pilot deserves appreciation from all and I am no exception to it. But he has not disclosed the amount being granted for it. Earlier, I had written to him only once during his term of four years for one national highway but did not receive any reply from him till now. I would request the hon. Minister that the prices of petrol have gone up and with it the share of roads has also increased but its payment has not been made. You are going to set up an Authority for the National Highways and have also laid down the standard cost of construction in regard to these roads which varies from place to place. Such a cost is very high at the places where the stone and sand is not available. Therefore, the Authority should be given some powers to increase the fixed rates of the cost of construction in such cases.

Sir, the national highways have been constructed in Andhra Pradesh just because of such incidence that if we have to go to Bombay, we have to go there via Andhra Pradesh. That caused the construction of a national highway in Hyderabad. Similarly, from Madras to Bombay or from Delhi to Madras, we have to go via Hyderabad. That

[Sh. C. Janga Reddi]
again caused the construction of another national highway in Hyderabad and Andhra Pradesh because they come on their way to South. These highways have not been constructed specifically for Andhra Pradesh. They are incidentally there. I, therefore, request you to get a national highway constructed which may serve as a direct link between Hyderabad and Delhi. In fact, Hyderabad is enroute to South India. Thus Andhra Pradesh happens to be covered by the national highways. So what I want is that some such highways should be got constructed even in my State.

Expect Madras and Bangalore, there are several other places such as district headquarter Jagdalpur and Kunta. If we have to go Madhya Pradesh from Bhopal, we have to go there via Hyderabad. But Jagdalpur and Kunta are quite near to Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, I would request you to construct there a national highway. It is very necessary to construct a national highway between Hyderabad and Jagdalpur via Parthal and Varangal and another national highway between Siddipur and Suryapur via Jalgaon.

At the time of discussion on the Bill in the House, I was not present here. I, therefore, want to speak on it with the prior permission from the deputy Speaker. The lorries of Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab bearing the bogus number plate of Andhra Pradesh carry foodgrains but load of foodgrains is totally lost some where in transit. During the last four years I have sent them at least 10 of such complaints. Nobody knows where the lorries bearing the bogus number of Rajasthan go. These lorries carry the load of chillies and foodgrains and their numbers are changed at the check-posts with the connivance of your officers. Ten such complaints have been received from Varangal. What I mean to say is that some provision should be made in this Bill, to have some control on the

lorries of the transport companies.

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, I fully agree with the Hon. Member. What he has said that these methods are being used is right. Today morning I was inaugurating a computer centre in STA in Delhi. When I went there - before that it was mentioned in the newspapers that I was going to inaugurate this—somebody walked upto me and gave me an original copy of the challan receipts. Counterfoil is kept with them. For admitting a fee for the road tax and other permits, the proforma is the same and the receipt is the same. What they do is that they torn it and give it to different touts. They take money of higher amount and put less amount. I am not denying that factor.

I have also mentioned it in the meeting itself. One day in the borders of Delhi, UP and Haryana in the night when I was coming from somewhere I saw about two hundred trucks being parked on the road. I stopped there and I went to the counter and asked them why is this delay (*Interruptions*)... I went inside and asked him where is his register, how does he collect the money. He did not have any account. He did not know how much money is in the box. He did not know how much money they are paying. Almost all of them were drunk. Then I got the drivers together and asked them why this delay is caused. They showed me a small note book and said that if they write green here, then no tax is required from here to the destination. It is such a big group which is functioning. If they write red then you have to pay two borders out of four. Those codes were functioning.

Then I wrote to the Hon. Chief Minister of Haryana Shri Bansi Lal at that time—and to the Chief Minister of UP also and said that they have to initiate action. But the system was so bad that today it is a matter of

concern for every citizen. Even if you point out an injustice and fight for justice, you get absorbed in the system itself. Till now three years are over, I don't think any action has been taken against those defaulters. They may be suspended; but not strict action has been taken.

That is why we had brought the Motor Vehicles Act for a strict action from the Central Government. This will help us to improve the system to which Mr. Janga Reddy has referred. He said that fraud number plates have been put. Now we have opened a national register for registration and a national register for driving. We will have a computerised system all over. If one truck is caught in Hyderabad, we will just ring up Delhi and say please check up the number, whether it is on the computer or not. We will get an answer, 'yes or no'. Till now we did not have the address of those people. You carry on opening the registers for 20 years back vehicles and the address is changed and they say, I had applied, you have not changed my address and all that. All these problems are coming. That is why it took us 2 1/2 to 3 years to work out the Motor Vehicles Act. With the new scheme we are hopeful that in another five to six months the work will start picking up and become smooth.

I will certainly take care of the complaint which he has mentioned about trucks from Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab going and misusing the roads of Andhra Pradesh. As

for the National Highway Jagdalpur which he has mentioned, I think the Hon. Members will be happy when they come to know which are all the National Highways that are declared. I cannot say because it is lying in the Planning Commission. It will not be right on my part to inform the House till it is totally cleared by the Government and the whole process is complete. It is not correct to give half information to the House. But knowing the feelings of the Hon. Members, we had requested the Planning Commission to add some more Highway kilometres to those States, where we have not been able to give first and to those States where the requirement and necessity is a must. Now with the funding of the National Highways Authority and the additional resources we will be able to take up more km on the national highways and more length on the national highways.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 30 1988/Agrahayana 9, 1910 (Saka)