

# **LOKSABHA DEBATES**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Lok Sabha

Tuesday, September 3, 1991/Bhadra  
12, 1913 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

### Electrification of Kanpur-Lucknow Railway Line

\*651. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to undertake the electrification of railway line between Kanpur and Lucknow;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the said electrification work would be undertaken;

(c) the amount likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Due to relative priorities for electrification of other high density routes.

SHRI KESRI LAL: Sir, the electrification of the railway line between Kanpur and Lucknow is not being undertaken due to high priority for electrification of other high density routes. May I know from the hon. Minister the names of the railway lines which are being electrified on priority basis.

[*English*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, I do not follow what lines he wanted to ask about.

MR. SPEAKER: Please repeat the question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KESRI LAL: Which of the railway routes are being electrified on priority basis?

[*English*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, this question is pertaining to the electrification of railway line between Kanpur and Lucknow. If he asks me what is the priority they are giving for the other lines, that is a different aspect. But still I can also mention about that though that is a different question. So far as the Kanpur-Lucknow electrification is concerned at this time it is not possible to take it up for the reason that there is one double-line between Lucknow and Kanpur, that is, the Kanpur-Unnao Line. But, on the contrary, a Metre-Gauge line from Lucknow to Kanpur is going to be converted into a Broad-Gauge line. That is how it will become a double-line between Lucknow and Kanpur. Being a very vital corridor to receive the traffic from North-Eastern, Central and Western regions and also the suburban traffic, at this moment it is not possible to take up the electrification work.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KESRI LAL: Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister has said that electrification of high density lines will be undertaken on a priority basis. I would like to know which railway routes according to the hon. Minister are high density routes?

[*English*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Regarding high density routes, the priority has been given. That is how we are going to complete the electrification work from Howrah to Bombay via Nagpur. Apart from that, we are going to complete the work between Delhi and Bombay via Central Railway.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KESRI LAL: Which of the railway routes are proposed to be electrified? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I have not made any statement about Bombay for Railway electrification.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, the hon. Minister said that the Lucknow-Kanpur railway route is not on the list of priority routes. May I know the basis on which the priority of a route is determined? Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh and Kanpur is an industrial city. There is a lot of traffic between these cities. The Government has been saying for a long time that the railway line would be doubled, but the construction work has been done only upto Unnao and the section Between Unnao and Lucknow has not yet been taken up. If the basis for priority is the density of traffic, why has the Lucknow-Kanpur route not been given priority for electrification?

[*English*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I have not in-

formed the house that priority has not been given to it. But, on the contrary, a survey has been conducted for electrification between Lucknow and Kanpur. The financial viability has also been assessed. But, at the moment, it is not possible to take it up. But in future there is every possibility for such electrification.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Sir, I want to know if there is a proposal to electrify the route from Kanpur to Bareilly via Balamau. If so, the time by which the project will be completed?

[*English*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: This is not in the agenda itself.

#### **Vashi New Bombay Railway Line**

\*652. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project for construction of railway line from Vashi to New Bombay is under execution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Vashi-New Bombay rail line forms part of Mankhurd-Belapur rail line (18 km) project. Overall progress upto July, 1991 is 86%.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: At the time of presenting the Budget, you had given the figures that as on 31.5.91, the progress was 83 percent. After two months, it was 86 per cent. And in the Budget proposal, you have mentioned that the progress depends on two factors—one is the removal of encroachment and the other thing is the building of the stations by CIDCO. I would like to know whether all the encroachments have been

removed with the help of the Maharashtra Government so that you will be able to start the commuter traffic in this year it-self.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** Sir, in the month of July, there was a meeting between the Maharashtra Government, Secretary, Urban Development and our project authorities. And out of the 1043 encroachments 158 remains to be removed. And out of these 158 encroachments 89 directly relate to alignment. During that meeting, it was agreed upon that by 31st August, 1991, the State Government would be in a position to remove these 89 encroachments. But as per the present position which has been indicated, as such, they could not adhere to the programme which they had given us. That is why, there is further delay possible.

**SHRI RAM KAPSE:** As removal of encroachment is in progress, would you be in a position to start the commuter traffic this year itself? That is my first supplementary.

That is my first supplementary.

The other thing that you have mentioned is that, it depends upon the SIDCO to construct the buildings for the railway stations. There are five stations to be built by the SIDCO, which are Vasi, Sanpada, Juinagar, Narul and Belapur. but our of this, Sanpada railway station is an agricultural produce market (APM) railway station, which you have not even sanctioned. If you do not sanction it, how can the SIDCO build a building for the railway station? I would like to know what is New the progress about the railway station building. What is the progress from your side as far as these railways stations are concerned?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** As far as agreement between the SIDCO and the railways is concerned, four stations are to be constructed. This is, as per the feasibility report, which has been submitted. And the four stations, as has been mentioned by the Hon. Member are Vasi, Mankhurd, Juinagar and Belapur. However, in between a proposal for Sanpada has come into the picture. We have

asked the authorities to study it. And only after the completion of this project, that will be taken up.

Now so far as fresh construction is concerned, the responsibility has been taken by the SIDCO and they are trying their level best to complete that.

**SHRI RAM KAPSE:** I would like to know whether all these stations will come into operation this year itself (*Interruptions*)—

**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:** Considering the present progress of SIDCO in removing the hutments by the State Governments, on your part, as far as Railway Ministry is concerned, what is your estimate, when will this railway become operational exactly?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** As per the programme, it will be commissioned in the month of March 1992. The major part of this, construction of one bridge over 1.9 Kms at Thane creek has been completed. It is only a question of removing the hutments and completing the alignment.

**SHRI RAM NAIK:** Along this line, that is, after Vashi to New Mumbai, there is another line, the selection of which has been done by SIDCO — that is from Belapur to Panvel. This has been sanctioned by the Railway Board. However, the Railway Board, so far has not given its sanction for operating commuter traffic on this. So, I want to know whether the Government has considered sanctioning of commuter traffic from Belapur to Panvel, which is part of this?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** No doubt, this line has been constructed. But, there are demands for upgrading this, for running suburban trains. The demands are coming now, as the deposit work has been completed on the siding. So, at the moment, I cannot say anything about this.

**SHRI RAM NAIK:** He can certainly say whether the Government is considering it or not. My question pertains to that. The demands have been made and the Railway line

has been constructed.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The railways have got a crunch for the EMUs. We too have our own problems. After looking into it in depth, we have to take a view about it.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: The money is to be spent by the CIDCO and they are not going to spend for it. But, even for spending through SIDCO for Sanpada station, for Panvel-Belapur railway line, for Kadve-Turge railway line, they are not giving the sanction. We wanted to have an assurance about the sanction.

SHRI RAM NAIK: If the commuter line is not opened, the whole purpose of having a railway line will not be served.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: My question is regarding Sanpada railway station only. The CIDCO is going to construct it and they are only asking for the permission of the railways. My question is why are they not giving the permission?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It is not question of giving the permission. We have to take the viability of the operation and for that reason, we have asked the Central Railway to examine this.

[*Translation*]

#### **Requirement of LPG cylinders**

\*653 SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

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

(a) the number of LPG cylinders manufactured annually;

(b) the number of LPG connections issued so far;

(c) the number of LPG cylinders re-

quired daily and the number available at present; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the shortage of LPG cylinders?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Average of 34.30 lakhs cylinders annually during the last three years.

(b) About 172 lakhs customers.

(c) and (d). The installed cylinder manufacturing capacity far outnumbers the demand of LPG cylinders. Hence there is no shortage.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Sir, in a way the hon. Minister has given a reply that goes against the facts. May I know from the hon. Minister the number of cylinders manufactured every year as against the number of applications received.

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: The total installed capacity of cylinder manufactures in 170 lakhs cylinders per annum. Up to 1984-85, they had produced, on an average 100 lakh cylinders per annum. At what time, the supply and demand were more or less equal. Since cylinder manufacturing for LPG is in the small scale sector, no industrial licence is required. And in spite of the repeated information we have given to the State Governments IDBI and other financial institutions saying that new units should not be encouraged, many new LPG cylinder manufacturing units came up in the country. With the result, even though their installed capacity is 170 lakh cylinders per annum now, this year, we will be able to give orders for about-25 lakh cylinders.

Every year's requirement is calculated as per the formula which depends on the enrolment plan, double bottle connections, replacement of existing cylinders and the new connections. Thus there is a surplus capacity in the cylinder manufacturing industry. We have a formula for distributing the orders to the existing companies so that the sickness of the companies is minimised.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that there is no shortage. But he has not replied to my question about the total number of applications received year wise. Is the hon. Minister aware that applications for gas cylinders made by people 5-6 years ago are still under consideration. What is the total number of applications received and the number of new connections given?... (Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: Please make a distinction between gas and cylinder.

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: I beg to submit that the hon. Minister is making a little confusion or distinction between the LPG connections and the cylinders manufacturing to which the main question pertains. In the manufacture of cylinders, there is a surplus capacity and there is no shortage. His present supplementary is about the pending applications for gas connections. We have 17 million gas connections existing in the country and the people waiting in the queue are about 7 millions. We can satisfy only half a million this year, one million next year, four millions from 194 onwards depending on the availability of LPG, manufacture of LPG and the restraints relating to the import of LPG.

[Translation]

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I agree with this point and would like to ask separate questions on LPG and LPG cylinders. The hon. Minister in the

end of his reply has stated that there is no shortage of cylinders in the country. I want to know why the Double Bottle Connection is not being provided to the consumers who have applied for the same and are having just one gas cylinder for the last 4-5 years? Secondly, the reply states that connections to 17.2 million consumers have been provided and 7.2 million persons are on the waiting list. In MP alone, 3.34 lakh persons are on the waiting list. When there is no shortage of cylinders, why is the DBC not being provided to consumers desirous of having the facility? Another thing I want to know is... (Interruptions)... why the 10,000 LPG connections released on the recommendations of MPs of the last Lok Sabha have been cancelled?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The hon. Minister is again making a distinction between the cylinders, that is the cylinder without gas being manufactured by small scale industries in the country. There are about 90 manufacturers of cylinders in the country. The gas is a different question. We have this year only about 2094 metric tonnes of LPG and we propose to increase it to 2883 metric tonnes by 1994-95 and to 4875 metric tonnes by AD 2000. This is the optimum we can raise the production of LPG because LPG is produced from our refineries and fractionators in our gas fields. The production of indigenous LPG is related to development plans of the refineries as well as the production of gas in the country.

We also import some LPG. For that, we have infrastructural bottlenecks in the ports. We need special infrastructural installations in the ports of LPG including special pipelines. There is also the constraint of foreign exchange. Therefore, there is a constraint in the rate of increase of LPG which can be made available to the consumers year after year. That is why I said we can give only five lakh new connections this year, 10 lakh next year. From 1994-95 onwards, 40 lakh new connections will be given every year.

The manufacture of cylinders and the distribution of LPG are two different aspects. I think, I have answered the question.

SHRI DIGVJAYA SINGH: Sir, we have a situation in this country where we have cylinders but no gas. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, why have the 10,000 LPG connections released on the recommendations of MPs of the last Lok Sabha been cancelled?

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down, your earlier supplementary question itself was quite lengthy.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: No, no; not like this.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DIGVJAYA SINGH: The manufacturers of cylinders are totally dependent on the wishes and will of the Petroleum Ministry. What exactly are the criteria fixed by the Petroleum Ministry to allot the number of cylinders to be supplied by the manufacturers to a particular oil industry?

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: Sir, as I have stated earlier, the number of cylinders to be procured by the oil industry every year is calculated on the basis of the enrolment plan, the double bottle connections to be given, the replacement of existing cylinders and one-and-a-half cylinders for every new connection that is given.

SHRI DIGVJAYA SINGH: What is the criterion?

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: I am coming to that. Please be patient. After calculating the total procurement order that is required, after calculating the requirements of the oil industry in this manner, order is distributed between the manufacturers on the basis of the proportion of quantity they had supplied in the past, orderliness and the timeliness of deliveries, vendor rating system based on inspection and technical qualifications.

There is a very detailed distribution guideline on how about 76 manufacturers, who are eligible, get the order. We distribute the order as per the guidelines on the vendor rating system. We ensure that each unit gets at least 20,000 cylinders a year.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, through you, I would like to apprise the Ministry of very serious allegations of irregularities against the boards which have been set up by the Government for selection of agencies for the distribution of LPG. Now, I have with me data on a couple of cases where cooperatives, which are supposed to be given a priority in the matter of having agencies, have been refused.

MR. SPEAKER: Does it come out of this question?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: No gas is there in the cylinders, Sir.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: I have also got data about a lady, who is a handicapped person, who asked for such an agency and was refused without there being any proper investigation in the matter.

My question is whether these boards in the different regions are accountable to the Government for the manner in which they distributed their agencies and whether the Govt. will make enquiries.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not come out of

this question. I am sorry, Madam.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, I am disallowing this question.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister has answered very technically. It is very obvious that the hon. Minister has asked about the shortage of LPG cylinders but only the word 'cylinder' is used in the question. The hon. Member actually wanted to know, there is terrible shortage of LPG and also demand-supply gap, what are the steps taken by the Government and the steps envisaged by the Government to fill the demand -supply gap.

MR. SPEAKER: This point was discussed already some days back very extensively in the House.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, market is flooded with duplicate cylinders. Through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the presence of duplicate cylinders and if so, what steps have been taken to check this malpractice? What steps have the Government taken to make the detection of duplicate cylinders possible?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: Sir, we have what are known as marketing guidelines. There are very regular inspections by the oil companies and also surprise inspections *suo motu* as well as on the basis of complaints received from the consumers. This is an on-going process. Every single complaint is investigated into and action taken including cancellation of dealership and presentation in some cases. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Please tell us some thing about original and

duplicate cylinders... (Interruptions)... many women have lost their lives because of the duplicate cylinders... (Interruptions)...

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: The hon. lady Member has raised a question that there is a difficulty for a customer in differentiating a genuine cylinder from a spurious one. This matter has not been brought into the focus before our Minister. But we shall certainly examine and if there is any confusion in that regard, we shall not only let the hon. lady Member know how to differentiate it but also disseminate the information to the public. (Interruption)

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, has the Government received any allegations regarding non-supply of LPG connections on priority basis? Hon. Members of this House have applied for LPG connections. For example, I have applied for LPG connection and I have been waiting for more than 15 days but no connection is given to me. LPG connections are given by back door methods. Will the hon. Minister say as to what steps are taken in this regard? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am disallowing this question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR: Sir, as there is confusion about the MPs recommendations, I want to clarify the position. All applications for out of turn connections recommended by the MPs are being speedily cleared the honourable Cabinet Minister has given the deadline as two weeks and that is being adhered to. So, all applications which are within the quota of MPs are being cleared within the time limit.

[Translation]

#### Coal Extraction

\*654. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:



- (a) the locations of coal mines in the country;
- (b) the total quantity of coal extracted per day from these mines;
- (c) the profits earned from coal extracted from these mines during 1990-91; and
- (d) the names of new places where exploration work for coal is being undertaken?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d): A Statement has been laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

- a) Coal mines in the country are located in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya.
- b) In the year 1990-91 the average daily production of coal from Coal India Limited mines has been around 6,23,700 tonnes and 57,875 tonnes from Singareni Collieries Company Limited.
- c) Accounts for the year 1990-91 of CIL and its subsidiaries are presently under audit and the position relating to the profits earned would be known on completion and receipt on the audited accounts.
- d) Geological Survey of

India is carrying out regional exploration for locating coal resources in the various parts of the country on a continuous basis. G.S.I. have deployed 51 drills for carrying out regional exploration to locate new coal areas in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. To supplement the regional exploration being carried out by G.S.I. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (Public Sector Undertaking) have also deployed 22 drills for promotional regional drilling in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the demand for coal is not being met with. Sometimes industries receiving power from thermal power plants and the thermal power plants itself face closure. There are sufficient coal reserves in the country. Through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister the schemes of the Government to streamline coal distribution so as to meet the demand for coal in the country? In addition, I want to know whether there is any scheme for the import of coal to meet occasional shortage of coal in the country?

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Actually, there is no shortage of coal in the country. As of now, we have got a stock of around 33 million tonnes. Our main problem has been the transportation of coal to the various sectors. We first try to meet the require-

ments of the core sector and then the requirements of the non-core sectors. I do admit that there has been a shortfall in the supply because of the transportation problems. We are trying to sort out all these problems with the Railways. We hope to improve the position in the near future.

As far as import is concerned, as of now, we do not allow the import of non-coking coal.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that there is no shortage of coal and the exploration work is in progress. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any imported technique is being used in exploration work so as to meet the demand of coal fully? At the same time, I would like to know whether the Government has thought about alternatives to coal in the event of its reserves getting exhausted?

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: We are going in for the application of modern technology including foreign technology. If we have to improve our productivity, we have to go for more and more modern technology. But while doing so, I want to assure the House that we will ensure that the workers are not affected by the introduction of new technology. As far as the exhaustion of our coal reserves is concerned, we do not foresee any such danger, because as on 1 January 1991, we have an estimated reserve of 192 billion tonnes of coal, which should be able to meet the requirements of our country for the next 130 to 150 years.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Since there is a shortage of coking coal, will the Government decide to set up washeries? Unless we set up new washeries, we have to import more and more coking coal. I want to know whether the Government has decided to start new washeries.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: There is real

shortage in the production of coking coal. I must admit that perhaps we have not paid much attention to the production of coking coal in the past. It is not only the establishment of new washeries which is important, but there is also need for opening of new mines because the ash content in our coking coal is very high. We have been trying to open new mines. The third thing which is very important relates to the fire that is prevailing in Jharia and East, West and other parts of Madhya Pradesh where coking coal is available. We are looking for technology to stop the fire which has been going on for the last 80 years. We are hopeful to get that technology very soon.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Is it a fact that there is a shortfall in the production of both coking coal and non-coking coal due to non-implementation of projects which were undertaken during the Seventh Five Year Plan? Since there are enough reserves of coal in the country and since there is a mushrooming growth in the activities of illegal mining, which should be curbed, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to have new projects particularly in the Eastern Coal Fields area, where the quality of coal is very good.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, it is true that there is a lot of delay in the implementation of the projects as a result of which not only the production gets affected but it also involves a lot of additional money in the form of escalation cost. We are trying to arrest that and I have been applying my mind to this problem for the last few days.

As far as illegal mining is concerned, I think we have to do it in close cooperation with the respective State Governments. We are in touch with them.

Thirdly, as far as the new projects are concerned, I remember - I have not exact figure - that we have sanctioned 8 new projects for E.C.L. this year with an estimated investment of Rs. 912 crores. I have myself gone to Calcutta to meet the Minister of Revenue and officers concerned so that

the revenue clearance and other clearances are expedited. I am happy that the State Government is cooperating with us in this regard.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM:** Sir, we are informed that the high quality Singareni coal alone is required for Mettur Thermal Plant in Tamil Nadu. There is no regular supply of Sulgareni coal and most of the time we do not get the usual supply as a result of which the power supply to the industries in Tamil Nadu suffer.

I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government will come forward to compensate the non-availability of high quality coal which is available in Singareni alone by allowing the State Government to import coal from the foreign countries especially from Australia where it is much cheap.

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA:** Sir, Singareni has been a very unfortunate experience for us. This was designed to meet the requirement of the entire Southern region. Since this Singareni Colliery has not been performing well and they are much much below their production target, the entire southern region and our country faces the shortage of coal. We are trying to help the Southern region by diverting some of the coal from the Western region and also South-Eastern region. We have been trying to meet their requirement but we are not in a position to meet their requirement to the full extent. I quite understand that.

As far as the import of high quality of coal is concerned, as of now, except for the cooking coal, we do not allow import of other type of coal.

[*Translation*]

**DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Madhya Pradesh is a State having sufficient coal reserves. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that which are the new places and new sources identified by the drilling job being done by the Geological Survey of India and Mineral Exploration Corporation; and also the quantity of coal

expected from such sources? Which are the places where this work is going on at present?

[*English*]

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA:** In Madhya Pradesh a lot of drilling operations are going on. I don't know the exact number because I have the total but not State-wise figure. Within one year the additional reserves which have been discovered are estimated as 4404 million tonnes which means that the drilling activities are on the full swing.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** The coal production in the country is increasing every year. It is surprising to know that the production target in E.C.L. for the year 1991-92 has been reduced compared to the year 1990-91.

Since, we are getting the coking coal from outside for our Steel Plant, whether it is possible to have more washeries to reduce the ash content. We should also explore the possibility of getting Assam and Meghalaya coal which I understand is a good quality coal.

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA:** It is true that the production of coal in E.C.L. is coming down. One of the reasons has been that the existing mines' reserves are getting exhausted. That is why we will go in for new projects in the ECL. That is what precisely I said a little earlier. We have eight new projects with an investment of Rs. 912 crore.

As far as the North-Eastern Region and particularly Assam is concerned. We are told by our scientists that in Assam and Meghalaya, coking coal reserves are there to the extent of 10 per cent. We may be able to meet the requirements of these Steel Plants. But we have a lot of transportation problem in the North-East and we are trying to appoint a small Committee to look into that.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI HARADHAN RAI:** Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Minister said that there is no pro-

duction of coal from E.C.L. Mines. We don't agree with that. We believe that there is nearly 27 thousand million metric tonnes of coal reserve upto a depth of 600 to 1200 meters and it is not sinking down yet. The Government is not making proper arrangements for its extraction and safety because of which the coal is catching fire. The land belonging to farmers is sinking down because of unscientific and slotter mining. The Government had opened 36 mines in West Bengal and it was promised that 20 thousand unemployed people would be provided jobs in addition to rehabilitation of the people. Neither that was done nor were they rehabilitated.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI HARADHAN RAI: There was a package deal of Coal India Limited with the West Bengal Government. In this connection an agreement was signed to take scientific measures to prevent it and in the agreement there is a provision to reclaim the land after mining of coal and taking it to OCP. In the Sonpur Bazari Package there is a provision that the affected people will be rehabilitated. The family members of the affected people would be provided either with employment or compensatory allowance.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask the question, please.

SHRI HARADHAN RAI: My question is that whether the Government is going to follow the package and provide employment to the unemployed people. Secondly, one of my friends has said that machines are being imported from foreign countries for use in the coal mines, but their use is only 30 per cent. What is the use of importing machinery when 70 per cent of the money gets blocked? The Government should implement Sonpur Bazari Project and Storing Rehabilitation Programme and fulfill the requirements of land.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Have you understood the question?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, the Hon. Member is referring to an agreement. We have a number of projects and a number of agreements.

As far as the question of rehabilitation of the displaced persons is concerned – I had an occasion last time to inform the august House – we are coming out with a new package of rehabilitation of the displaced persons which in my view is a very-very good one and I am sure the hon. House will be very happy. I hope to announce it within this Session.

#### Technical Collaboration with Foreign Company

\*655

+  
DR. A.K. PATEL:  
SHRI SHANKERSINH  
VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have entered into a technical collaboration with the Rockwell Incorporated International of USA and Hitachi of Japan for production of coaches and traction motors respectively;

(b) if so, the terms of the collaboration;

(c) the precise need to go in for the collaboration; and

(d) whether know-how for production of such coaches and traction motors is available within the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Railways had entered into technical collaboration with M/s. Hitachi for production of traction motors of Electric Locomotives.

(b) Main terms of collaboration were:

Supply of design, drawings and manufacturing technology of more powerful traction motors with higher class of insulation and Supply of

components and raw material, jigs, tools and fixture for manufacture in India.

(c) and (d). Know-how for production of this type of motor was not available in the country.

**DR. A.K. PATEL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know the date of contract with these countries and what is the position today regarding the work?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** The contract was entered into somewhere in 1964. Then it had been approved. In late 1970s, they had produced a prototype which was not suitable at that time. Then again modifications were made. In 1980 a prototype was produced which was suitable for our Indian conditions. That is how further production has been started. With this Hitachi, we have an agreement for transfer of technology. We have already paid 108 million yen.

**DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL:** After entering into an agreement, by which time our country will be able to develop this technology?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** Now an agreement has been reached between Hitachi and our Government. A sub licence has been given to the Bharat Heavy Electricals and for the Crompton Greaves has been agreed. The Bharat Heavy Electricals have produced traction motors; they have also supplied a number of traction motors. The Crompton Greaves will also be producing them.

**SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK:** Is the Government considering to enter into a collaboration with foreign companies for rapid urban transport system; if so, the details thereof?

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN:** It does not pertain to this question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has no information; he needs a notice.

### **Development of Tourism In Goa**

\*656. **SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYA:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state the details of efforts being made by the Government to develop the places in Goa which have tourist potential?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK):** A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### **STATEMENT**

Development of any place for tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, the Central Department of Tourism extends financial assistance to State Governments on the basis of specific proposals received from them, subject to availability of funds, merit and inter-se priorities. An amount of Rs. 41.89 lakhs was sanctioned for tourism development schemes in Goa during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Rs. 26.49 lakhs has already been sanctioned for augmentation of tourism infrastructure in Goa during 1991-92.

**SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYA:** Is there any proposal pending with the Government of India from the Government of Goa for financial assistance?

**SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK:** Actually, we have sanctioned about Rs. 26.48 lakhs this year from the Central Government. Therefore, there is no proposal which is pending with the Government of India.

**SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYA:** Goa is a beautiful place. I feel, for the development of tourism, assistance from the Government of India is needed. They should not wait for a proposal to come from the Government of Goa. I know, the Minister of Tourism is a very dynamic person having novel ideas. Today, tourism in India is only one per cent of the total tourist traffic in the world. I would request the Government of India to come out with novel ideas for the

development of tourism in Goa. Goa has got very good cultural heritage; Goa has got religious places, historical places, rivers, beaches, hilltops. If all these points are developed, then Goa can attract a large number of tourists. In this way, the Government of India can earn a lot of foreign exchange.

SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK: If a request comes from the State Government, we are prepared to examine the whole thing.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Is there any plan to develop the places of tourism through private bodies/private persons or some NRIs or companies; if so, has the Government received any proposal to that effect?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): I have answered this question many times earlier.

I am in full agreement with his idea about Goa. It is a very important place of tourists' interest and it is an important destination for us. We will do all we can help develop Goa as a major tourist centre.

Regarding proposals, many times we also send proposals. We had also sent travel circuit proposals which have been established. A number of other proposals come from the State Government which we entertain. It is on a case-by-case basis. Many times private sector also puts up certain proposals which require clearance from us. So, it is a mixed bag. There are proposals which come from the State Governments. There are a number of proposals which we give to the State Government and there are also number of proposals which we get from the private sector also. It is a mixed bag.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether there are any rules and regulations regulating the central assistance given for the development of tourism.

There are maximum tourists centres in Bihar. It is the land of the Buddha. He got "nirvana" there. Sitamarhi and Vaishali are the sacred places of Bihar, but today all these places are being neglected. These are the places where not even the roads have been developed, not to speak of railways and air services. I would like to know whether the Government is giving any assistance... (*Inter-rptions*) Same is the case with Bastar or any other place. I would like to know the policy followed by the Government while giving the assistance and whether the government is adopting any criteria or not while doing so?

[*English*]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I require a notice for this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He says, he requires notice for this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am asking about the general policy. I am not asking about Bihar alone, I am asking about the policy in general that what is the policy of the Government about the development tourist centres? Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply should come from the Hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Ram Vilasji, Rs. 100 crore have come from Japan and this money would be spent only in Bihar.

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: The Hon. Minister has very rightly said that Goa is a very important place for tourism. Now, on

seeing the importance, during the whole of the Seventh Plan the Government of India has allotted only Rs. 41 lakhs. Seeing the importance of it, Rs.41 lakhs for the whole five year is nothing, strictly speaking, if you want to develop Goa as an important place.

I also know that there is much difference between the ITDC projects and the State projects. ITDC projects are far better and well-maintained. Keeping in view this, will the Minister in the Eighth Five Year Plan identify certain places of national importance and allot more money so that their contribution can be higher?

**SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA:** This is a question about policy. But I would like to thank the Hon. Member for the compliments he has paid to the ITDC.

#### Aircraft Accidents due to Bird-Hit

\*657 SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA  
HANDIQUE:

**SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:**

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

(a) the details of aircraft accidents due to bird-hit during the last three years airport-wise;

(b) the extent of damages and loss of revenue on this account during the above period.

(c) whether the Government have any scheme to eradicate bird hazard in the vicinity of airports; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK):** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) There were no aircraft accidents due to bird hit during the last three years. However, the bird hit incidents during the last three years are as follows:-

Year	1988	1989	1990	1991
Bird hits	162	138	138	42 (till date)

(b) The losses on account of repair cost (in lakhs) to aircraft due to bird bit incidents for the last three years are as follows:-

Year	1988	1989	1990
Losses	240	546	724

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, Government have formulated various schemes to reduce the bird incidents which are implemented by the Task Forces at major civil aerodromes and by the Airfield Environmental Management Committees at other civil airports.

**SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, unhygienic conditions and

particularly garbages in the vicinity of the airports generally attract birds. On the other hand, eviction of slum dwellers without providing any alternative site smacks of harsh and inhumanistic approaches. So, my question is, will the Hon. Minister inform the House whether the International Air Transport Authority has any scheme for providing funds for maintenance of hygienic condi-

tions of the slums particularly since revenue losses as a result of damages and grounding caused by bird hits have run to several crores?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA):** No, Sir.

**SHRI BJOY KRISHNA HANDIQU:** Since it is stated in the statement laid on the Table of the House, that the airports management authorities are being involved in implementing the measures, will the Hon. Minister spell out some specific measures formulated, specifically from the environment point of view?

**SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK:** There are lot of measures that we have taken. They are: (1) Removal of trees within the airports and (2) Removal of shrubbery and cultivation within the aerodromes.

(3) Levelling of infield areas within the aerodromes.

(4) Control of vegetation within the aerodromes with plantation of dub grass.

(5) Pegion proofing of hangers and various buildings.

(6) Removal of cattle from the air fields.

(7) Control of non-vegetarian wastes in the vicinity of the airports - to remove vultures and Pariah kites - through modern carcass and garbage processing units.

**SHRI E. AHAMED:** Sir, in the reply it was given that in the year 1988, there were 162 bird hits and the repair cost was Rs.240 lakhs; in 1989, there were 138 bird hits and the repair cost was Rs.546 lakhs; and in 1990 there were 138 bird hits and the repair cost was Rs.724 lakhs. I want to know from the Minister the reason for the difference of a large amount in repair cost in 1990 when compared to the year 1989. Was it because of the impact of the bird hit? Or was it because of any other reason?

Also I want to know from the Minister whether the Government is proposing to take measures to clear from the bird hit, in Delhi as well as in Trivandrum, which is the normal phenomenon.

**SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA:** The different in repair cost really depends on which place the bird hits and which particular component of the aircraft. Naturally, the engineering and replacement cost will differ from case to case.

**SHRI P.S. CHETAN CHAUHAN:** Sir, two years back there was a report in the newspaper that compared to the accidents with the bird hits between the Indian Airlines and the Indian Air Force, it was seen that the accidents of the Indian Air Force were about five times less than those of the Indian Airlines and the reason given was, may be the planes of the Indian Airlines were running late; the pilots were not very careful like switching on and switching off the lights. Will the Minister take some kind of action on this?

Also in Hong Kong and in Singapore they have come out with some kind of a noise, a bomb or a cracker which can be burst before taking off. Is the Ministry thinking of adopting something like this?

**SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA:** Sir, the Hon. Member has been informed wrongly by the newspaper because I have the percentage distribution and a number of bird strikes between 1980 and 1988, eight year period. Seventy-six per cent of the total bird strikes was incurred by the Indian Air Force. As far as Indian Airlines is concerned, it was only 13.5 per cent and the Air India was 0.7 per cent.

**SHRI P.S. CHETAN CHAUHAN:** What about the second part of my question?

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is being done here.

**SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM:** May I know from the Hon. Minister the number of accidents other than the bird hits?



MR. SPEAKER: For this, he will require a notice.

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: These were not the accidents because of bird hits.

#### Collection of Revenue by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking

\*658. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a substantial shortfall in the collection of revenue by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking during the first two months of the current financial year;

(b) if so, the amount collected during the period and the comparative figures for 1990;

(c) the reasons for the shortfall in collection; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to tone up the collection machinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The total revenue collection of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU) during the first two months (April-May, 1991) of the current financial year is Rs. 102.10 crores, which is higher than the figure of Rs. 80.56 crores for the corresponding period of 1990.

(d) The steps taken to improve the revenue collection include intensification of raids to detect theft/misuse of power, reduction in the time gap in issuing the first bill for a new connection, checking of meters where the consumption is found to be abnormally low.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the percentage of theft of power of D.E.S.U. and the loss in crores due to one per cent of it?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Hon. Member has asked whether there is increase or deficit in the revenue. The revenue has increased as compared to the previous position. During the last month 25,970 raids were conducted and 344 FIRs were lodged. Many people were jailed and many other steps have been taken for realisation of revenue for electricity. There is considerable increase in the revenue earnings.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I have asked the percentage of theft of electricity and the loss due to one per cent theft.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Your question has no relevance to the main question.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: You have clearly said in your reply that steps are being taken to check the theft of electricity. My question is the amount of theft committed?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: The full details of theft are known to Shri Madan Lalji? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: My question is that due to 1 per cent of theft how much amount of money is lost... (*Interruptions*)... the number of such commercial parties in Delhi against whom more than one crore rupees is outstanding which remain to be realised by D.E.S.U. and the time by which these are to be realised, and the reasons of non-realisation of this amount.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are well aware of the fact that we have Industrial Consumers and Commercial Industries. You will be glad to know that seven industrial furnaces are closed and

25970 have been raided in the drive against these Industrial units that was launched by the D.E.S.U. during the last 2 months, which has never happened in the history of the last three years... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Out of this 90 per cent of this money was realised from the Jhuggi dwellers... (*Interruptions*)... will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state the amount to be realised from the rich people?... (*Interruptions*)...

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

#### Financial Assistance to Bihar State Electricity Board by REC

\*659 SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV:  
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

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

(a) the financial assistance provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation to the Bihar State Electricity Board during the last two years for rural electrification; and

(b) the targets achieved so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The amount disbursed by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) to Bihar State Electricity Board during the last two years rural electrification (including energisation of pumpsets), is as under:-

1989-90	Rs. 4552 lakhs
1990-91	Rs. 2641 lakhs

In addition, grant of Rs. 166 lakhs was provided during 1989-90 and Rs. 43 lakhs during 1990-91 for Kutir Jyoti Programme.

(b) The details of targets and achievements of Bihar State Electricity Board, in respect of village electrification and pumpsets energisation under REC schemes in Bihar during the last two years are as under:-

	<i>Village</i>		<i>Pumpsets</i>	
	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1989	2300	2318	10000	9035
1990	1500	735	10000	5514

[*English*]

#### Loss Suffered by Air India

\*660. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-GRAHI:  
SHRI LOKANATH CH-  
OUDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Air India has suffered a huge financial loss on account of closure of officers by their travel agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the terms and conditions on which these travel agents were authorised;

(d) whether the Air India relaxed the condition requiring a travel agent to account for the business transacted over the past

fortnight on the 15th and 30th of every month;

(e) if so, since when these dates were overlooked;

(f) whether any investigations has been ordered to find out the likelihood of some understanding between the authorities/officials/employees and the travel agents in this regard; and

(g) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). There has been a case of a travel agent who has closed his office and absconded, whilst two others have defaulted in their payments to Air India. The total gross amount outstanding against them at present is Rs.130.58 lakhs.

(c). They are IATA Travel Agents and are governed by the terms and conditions stipulated by IATA.

(d) No, Sir.

(c). Does not arise.

(f) and (g). Preliminary investigations reveal that there does not appear to be any nexus between Air India employees and the travel agents. A First Information Report has also been filed against the travel agents who is absconding.

#### **Grounding of Aircraft of Air India/ Vayudoot/Pawan Hans**

\*661. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
SHRI RAMESH CHAND  
TOMAR:

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

(a) the number of aircraft of the Air India, Vayudoot and the Pawan Hans Limited which are not in operation;

(b) since when these are not in use and the reasons therefor;

(c) the routes/services affected; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Apart from scheduled maintenance, no aircraft belonging to Air India is out of operation. Two Dornier and two Avro aircraft of Vayudoot are out of operation for over three months for want of engines and spares. Eighteen Westland helicopters belonging to Pawan Hans Ltd. have been permanently grounded with effect from 9th February, 1991.

(c) and (d). In case of Air India and Vayudoot, no routes/services have been affected. Pawan Hans Ltd., have made alternate arrangements for meeting the requirements of ONGC.

[*Translation*]

#### **Trains Halting at Jalesar Road Station**

\*662 SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of mail/express/superfast trains halting at Jalesar Road station on Kanpur-Allahabad-Delhi route;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide halt of other trains there;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN):

(a) 1. 4083/4084 Delhi-Katihar Mahananda Express.

2. 8101/8102 Amritsar-Hatia/Tatanagar Express
3. 3039/3040 Delhi-Howrah Janata Express
4. 4023/4024 Delhi-Farrukhabad Kalindi Express

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The present train services meet the requirements adequately.

#### **Pension to Retired Employees of Indian Airlines**

\*663 SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to provide pension to the retired employees of the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and when it is likely to be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The employees of Indian Airlines have post-retirement benefits of Contributory Provident Fund and Gratuity. There is no proposal to introduce a pension scheme.

[English]

#### **Rail Fare Concession to Handicapped Persons**

\*664 SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government allow concession in train fare to handicapped persons; and

(b) if so, the details regarding conces-

sion for escorts, percentage of concession, class and type of train (Superfast, Mail, Express, etc.) in which this concession is permissible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Orthopaedically handicapped/Paraplegic persons are entitled to 75% concession in First and Second Class by all trains except Rajdhani Express, Shatabdi Express and newly introduced New Delhi-Bombay Central A.C. Express trains. The escort is also eligible for the same concession.

[Translation]

#### **Fake Appointment in Moradabad**

\*665. DR. S.P. YADAV:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of fake recruitment against reserved quota have been reported in Moradabad zone;

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

(c) the action taken/being taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A complaint was received in March 1990 about two persons having secured appointment against Scheduled Tribe quota in Moradabad Division of Northern Railway by impersonation. The case was taken for investigation by the Vigilance Department of Northern Railway. However, these two persons, after the enquiry was instituted, absconded from April 1990. These two persons were subsequently dismissed.

(c) The railway employees who connived in the matter has been taken up under Railway Servants Discipline & Appeal Rules.

[English]

**Functioning of Grievances Cell in ITDC**

\*666 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number and type of complaints/grievances received by the Staff Grievances Cell and Public Grievances Cell of the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) during the last three years and upto June 1991;

(b) the number of complaints dealt with by each of these Cells so far;

(c) whether the Government/ITDC Management have assessed the performance of these Cells in resolving grievances and complaints for affecting improvement in the functioning of ITDC; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). ITDC has constituted a Public Grievances Cell in April 1988 and a Staff Grievances Cell in January 1989 at its corporate office.

Since its inception, the Public Grievances Cell has received 15 public complaints up to June, 1991, out of which 13 have been disposed of.

As the Staff Grievances Cell deal with the representation of the staff pertaining to their personnel matters such as promotions, transfers, seniority etc. on their personal files, the number of these grievances has not been maintained.

(c) and (d). No formal assessment has been carried out but corrective measures are constantly being introduced to improve the efficacy of the machinery for redressal of grievances.

**Airports In Garhwal Region Uttar Pradesh**

\*667. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the work of the proposed airport in Gauchar, Gopeshwar and Ratura in Uttar Pradesh has been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) when the survey for their constructions has been completed and the estimates of expenditure have been prepared; and

(d) the details of the progress made in each case, so far?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There is no plan to construct airports in Gauchar, Gopeshwar and Ratura in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The operational capacity available with our airlines, the resources needed for constructing such airfields; the traffic potential, and the economic viability of operating to such airfields do not permit the construction of such airfields at the present juncture.

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

**Health Scheme for Retired Railway Employees**

\*668 SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a liberalised Health Scheme for the retired railway employees has been introduced by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria adopted for taking contribution from the employees; and

(d) the services proposed to be provided under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Retired Railway Employees, his/her spouse and dependent widowed mother on one time contribution of last month's basic pay are entitled to free outdoor and indoor treatment in Railway Hospitals/Health Units, 50% re-imbusement towards the treatment taken in Govt. Hospitals in referred cases, free supply of artificial limb once and supply of pace makers if implanted in Railway Hospitals at nominal cost.

#### Flight Punctuality of Air India/Indian Airlines

\*669. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

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

(a) the details of flights of the Indian Airlines and the Air India which could not take off on scheduled time during the past six months; and

(b) the reasons therefor and steps taken to ensure punctuality?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The details of the delayed flights in Indian Airlines/Air India during the past six months are given below:-

**STATEMENT**

<b>Month</b>	<b>Scheduled Flight of Indian Airlines</b>	<b>Number of Flights Delayed</b>	<b>Scheduled Flights of Air India</b>	<b>Number of Flights Delayed</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
February	4470	1363	865	86
March	6850	1955	1032	87
April	6556	2009	1238	131
May	7351	2598	934	129
June	7077	3408	1171	174
July	7286	2410	1338	166

(b) Engineering snags, weather, delay in airport formalities, bird hits etc. are the main reasons for delay of scheduled flights. It is the constant endeavour of both the Airlines to improve the punctuality of their flights by a close monitoring of the delays and taking remedial steps. As a result of the steps taken, the punctuality rate of Indian Airlines has improved from an average of about 52% in June 1991 to about 75% in August 1991. Air India is maintaining an average punctuality rate of about 88%.

#### **Royalty on Coal**

\*670. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE  
TRIPATHY:  
PROF. RASA SINGH  
RAWAT:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of the Chief Ministers of coal producing States have been convened to discuss the subject of revision of royalty on coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the revision will be made applicable with retrospective effect from the date of imposition of cess on coal by the States; and

(d) the likely net gain to the States after revision, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI. P.A. SANGMA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Statewise Royalty and Ceases collected and paid by Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) during 1989-90 and approximate royalty which would have accrued to the States on the basis of revised rates of royalty on coal which have been made effective from 1.8.1991 is given below:



## STATEMENT

Name of State	Royalty & Cess paid by CIL-SCCL during 1989-90 (Provisional)		Total
	Royalty	Cess	
1. Andhra Pradesh	8.62	46.65	55.27
2. Assam	0.52	N.A	0.52
3. Bihar	27.93	648.59	676.52
4. Madhya Pradesh	2.03	22.32	45.35
5. Maharashtra	6.91	0.83	7.74
6. Uttar Pradesh	6.84	3.34	9.98
7. Orissa	4.11	42.71	46.82
8. West Bengal	11.17	279.49	290.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.93</b>	<b>1043.93</b>	<b>1132.86</b>

(Rs. in cores)  
Total royalty which would have accrued had the revised rates of royalty on coal been made applicable during the year 1989-90

119.00  
9.58  
541.39  
334.83  
96.31  
26.53  
45.26  
176.89  
1349.79

[*Translation*]**Use of Coal Dust in Bihar**

5340. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal dust from coal mines in Hazaribagh (Bihar) flows waste into river;

(b) whether the Government have any scheme to produce manure and cooking coal from this coal dust; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said scheme would be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) No coal dust from the mines in Hazaribagh District flows into the river. However, some quantity of fine coal slurry at times flows into the river. Steps have already been initiated to modify washery circuits so that no coal dust flows into the river from the washeries.

(b) and (c). Coal India Limited are encouraging private entrepreneurs to take up

(million tonnes)

Year	Target	Production
1988-89	30.10	30.13
1989-90	30.90	24.49
1990-91	29.00	23.47

(b) and (c). During 1989-90 and 1990-91 the shortfall in production, against target, was due to difficulties in timely availability of land, power shortages, absenteeism, law and other problem etc. Steps taken to increase coal production inter-alia include redeployment of surplus labour, constant monitoring, opening of new mines, modernisation of existing mines, application of new technologies to achieve maximum results/

manufacture of coal briquettes for use as domestic fuel from fine coal available in various mines. So far coal clearance to 898 applicants have been given for manufacture of coal briquettes.

[*English*]**Production of Coal In Eastern Coal-fields**

5341. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to State:

(a) the targets fixed and actual production of coal achieved by the Eastern Coal-fields Limited during each of last three years;

(b) whether there has been shortfalls in production against the targets; and

(c) if so, the reasons for shortfalls and the steps taken to improve the production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA-GOUDA):

(a) The information is given below:-

and making available inputs and infrastructural in time to optimise production of coal.

**Energisation of Pumpssets and Rural Electrification in Madhya Pradesh**

5342. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and irrigation pumps energised in Madhya Pradesh during 1990-91 and the number of villages yet to be electrified;

(b) whether the Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board has the capacity to electrify about 4000 new villages and energise 1,00,000 irrigation pumps per year;

(c) if so, whether sufficient funds have been provided for it;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Union Government propose to provide sufficient funds in conforming with the demand to electrify in that State for these purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a). According to available information, during 1990-91 in Madhya Pradesh, 2980 villages were electrified and 85,500 pumpsets were energised. Based on 1981 Census, 8165 villages in the State remain to be electrified.

(b) Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board had achieved electrification of more than 4,000 villages and 1,00,000 pumpsets in a year in the past.

(c) to (e). For the year 1991-92, an allocation of Rs. 119.35 crores has been made for electrification of 1620 villages and energisation of 64,250 pumpsets under REC programme in Madhya Pradesh. The annual outlay for the programme is decided by the Planning Commission based on the overall availability of resources.

#### Power Generation in Kerala

5343. SHRI THAYILJOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state the quantum of power generation in Kerala in the last three years and the reasons for low power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): The energy generation programme vis-a-vis actual generation in Kerala during the year 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is as under:-

	Programme	Actual	(Figs. in MU) % Programme
1988-89	4300	4553	105.6
1989-90	4622	5068	109.6
1990-91	5205	5494	105.6

#### Conversion of Madras-Madurai Section

5344. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to convert the metre gauge line from Madras to Madurai into broad-gauge;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraints of resources.

### New Station at Kalayanadu

5345. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for construction of a new railway station at Kalayanadu in Quilon Schen Kotah-Madurai Metre-gauge line near Punalur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Rural Electrification in Muzaffarpur and Vaishali Districts, Bihar

5346. SHRI SHIVA SHARAN SINHA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unelectrified villages in Muzaffarpur and Vaishali districts of Bihar;

(b) whether Government propose to electrify the remaining villages of these two districts during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) According to the information available, there are 434 villages in Muzaffarpur and 313 villages in Vaishali districts of Bihar yet to be electrified.

(B) and (c). District-wise priorities are finalised on annual basis by the State Authorities depending on the States total tar-

gets fixed by the Planning Commission. Eighth Plan targets are yet to be finalised.

[English]

### Electrification of Line from Erode to Coimbatore and Trivandrum

5348. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for electrification of railway line from Erode to Coimbatore and from Coimbatore to Trivendrum;

(b) whether any funds have been allotted for this project, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

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

### Improvements at Guwahati Airport

5349. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to improve the Guwahati Airport;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Airports Authority has a plan to extend and modify the existing terminal building at Guwahati to cater to increased traffic demand. The project will be taken up for implementation after the neces-

sary resources are tied up for it.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Railway Station at Sanpada**

5350. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct railway station at Sanpada on Mankhurd-Belapur railway line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) There is no such approved proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The project report for Mankhurd-Belapur railway line provides for construction of only four stations at the initial stage and an additional station at Sanpada in future.

#### **Additional Line on Jamshedpur-Bilaspur Section**

5351. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway section between Jamshedpur and Bilaspur on SE Railway is over-saturated for passenger and freight trains;

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme to construct an additional line on this section to ease the traffic congestion; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-

LIKARJUN): (a) Some sub-sections between Jamshedpur and Bilaspur are working in excess of their optimal capacity.

(b) and (c). An additional line, which would be a third line, has been sanctioned between Bilaspur and Akaltara (27 kms) at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.9 crores in the current years budget.

[*Translation*]

#### **Halt Of Express Trains At Bakhtayarpur Junction**

5352. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide halt of Deluxe, North-East Express and other Express trains at Bakhtayarpur junction to facilitate the passengers; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to provide the stoppage of 2303/2304 A.C. Express (Deluxe) or any additional Mail/Express train at Bakhtayarpur station. 2521/2522 North-East Express does not run via Bakhtayarpur.

[*English*]

#### **Supply Of Petroleum Products In Nasik**

5353. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sinhastha Parva of Kumbhmela will be held in Trimbakeshwar near Nasik in Maharashtra; and

(b) the present position of diesel, petrol and LPG supply there and the details of the supply of additional diesel, petrol, LPG and

other petroleum products to be made available to meet the demand during festival time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Full requirements of petrol, diesel and LPG are being met. The State Government has allocated additional 500 KL SKO for Nasik District to take care of the festival demand.

#### **Tourist Spots In Haryana**

5354. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourist sites in Haryana and earnings therefrom at present;

(b) whether there is any proposal to develop more tourist sites in Haryana and Rajasthan during the next five years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) According to the information given by the Haryana Government, there are 42 tourist sites and 5 bus stand catering services. An income of Rs. 2378.38 lakhs was earned from these during 1990-91.

(a) and (c) The development of tourism infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. How-

ever, the Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance based on specific proposals received from them. For the year 1991-92, the Central Department of Tourism has earmarked financial assistance amounting to Rs. 115 lakhs for Haryana and Rs. 232.50 lakhs for Rajasthan.

#### **Rehabilitation Of Tehri Dam Project Oustees**

5355. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families displaced by the Tehri Dam project;

(b) the number of sanctioned posts, as on April 1, 1991, category-wise; and

(c) the number of persons belonging to the affected families employed and rehabilitated as on April 1, 1991, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a): With the construction of Tehri Hydro Power Complex (2400 MW) including Tehri Dam Project (1000 MW), 4693 Urban and 10406 rural, families will be displaced.

(b) On taking over the ongoing Tehri Project by Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (THDC) from Irrigation Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh, THDC has worked out a requirement of 2346 posts (below Board of Directors) in various categories as indicated below:-

	POSTS	Nos.
1.	General Managers	5
2.	Dy. General Managers	9
3.	Senior Manager	22
4.	Managers/Senior Managers	121

	POSTS	Nos.
5.	Senior Engineers/Asstt. Engineers, Jr. Specialists, Geologists, etc.	332
6.	Junior Engineers	571
7.	Head Asstt, Accountant, Head Clerk, Computer Personnel, etc	104
8.	Draftsman, Stenographer, Worker & Drafter Storekeeper, etc.	338
9.	Tracer, Ferroboy, Peon, Driver, Mali, etc	844
Total :-		2346

(c) The number of persons belonging to affected families given employment in various categories till end July, 1991 category-wise is as under:-

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF POSTS
Non-Supervisory	714
Supervisory	108
Executives	16
Total	838

#### Facilities At Patna Airport

5356. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation regarding the lack of essential facilities like toilets, drinking water and fans at Patna airport particularly in the departure lounge where passengers have to undergo security check; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a): No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Manufacture of Aircraft

5357. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to manufacture commercial aircraft in the country;

(b) if so, whether such aircraft would be manufactured with the help of foreign countries;

(c) if so, the name of such countries;

(d) the estimated amount involved in the project; and

(e) the details of sites selected for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e). M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is manufacturing Dornier-228 aircraft under licence, which is being used both for civil air transport and defence purposes. There is no proposal to set up any

other commercial aircraft manufacturing facility.

**Release of Quota of Berths on Requests of M.Ps**

5358. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state: The details of the guidelines issued on the release of the priority quota seats/berths on the requests of the M.Ps. from Delhi and elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): The requests received from Members of Parliament for allotment of accommodation out of Emergency Quota for their own journey or for persons recommended by them are given due priority alongwith requisitions received from other VIPs, etc.

**Quota of Berths For Calcutta, Bombay and Jammu**

5359. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of berths allotted ex.Kotdwara for Calcutta (Howrah), Bombay and Jammu;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase quota of berths for these places for convenience of a large number of soldiers serving in the East and West borders of the country belonging to Garhwal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) There is no quota Kotdwara for these stations.

(b) and (c). The sale of tickets at Kotdwara for these stations in negligible and does not justify allotment of reservation quota.

**Electricity Connections in North Delhi**

5360. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to refer to the reply given on August 13,1991 to Unstarred Question No. 3002 regarding electricity connections in North Delhi and state:

(a) the details of the remaining 109 cases pending with Keshavpuram office of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU) area-wise .

(b) the requisite commercial formalities to be executed by the application in each case; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a). According to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU), out of the 109 cases pending as on 31.7.1991 with its Keshavpuram District, 75 connections have already been released as on 29.8.1991. The area-wise details of the remaining 34 applications are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of Area	No. Of Applications
1.	Tri Nagar	6
2.	Shakur Basti	5
3.	Sankur Pur	4
4.	Wazirpur Village	4
5.	Wazirpur Ind. Area	3



Sl. No.	Name of Area	No. Of Applications
6.	Rampura	2
7.	Ashok Vihar	2
8.	Sawan Park	2
9.	Kapil Vihar	2
10.	Joor Bagh	1
11.	Nimri Colony	1
12.	Bharat Nagar	1
13.	Pitampura Village	1
		34

(b) and (c). New connections are released by DESU on the completion of requisite commercial formalities and fulfilment of certain other conditions. Details of these requirements are given in the attached statement. Electric connections to the remaining 34 applicants can be released on the fulfilment of these requirements.

### STATEMENT

(Commercial formalities and other conditions required to be fulfilled for release of new domestic connections by D.E.S.U. )

A. Main commercial requirements for domestic connections

1. Application and agreement form is prescribed form.

2. Test report duly signed by licensed Wiring Contractor Foreman and the Applicant.

3. Sanctioned building plan from DDA or MCD in case of approved colonies and for all structures raised after 1.1.81 in un-authorised regularised and un-authorised colo-

nies. In case of un-authorised regularised colonies/un-authorised colonies where structure is raised before 1.1.81 an affidavit to that effect is required.

4. Proof of ownership/lawful occupancy..

5. Completion Certificate and NOC from Fire Department is case the building is more than four storeys and/or having provision of lift.

6. Security deposit.

7. Payment of service line charges.

8. Payment of development charges.

B. Other requirements

1. There are no outstanding dues in respect of disconnected connections in the premises,

2. Existing connections in the premises is not being mis-used.

3. Premises should have a dwelling unit.

4. No objection by the land lord.
5. Requisite Estimate Charges should have been deposited.
6. Premises not wrongly declared.
7. There should not be any illegal shifting of the meter at site.
8. No discrepancy in the Agreement Form.

[*Translation*]

#### **Employment To Handicapped**

5361. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for providing employment to handicaps on priority basis in the Railways, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of department of the Railways where handicaps are appointed; and

(c) the total number of handicapped employees in the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) 3% of the Direct Recruitment vacancies in Group C & D cadres are reserved for employment of handicapped persons.

(b) In all departments of the Railways such persons are eligible to be appointed.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

#### **Expenditure on oil Exploration in West Champaran, Bihar**

5362. SHRI MAHENDRA BAITHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS be pleased to state the expenditure incurred so far on oil exploration in West Champaran district of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHANKUMAR) upto 31.3.1991, Rs. 47. to crores have been spent.

#### **Upgradation of Power Stations of Bhakra Dam**

5363. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have entered into a deal with "Technopromexport" of the Soviet Union to upgrade the power sets at the right bank of the Bhakra Dam;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement;

(c) whether the Government have any plans to enter into a further agreement with "Technopromexport" to modernise the West-supplied left bank generators as well; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation had been authorised to sign a contract for detailed project report and supply of equipment, spares and services with M/s Technopromexport, Moscow, USSR for uprating and modernisation of Bhakra right bank generating machines. Accordingly Contract No. 53051/12300 was signed on 25th July, 1991 by STC with M/s Technopromexport. The scheme is to be executed under Indo-Soviet Trade Plan and all payments to M/s Technopromexport will be made in Indian Rupees. The contract covers the price of DFR, price of equipment, spares & services, the time limit for prepara-

tion of DPR and delivery schedule of equipment and spares.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Bhakra Left Bank Generators have already been uprated from 5x90 MW to 5x100 MW during 1981-85 by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

[*Translation*]

#### **Private Calls In ITDC Hotels**

5364. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to fix some norms for restricting the number of private calls in the interest of economy in India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) hotels which are running in losses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Private telephone calls are not permissible to the employees from official phones in the hotel units of ITDC. However, ITDC's Corporate Office has issued instructions to all hotel units in February 1991, to effect economy in expenditure including official telephone calls.

Calls made by guests in the hotels are chargeable.

#### **Rural Electrification In Sundargarh, Orissa**

5365. KUMARI FARIDA TOPINO: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electrified and unelectrified villages in Sundargarh district of Orissa; and

(b) the time by which the remaining villages are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) As per information available as on 31st March, 1991, there are 1363 electrified and 302 unelectrified villages in Sundargarh district of Orissa as per 1981 census.

(b) District-wise rural electrification activities are carried out by the State Electricity Board on the priority accorded by the State Government within the overall allocation for the State.

#### **Modernisation of Balmer Lawrie Company Limited**

5366. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion and modernisation programme of Balmer Lawrie Company Limited at Adoor in Kerala is under consideration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI . S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

#### **Agreement Between Bihar And West Bengal on Distribution of Power**

5367. SHRI BHUVNESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement for power

distribution was signed between the Governments of Bihar and West Bengal for the establishment of Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to reconsider the agreement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) No agreement for distribution of power was signed between the Governments of Bihar and West Bengal for the establishment of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC). The DVC was established under the Damodar Valley Corporation Act (xiv) of 1948.

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

[English]

#### Madras Cargo Complex

5368. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cargo complex at Madras has been holding uncleared goods of many companies resulting in shortage of space;

(b) if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government to clear the cargo complex for easy hauling of cargo;

(c) whether the Government propose to build an additional cargo complex there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The IAAI has plans to progressively expand the present Cargo Terminal. The first additional module consisting of approx. 5,000 sq. mts. of covered area is planned to be built during the 8th Plan period.

[Translation]

#### Conversion of Railway Lines in Eastern Uttar Pradesh

5369. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ashok Mehta Committee identified existence of metre gauge railway lines in eastern Uttar Pradesh as one of the causes of backwardness in that region;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to convert the metre gauge railway line from Varanasi to Chhapra and Balia Mau and from Sitapur to Budbaj Shahganj into broad gauge; and

(c) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Work on conversion of Chhapra-Aunrihar section is targetted for completion by 1993-94. Survey Report for conversion of Sitapur-Burhwal has been received. The work will be considered based on the result of the survey and availability of resources. A proposal for the conversion of Mau-Shahganj section was sent to the Planning Commission for their approval, who have not approved the same.

#### Koliwar Railway Bridge

5370. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Koilwar railway bridge over the river Sone has become too old;

(b) when the said bridge was constructed and the life span thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to get it renovated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The bridge was constructed between 1910 and 1920 with an expected life span of hundred years.

(c) The bridge is in sound condition. The question of its renovation does not arise.

[English]

#### Reopening of Level Crossing at Panch-Gram Station (NFR)

5371. SHRI RABINDRA PUR-KAYASTH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a railway level crossing on north side of Panchgram station under N.F. Railway;

(b) whether this level crossing has been closed by the Railway in 1989 causing sufferings to thousands of inhabitants residing on the other side;

(c) whether the Government propose to reopen the level crossing in the interest of public; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The level crossing was closed after providing a new level crossing near-by in lieu thereof, at the instance of local authorities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Railways can consider reopening of the level crossing only after a proposal therefor is sponsored by the State Government/local authority duly consenting to bear the cost thereof as per rules.

#### Augmentation of Kathkhal-Bairabi Railway Line

5372. SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to augment the railway line from Katakhal Junction (Assam) to Bairabi (Mizoram) and to upgrade the condition of trains running on it to provide better and efficient train service on this section; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The line is adequate to meet the needs of the present level of traffic.

**Productivity level for coal mines**

5373. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:  
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to State

(a) the productivity level, for opencast and underground coal mines below which exploration of coal becomes uneconomic;

(b) the number of such coal mines with the Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited;

(c) the steps taken to improve the productivity; and

(d) the optimum level of productivity likely to be achieved with modernisation and management techniques in the coal mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOURA): (a) and (b). During 1991-91, productivity (Output Per Manshift) level was as follows :-

<i>(tonnes)</i>			
<i>Company</i>	<i>Underground</i>	<i>Opencast</i>	<i>Overall</i>
CIL	0.54	3.34	1.31
SCCL	0.65	4.76	1.18

Although it may not be possible to indicate the productivity level below which coal mining operations become uneconomic, with the present level of productivity and coal prices, underground mining operations are generally not profitable. In order to make underground mines break even, the overall underground output per manshift (OMS) has to be higher. Besides productivity, other factors which significantly affect the production cost are cost of stores and spares, explosives, power, depreciation and interest etc. Similar factors influence the financial viability of opencast mines also. With the present level of productivity, the opencast mines are generally viable except in cases where the grades of coal produced are poor and are at a greater depth.

(c) Some of the major steps being taken to improve productivity are as follows :-

(i) Improved manpower planning including redeployment of surplus workers.

(ii) Control on increase in manpower through voluntary retirement schemes.

(iii) Deployment of higher capacity draglines, shovels, dumper and drills in opencast mines and roof bolting, continuous miner, powered support longwall system, multislicing, blasting gallery and hydraulic mining etc. in underground mines.

(iv) Improvement in the availability and utilisation of equipment by providing adequate workshop support, improved management of spares and timely rehabilitation of equipments.

(d) The provisional target of overall productivity in 1994-95 in respect of CIL and SCCL is 1.58 tonnes and 1.55 tonnes respectively.

### **De-Hiring Of Rigs By Private Companies**

5374. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the de-hiring of rigs by private companies in the Bombay High has commenced recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have made an assessment of the impact of de-hiring of rigs by private companies on the annual production of Crude oil in the Bombay High; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). On completion of the contracts, one jack up rig 'Miss Kitty' and one drillship 'Viking Driller' have been de-hired by ONGC on 31st July and 8th May, 1991 respectively.

(c) and (d). The de-hiring of these rigs do not have an immediate impact on the production of Crude oil from Bombay High. However, ONGC have already initiated action for charter hiring jack up rigs for which contracts have expired or are due to expire shortly.

### **Coal Resources in Andhra Pradesh**

5375. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested his Ministry to develop coal resources in the state; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard during the current year, and proposed to be taken during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Yes, Sir, Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL), a joint undertaking of the Govt. of India and the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, has sought the assistance of the Ministry of Coal to develop coal resources in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) A Plan Outlay of Rs. 340.00 crores (including Rs. 11.00 crores Andhra Pradesh State Govt's share of equity) for 1991-92 has been approved by the Govt. of India for development of coal projects of SCCL. The coal production target for SCCL for 1991-92 has been fixed at 20.50 million tonnes. The proposals for the development of Singareni Coal projects during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) are under formulation by SCCL.

### **Tourism Development**

5376. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have developed any tourist resorts in the country as an alternative to Kashmir;

(c) the names of places developed so far; and

(b) the provision made for this purpose in 1990-91 and 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Development of tourist resorts is primarily the responsibility of State Governments and they are being developed by concerned state Governments. The question of developing any tourist resort by the Central Government in the country as an alternative to Kashmir therefore does not arise.

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

**Purchase of Aircraft By Private Individuals**

5377. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to relax the rules for the purchase of aircraft by private individuals;

(b) the number of applications pending for clearance with the Government; and

(c) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Department of Civil Aviation is not concerned with the "purchase" of aircraft by "private individuals". The Department comes into the picture only in the case of import of aircraft by private firms for operation of air taxi services.

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

**Augmentation Of Howrah-Kharagpur Section**

5378. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to augment the tracks on Howrah-Kharagpur section and other communication facilities relating to train services on the route; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Khandwa-Dahod And Khandwa-Khargon Railway Line**

5379. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to lay the Khandwa-Dahod railway line in view of the long standing demand of people of the area;

(b) whether approval was accorded for a technical survey earlier for laying railway line from Khandwa to Khargaon; and

(c) when the decision to lay the said line is likely to be taken there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Survey for a new B.G. line between Khandwa and Khargone was carried out in 1985-86.

The project was found to be financially unremunerative.

(c) There is no proposal to take up this project at present.

**Conversion of Varanasi-Chhapra and Ballia-Mau-Shahraj Line**

5380. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item captioned 'Do Mahatvapurna Yojnai Rukenji' appeared in "Nav Bharat Times" dated July 5, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the approved scheme regarding conversion of Varanasi to Chhapra and Ballia to Mau-Shahganj narrow gauge line into broad gauge has been shelved;



(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose for development of Western Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh by implementing the said scheme;

(e) if so, the time by which the work on the said scheme is likely to be started and the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The approved scheme for conversion of Chhapra-Aunrihar section into BG is being progressed. Conversion of Mau-Shahganj is not an approved work.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Work on conversion of Chhapra-Aunrihar section is targetted for completion by 1993-94.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Strength Of Crew In I.A Aircraft

5381. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-  
OUDHARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL  
AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether the Government have pre-  
scribed any norms about the minimum  
number of crew to be accompanied with the  
pilot during flights of the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of flights taken with full  
strength of pilots crew and the flights taken  
with minimum number of pilots crew during  
1990; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION  
AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO  
SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of crew required as per  
Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937 is as under:-

Boeing-737	-Two Pilots and three cabin crew
A-320	-Two Pilots and four cabin crew
A-300	-Two Pilots, and Flight Engineer and six cabin crew

(c) All flights were operated with the full  
strength of crew.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Transfers of Officers in Railways Board

5382. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased  
to state:

(a) the criteria for transfer promotion of  
the officers in the Ministry of Railways;

(b) the number of officers of the rank of

Advisors, Joint Directors, Executive Direc-  
tors and Directors who have not been  
transferred after completion of their tenure;

(c) the reasons thereof, category-wise;

(d) the number of officers not trans-  
ferred after their promotions; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-  
LIKARJUN): (a) The transfer of officers be-  
longing to different Group 'A' Railway Serv-

ices posted in Railway Board's office is governed by following tenure rules:-

Deputy Directors	-3 Years
Joint Directors	-4 Years
Directors/Executive	
Directors	-5 Years

The above tenure rules are normally adhered to except in a few cases where the tenure is extended in the exigencies of service. Promotion is made in terms of the extant rules.

(b) to (e). Transfer, on completion of tenure is under consideration in respect of four Executive Directors/Directors. Officers are not necessarily transferred on promotion.

[*Translation*]

#### **Closing of Halts at Saharanpur – Delhi Route**

5383. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are incurring losses on all the passenger trains on Saharanpur–Delhi route via Shamli–Shahadra railway line, if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether it is proposed to close down some railway stations and halts on this route;

(c) if so, the names of such stations and the time by which these are proposed to be closed;

(d) whether the Government propose to run these passenger trains in day time and the goods trains in night time ; and

(e) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No specific study to ascertain profitability of passenger trains alone on Shamli-Shahdara section has been conducted.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is proposal to close Nusratabad Kharkhari, Ahera, Baoli, Bhudpur, Khandrawali, Gujran Balwa, Silawar, Sona Arjunpur and Bhankla on this, route, However, no time limit for their closure has been fixed.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Air Agreement with Pakistan**

5384. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bilateral agreement has been signed between India and Pakistan for operation of air services between both the countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA ): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir . Bilateral Air Services Agreement between India and Pakistan was signed on 16th July, 1976. Air talks were held recently between the two countries from 10th to 13th June, 1991 only to review the capacity provided on various routes between the two countries.

[*Translation*]

#### **Power supply to Andhra Pradesh**

5385. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to supply 135 Megawatt of Power in addition to 180 Megawatt by the Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board (APSEB) is committed for supply of 150 MVA Power to Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP). VSP has already captive power plant of 180 MW capacity. The present drawal of power from APSEB is 100 MVA, and it is learnt that the VSP has requested deferment of supply of the balance 50 MVA. APSEB is prepared to give additional 50 MVA as and when required by VSP.

[English]

#### **Vayudoot service to Bolangir, Orissa**

5386. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATANAYAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to link Bolangir district in Orissa with the Vayudoot services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Due to the heavy losses being sustained by it, Vayudoot has been compelled to reduce its network drastically. The air linking of new stations is not a feasible proposition for Vayudoot at the present juncture.

#### **Action plan for ITDC Hotels**

5387. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARIBHAN-

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

(a) whether the Government proposed to improve the efficiency and profitability of ITDC hotels;

(b) if so, whether any action Plan has been drawn for this purpose;

(c) the names of hotels to be covered under this plan;

(d) whether the interests of employees of these hotels would be protected under this Plan;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). ITDC owns and operates 25 hotels in the country. It is Govt's endeavour to improve the efficiency and profitability of all ITDC hotels. The efforts being made by the Government/ITDC to improve the performance of hotels *inter-alia* include aggressive marketing and sales efforts, direct contact with major tour operators/travel agents to promote traffic to India, offering incentives to sales representatives etc.

(d) to (f). Yes, Sir. The interest of employees of ITDC hotels would be protected through their involvement in the efforts mentioned above.

#### **Supply of wagons at Guntur Station**

5388. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the actual demand of wagons and the number of wagons allotted to Andhra Pradesh during 1989-90, 1990-91 and upto June 1991; and

(b) the reasons for short supply and the

action proposed to be taken to allot more wagons to carry stock of cotton seeds, oil etc. lying uncleared for more than six months in Guntur and other nearby places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Indent</i>	<i>Loading</i>
1989-90	1307962	1304820
1990-91	1349089	1338966
Upto June, 1991	348472	341123

(b) There had been less supply of wagons for loading of cotton seeds and deoiled cake etc, due to competing demands from other important sectors, namely Foodgrains, Fertilisers and Cement on S.C. Railway. However, special efforts were made to clear this traffic during the last two months and bulk of the demand has been met. At present, there is no pending demand at Guntur station and a few demands are pending at other stations in Vijayawada Division for loading of cotton seeds and deoiled cake.

#### **Harnessing of Renewable Sources of Energy in Andhra Pradesh**

5389. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop non-conventional energy sources in Vishakhapatnam area in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The ongoing programmes for development of non conventional energy sources in Andhra Pradesh,

LIKARJUN): (a) Statewise statistics are not maintained. However, in the four Divisions of S.C. Railway, i.e. Vijayawada, Secunderabad, Hyderabad and Guntukal, which primarily serve the state of Andhra Pradesh, the actual demand and the number of wagons loaded during 1989-90, 1990-91 and upto June 1991, are given as under:-

are being implemented in Visakhapatnam district as in the case of other districts. The details of some important on-going programmes, with specific reference to Visakhapatnam, are as follows:

#### **1. National Project on Biogas development**

During 1991-92, a target of 400 family size biogas plans, in addition to the 1629 already set up, has been fixed, of which 120 plants have been installed by the end of July, 1991.

Seven Institutional Night Soil based biogas plants have been sanctioned with an estimated cost of Rs,21,30,360/- out of which one project at A.P. Road Transport Corporation is already under implementation

#### **2. National Programme on Improved Chulha**

During 1991-92, a target of 6,000 chulhas in addition to the 18738 chulhas installed so far, has been proposed for installation. By July 1991, 800 Wood Burning Stoves were air already installed.

#### **3. Biomass Energy Plantation**

Under this programme, the Visakhapatnam Urban Development Authority has undertaken energy plantation at

the port area in an area of 80 hectares at an estimated cost of Rs.3.44 lakhs.

#### 4. **Urjagram Project**

Four villages, namely Dakamavi, Duvvapalam, Kotanarva and villes Thimmapuram have been identified under the Government of India's Urjagram project and energy surveys completed.

#### 5. **Wind Energy**

a. **Wind Survey:-** One wind monitoring station was set up in Bhimunipatnam of Visakhapatnam District during September 1988. Data is being collected for estimating wind potential.

b. **Wind Mapping Project:-** Two wind mapping stations-one at Vaddadi and another at Narasingapalli were set up and the data is collected for preparation of wind climatology.

No proposal has been yet made for setting of any wind power project in Visakhapatnam district.

#### **Train between Hyderabad and Parli**

5390. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a fast passenger train from Hyderabad to Parli, via Vikarabad and Bidar;

(b) if so, when

(c) whether the Government are aware that the arrival and departure timings of the present two trains running on this route are most inconvenient to the passengers; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to adjust the timings of these trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Schedules of both the passenger trains viz. 347/348, Secunderabad-Parlivajnath and 349/350 Hyderabad-Parlivajnath are considered convenient to the passengers.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **DESU Billing System**

5391. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDEWAL: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "DESU losing crores every month" appearing in the Indian Express dated August 9, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and whether the DESU has changed its billing system from bi-monthly to four monthly meter reading system;

(c) if so, whether this new billing system is causing losses to DESU; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the present system of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU), bills to the domestic consumers are sent on bimonthly basis and to the non-domestic/ industrial consumers on monthly basis. A bill on actual meter reading basis is prepared every four months and a bill on provisional basis is sent in between for two months based on past consumption in the case of domestic consumers. The system of four monthly meter reading adopted by DESU requires number of Meter Readers.

(c) According to DESU, the system of four monthly reading of meters in respect of domestic consumers does not specifically lead to misuse of energy or cause loss to DESU as a Four-digit Meter can record consumption upto 9999 units which a domestic consumer is not likely to exceed in a period of four months.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) of the Question.

[*Translation*]

**Direct train between Indore and Madras**

5392. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made to introduce a direct train service to link Indore with Madras; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This has been examined but not found feasible.

[*English*]

**Contract for Oil Exploration in Himachal Pradesh**

5393. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has awarded contract for oil and gas exploration in Changartalai area in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the detailed of contracts and the terms and conditions therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). Not a contract for exploration but a drilling contract has been awarded to Mahindra and Mahindra for Jwalamukhi project or any other location in Northern Regional Business Centre of ONGC. The contract is on daily rate basis for a period of two years for one rig.

**Overstay of Contractual Engineers in ITDC**

5394. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons in the Engineering Cadre of ITDC appointed on contractual basis are allowed to continue to look after the important assignments involving financial and other transactions after the expiry of their contract period;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the details of such persons as on June, 1991 along with the job/assignment being undertaken by each of them;

(c) whether cases of irregularities/ malpractices/leakage of funds have been reported on account of these persons;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) whether these persons are likely to be removed from the organisation?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Five Assistant Managers (Engg.) have been continuing after expiry of their contract.

(b) Statement appended.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Continuation of their employment will be considered in the light of operational necessities with the ITDC.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name	Date of joining	Date of expiry of contract	Present assignment	Reasons for continuing
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sri A.K. Bansal, Diploma Assistant manager (B & M)	21.3.88	20.3.91	Renovation Schemes of South Zone, and under transfer to Hotel Ashok Bangalore, Bangalore	To complete the important renovation schemes at Hotel Ashok Bangalore, Madurai, Hassan, and Mysore.
2.	Sri R K Jha, Degree Assistant Manager (Civil)	11.10.88	9.4.91	To coordinate from Corporate level, New Delhi for various works of South Zone, etc.	To coordinate for completion of important renovation schemes of South Zone, under guidance of senior engineers, from Headquarter.
3.	Ms. Veena Naidu, Degree Assistant manager (Civil)	3.5.89	2.5.91	Renovation schemes at Hotel Ashok Bangalore.	To complete the various important renovation schemes of Hotel Ashok Bangalore.
4.	Shri A K Gupta, Degree Assistant Manager (Civil)	3.6.86	2.6.91	Maintenance Engineer of Hotel Bodhgaya Ashok, Bodhgaya, Bihar.	To continue with responsibility of Maintenance Engineer in view of tourist season in Buddhist sector, at Bodhgaya.
5.	Shri P Madhava Rajan Asstt Manager (Civil)	1.9.89	1.9.90	Renovation works at Hotel Madurai Ashok, Madurai.	To complete the renovation schemes at Hotel Madurai Ashok, Madurai.

[*Translation*]**Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets to SC/ST in Orissa**

5395 SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA  
NAYAK:  
SHRI BHAGEY  
GOBARDHAN:

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

(a) the district-wise places of LPG agencies and petrol/diesel pumps in Orissa at present;

(b) the number out of them allotted to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the district-wise number of LPG agencies and petrol/diesel retail outlets allotted during 1990-91

(d) the number out of them allotted to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(e) the places, district-wise, where LPG agencies and petrol/diesel retail outlets are proposed to be allotted during 1991-92; and

(f) the number out of them to be allotted to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a and b).

	<i>Total</i>	<i>SC/ST</i>
	<i>(As on 1.4.1991)</i>	
LPG Distributorships	80	16
Retail Outlet Dealerships	325	31

(c) 4 LPG distributorships and 5 retail outlet dealerships.

(d) One.

(e) and (f). While some LPG distributorships and retail outlet dealerships planned in previous Marketing Plans are yet to be commissioned, new programme has been finalised for the year 1991-92.

[*English*]**Yatri Niwas Youth Hostels**

5396. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN  
SINGH:  
SHRI V. N. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Government have any plan to provide inexpensive clean and comfortable accommodation to low budget-minded tourists by constructing yatri niwas/youth hostels etc;

(b) if so, the details of such yatri niwas/youth hostels constructed in various parts of the country and the number of rooms added to the existing yatri niwas/youth hostels during 1990-91

(c) when these yatri niwas/youth hostels were constructed;

(d) the room rents fixed in each at the time of construction and the present rate of room rent in these yatri niwas/youth hostels; and

(e) the facilities provided in the rooms of



these yatri niwas /youth hostels.

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eleven Yatri Niwases and 33 Youth Hostels have been constructed at different places of the country. No additional rooms have been added during 1990-91 to the existing Yatri Niwases/Youth Hostels.

(c) Seventeen youth hostels were completed upto the end of 6th plan period. One Yatri Niwas and 14 youth hostels were completed during the 7th plan period. Nine Yatri Niwases and two youth hostels were completed during 1991-91. One yatri niwas has been completed during 1991-92, so far.

(d) Rents for yatri niwases are normally fixed by concerned State Governments and these are not compiled with the Central Department of Tourism. However, rents in yatri Niwas range between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 per bed in dormitory type accommodation. Rents in the case of youth hostels have not materially changed since 1985 and the range is between Rs. 8 and Rs. 20 per bed in dormitory type accommodation.

(e) Dormitories in yatri niwases/youth hostels provide lodging facilities with common bath rooms.

#### **Fall in foreign tourist arrival**

5397. **SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D.CHAVAN:**  
**PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH:**

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that hotel industry is facing crisis due to fall in the number of foreign tourists visiting India;

(b) whether the Government are aware that a number of hotels have to be closed down as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to attract foreign tourists?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Steps are being taken by the Government to increase the inflow of tourists to India by improving the tourism infrastructure and strengthening the marketing efforts.

#### **Lumding-Badarpur Section (NFR)**

5398. **DR. JAYANTA RONGPI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days railway traffic was disrupted on the Lumding-Badarpur Hill section of N.F. Railway during last one year because of landslide;

(b) the total loss suffered by the Railways in terms of revenue and otherwise as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to overcome this problem?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN):** (a) The traffic was disrupted for different time durations on 23 days during 1990-91.

(b) An expenditure of Rs 1 lakh (approx.) was incurred in clearing the land slides. Revenue loss on this account is not quantifiable.

(c) Catch water drains are being provided and slopes of the hillside are being strengthened, wherever necessary, in order to overcome the problem.

#### **Compensation to Displaced Persons at Durg**

5399. **SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) the number of persons displaced as a result of land acquisition by the Railways in District Durg for the construction of railway line, godowns, residential houses etc. during the last five years;

(b) whether there was any proposal to give employment to the displaced persons;

(c) if so, the number of persons employed accordingly; and

(d) by what time the remaining persons are likely to be employed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

#### **Expansion of Bhuntar Airport, Himachal Pradesh**

5400. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the Bhuntar Airport in Kulu for promoting tourism;

(b) if so, the time by which work is likely to be started in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Existence of a river very close to the airstrip does not permit extension of the runway at Bhuntar Airport.

[*English*]

#### **Loco Workshop Dahod**

5401. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start the work of Electric Loco Rehabilitation at Loco Workshop (Dahod), Western Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work of Electric Loco Rehabilitation at Loco Workshop Dahod, Western Railway has already been sanctioned in 1990-91 at an anticipated cost of Rs. 20.00 crores. The detailed plans and estimates for the work are under preparation.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Starting of Chhatisgarh Express from Raigarh**

5402. SHRI BHAWANI LAL VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start Amritsar Bilaspur (Chhatisgarh Express) train either from Raigarh or Jharsuguda for the convenience of tribals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Conversion of Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh**

5403. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert metre gauge railway lines into broad gauge in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names to such lines and the action being taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) (a) and (b) Conversion of part of Mudkhed-Adilabad section which falls in Andhra Pradesh has been approved as part of conversion work of Parbhani-Purnea and Mudkhed Adilabad MG to BG and parallel BG line between Purnea and Mudkhed project.

(c) Does not arise.

**Allocation of Power to States**

5404. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA :  
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :

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

(a) the quantum of power allocated to

different States and Union Territories in the last three years from the unallocated quota at the disposal of the Union Government;

(b) the names of the Central power generating projects in the eastern region, its constituents and the details of the power allocated from the unallocated central quota in the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the deficit of Orissa is highest among all the States of eastern region; and

(d) if so, the steps proposal to be taken to reduce the deficit and allocate more power to Orissa from the unallocated central quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The details of the allocation of unallocated output from various central sector power stations in the country to the various States/Systems during the last three year i.e. 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given in the attached Statement. In the Eastern Region, the unallocated power from Central Sector Farakka Super Thermal Power Station and Chukha Hydroelectric Power Station in Bhutan has been allocated to the constituents of Eastern Region viz. Bihar, Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) Orissa and West Bengal, the details of which has already been indicated in the attached statement.

(c) During the period April, 1991 - July, 1991, the power supply position in different State/Systems of Eastern Region was as under :

## STATEMENT

		(in million units)			
State/System	1	2	3	4	Shortage
		Requirement	Availability		
Bihar		2375	1618		757
Damodar Valley Corporation		2470	2002		468
Orissa		2715	2401		314
West Bengal		3750	3383		367
Eastern Region		11310	9404		1906

(d) In order to increase the availability of power in Orissa, it is envisaged to add 1193.5 MW capacity of power by Orissa State Electricity Board, Subject to availability of financial resources and other inputs. Various other measures taken to improve the availability of power include improving the performance of existing power stations, reduction of transmission and distribution losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas.

From 15.8.1991, Orissa has been allocated 10% out of unallocated output of Central Sector Stations in Eastern Region (Farakka STPS and Chukha HEPS in Bhutan) based on the relative percentage shortages in the constituents of Eastern Region, after taking into account 10% specific allocation made to DVC from Chukha into account 10% specific allocation made to DVC from Chukha Hydroelectric Power Station for meeting core sector requirements.



	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Western			1-4-89	13-5-89		
			to	to		
			12-5-89	31-3-90		
Gujarat	70	70	70	60	60	60
Madhya Pradesh	20	20	20	20	20	20
Maharashtra	10	10	10	10	10	10
Daman & Diu				2	2	2
Dadra & N. Haveli				8	8	8

The figures are after specific allocation BALCO=45 MW, RSP=30 MW, Daman & Diu=5 MW, Dadra & N. Haveli=3 MW

		1988-89			1989-90			1990-91			
	upto	24-9-88	21-12-88	1-4-89	18-10-89	25-1-90	13-3-90	1-4-90	24-7-90	11-12-90	1-2-90
		to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
<b>Northern</b>		23-9-88	20-12-88	31-3-89	17-10-89	24-1-90	12-3-90	31-3-90	23-7-90	31-1-91	31-3-91
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Andhra Pradesh.</b>	25	10	25	25	20	25	40	40	30	10	25
<b>Karnataka.</b>	35	40	35	25	45	45	50	50	40	40	35
<b>Kerala.</b>	30	30	30	25	15	15	5	5	5	25	15
<b>Tamil Nadu.</b>	10	20	10	25	20	15	5	5	25	23	25

The figures are after specific allocation N. F. C. =5 MW w.e.f. 12-3-90



Eastern	1988-89	1989-90		1990-91		
		1-4-90	1-8-90	28-11-90		
		to	to	to		
		31-7-90	27-11-90	31-3-91		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Bihar	30	30	30	30		
D.V.C.	20	20	20	40	100	
Orissa	40	40	40	20		
West Bengal	10	10	10	10		

The figures are after specific allocation D.V.C. = 10% from Chukha HEP.

**Drilling of Oil and Natural Gas Wells**

5405. SHRI VISHWANATHAN KANITHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oil and gas wells drilled so far;

(b) in how many wells the oil and gas have been found and the quantity thereof; and

(c) the percentage of natural gas being utilised for industrial purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) 7021.

(b) Oil has been found in 4107 wells and gas in 417 wells. Quantities vary from time to time.

(c) Over 70% of the gas is being utilised in the industrial sector including power, fertilizer, steel and other industrial purposes.

[*Translation*]

**Complaints against DESU officials**

5406. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints against employees/officers of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking are pending for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the vigilance department of DESU has fixed any time limit for the disposal of these cases;

(d) if so, whether such complaints are

proposed to be disposed of within the time limit fixed for the purpose; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). According to DESU, action on the complaints against its employees/officers is pending for some time in certain cases. Though efforts are made by DESU to finalise the action on the complaints, delay takes place due to various reasons—non availability of records; waiting for the findings of the police authorities, CBI, where parallel investigations are initiated by such agencies; and time consuming process of the disciplinary proceedings.

(c) Since each complaint has to be examined on its own merits, no time limit has been fixed.

(d) to (e). Does not arise.

**Reservation quota for Balaghat Junction**

5407. SHRI VISHVESHWAR BHAGAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for reservation quota in first class in Mahanaoda Express and Chhatisgarh Express at Balaghat Junction for Balaghat district headquarters; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) There is demand for allotment of upper class quota.

(b) The meagre sale of 1st Class/A.C 2-tier tickets at Balaghat Station by these trains does not justify allotment of quota.

[*English*]

### Vayudoot flights to North-Eastern Region

5408. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vayudoot flights catering to the North-Eastern region are irregular;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to improve these services?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The operations of Vayudoot in the North-East Region have been somewhat irregular due to inclement weather and technical snags. Steps have been taken to improve the availability of aircraft for operations in the North-Eastern Region.

### Saloon used by Rabindra Nath Tagore

5409. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some efforts are underway to restore the originality of railway saloon used by Late Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore during his journey from Howrah to Bolpur in 1941;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the background and highlights of this saloon; and

(c) the estimated amount to be spent for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This saloon had been built in 1921 by Liluah workshops of the then East Indian Railways. It is a wooden-body coach and had been used by the then COPS of East

Indian Railways at the time Rabindra Nath Tagore undertook his last journey by train.

This coach having become uneconomical to be maintained in operation and had been in dis-use for more than a decade. In view of the historical background, the coach had not been processed for condemnation and disposal.

(c) Rs. 58,000/- have been spent in repairing and renovating the coach.

[*Translation*]

### More Trains on Bareilly-Kasganj line

5410. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of up/down passenger trains that are running on Bareilly-Kasganj metre-gauge line;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce more passenger/goods trains on this railway line; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) (a) 6 trains each in both Up and Down directions.

(b) No proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### Rail line from Tumkur to Davanagere

5411. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for construction of a new railway line between Tumkur and Davanagere via Sira, Hiriyur,

Chitradurga; which will reduce the distance between Tumkur and Davanagere by about 60 kms (road); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the reduction in distance through the suggested line will be about 25 km.

(b) There is no proposal to undertake construction of the line at present due to constraints of resources.

#### **Airstrip in Darjeeling**

5412. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to construct an airstrip in Darjeeling for the benefit of the foreign visitors; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council has suggested the construction of an airstrip at Tiger Hill in Darjeeling. The site was surveyed by the National Airports Authority and it was found that it might be feasible to construct an airstrip of 6500 ft. X 150 ft. suitable for operation of Avro type aircraft at a cost of about Rs. 25 crores. A Committee constituted by the Ministry of Environment & Forests has, however, not found the site to be suitable from the environmental stand point. The construction of the airstrip depends, inter-alia, on clearance being given by the Ministry of Environment & Forests and adequate funds being made available to the National Airports Authority.

[*Translation*]

#### **Training to employees working on Farakka-Lalmatia railway line**

5413. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state:

(a) the number of employees on Farakka-Lalmatia railway line to whom training has been imparted till date to make them skilled during the last three years; year-wise; and

(b) the number of employees working for the last three years who have not been imparted the said training so far and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Farakka-Lalmatia Railway line is owned and maintained by the National Thermal Power Corporation, as a private siding.

[*English*]

#### **Air Taxi scheme**

5414. DR. G.L. KANAUIA:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Air Taxis a near flop" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated August 16, 1991;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to make alternative arrangements to air link all district in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not correct to say that the Air Taxi Scheme has failed. Various restrictions in the operation of private air taxis have been removed only recently. The planning for operation of air taxi services, the selection and import of aircraft, recruitment of personnel and establishment of the infrastructure facilities on the part of Private operators do require some time.

It is expected that the scheme will gain momentum in the near future. On its part, Government will provide further facilities for the scheme to succeed.

(c) There is no proposal to link all districts in the country by air. Air services are provided by operators on the basis of operational and commercial feasibility.

#### **Supply of Piped Gas in Bombay**

5415. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cleared a subsidiary company of the Gas Authority of India Limited with foreign collaboration for supplying piped gas in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the expenditures likely to be incurred for the purpose and when the work is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Coaches attached to Jaipur-Rewari Shuttle Trains**

5416. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of coaches attached to Jaipur-Rewari shuttle train and the number out of them available for the passengers;

(b) whether passengers have to travel on the roof of the train due to shortage of coaches;

(c) the number of cases of passengers falling from the roof of the coaches on this route during the last three years; year-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to increase the number of coaches attached to this train; and

(e) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN) (a) Normal load of 15 9/160 Rewari-Jaipur Shuttle is five coaches and all the coaches are available for passengers.

(b) and

(c) No such case has come to notice.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) As and when more coaches become available from our production units in the coming years.

[*English*]

#### **Harnessing of Tidal wave in Gujarat**

5417. DR. K.D. JESWANI : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey report has been carried out for the production of tidal wave energy at the Khambat sea Coast of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stage at which this scheme stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATHRAI): (a) to (c). Detailed survey/ investigations to establish the techno-economic feasibility of power generation by harnessing tidal wave energy at the Khambat Sea Coast of Gujarat have not been undertaken.

### Conversion of metre gauge line in Gujarat

5418. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted proposals for the conversion of several metre gauge lines into broad gauge; and

(b) the number of proposals out of them accepted for inclusion in Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN ): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The proposals for inclusion in 8th Plan are not yet finalised.

[*Translation*]

### Rail Factory in Samastipur

5419. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the repair work of coaches and wagons of metre gauge line in rail coach factory Samastipur has been shifted to Gorakhpur factory and also plan to shift the rest of the factory some other place; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The Periodic Over-

haul (POH) repair work of Metre Gauge coaches was shifted to Gorakhpur workshop in 1983 and in lieu, POH work of wagon repair was transferred from Gorakhpur to Samastipur. The work of wagon POH is progressively decreasing on account of depleting Metre Gauge wagon fleet. The capacity in this workshop is also being utilised for manufacture of new Metre Gauge wagons. There is no proposal to shift this workshop to some other place.

### Rail Factory at Jamalpur

5420. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workshops functioning under Jamalpur factory and out of them the number of workshops closed down;

(b) whether manufacturing of steam engine is proposed to be stopped there by 1992;

(c) if so, where workers of the said factory are proposed to be absorbed;

(d) whether the Government propose to start manufacturing of wagons and coaches there; if so, the details thereof and the expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) The number of sub-shops in the workshop at Jamalpur is thirty four and of these, none has been closed.

(b) No steam engine is manufactured at Jamalpur workshop.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). At present there is no proposal for want of facilities there.

[English]

**Creation of Additional Power Capacity**

5421. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to State :

(a) the target fixed for the additional capacity creation in the power sector during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the extent to which this target has

been achieved each year;

(c) whether there has been any shortfall in the achievement of the target; and

(d) if so, the quantum of shortfall each year and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d). The details are given below :

Year	Target	Achievement		Shortfall (-)/		Reasons for
	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	Excess(+)	shortfall	
1	2	3	4	5		
1988-89	4496.5	4885	(+) 368.5			
1989-90	4892.4	4687.7	(-) 204.7			Slow progress of civil works and unit erection, delay in BHEL supplies etc.
1990-91	4212	2776.8	(-) 1435.2			Slow progress of civil works and unit erection, delay in BHEL supplies, inadequate cash flow and disturbed law and order conditions in some States.



**Railway Lines**

way lines in narrow gauge, metre gauge and broad gauge in the country?

5422. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the State-wise details of length of rail-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN) : A Statement is attached.

## STATEMENT

State-wise details of Route Kilometrage as on 31.03.1990.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Broad		Metre		Narrow		Total
		Gauge	3	Gauge	4	Gauge	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh		3374.21		1610.09		36.94	5021.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		-		1.26		-	1.26
3.	Assam		266.41		2184.50		-	2450.91
4.	Bihar		3563.77		1693.18		69.15	5326.10
5.	Goa		-		79.06		-	79.06
6.	Gujarat		1710.31		2655.22		920.85	5286.38
7.	Haryana		883.58		612.81		3.38	1499.77
8.	Himachal Pradesh		11.55		-		244.25	255.80
9.	Jammu & Kashmir		77.29		-		-	77.29
10.	Karnataka		656.22		2259.84		148.46	3064.52
11.	Kerala		869.84		114.43		-	984.27

Sl. No.	Name of State	Broad		Metre		Narrow		Total
		Gauge	3	Gauge	4	Gauge	5	
1	2							6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4391.73		497.86		948.44		5838.03
13.	Maharashtra	3340.43		993.66		1100.05		5434.14
14.	Manipur	-		1.35		-		1.35
15.	Nagaland	-		9.35		-		9.35
16.	Orissa	1858.59		-		143.03		2001.62
17.	Punjab	1980.81		158.23		11.93		2150.97
18.	Rajasthan	1176.65		4505.52		86.51		5768.68
19.	Tamil Nadu	1132.96		2879.14		-		4012.10
20.	Tripura	-		44.72		-		44.72
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6117.74		2768.03		2.28		8888.05
22.	West Bengal	2979.77		477.11		352.60		3809.48

Sl. No.	Name of State	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge	Narrow Gauge	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Union Territories				
1.	Chandigarh	11.00	-	-	11.00
2.	Delhi	140.74	27.09	-	167.83
3.	Pondicherry	-	27.11	-	27.11
	Total	34543.60	23599.56	4067.87	62211.03

There is no railway line in the remaining States/Union Territories.

[*Translation*]**Overbridge at Railway Crossing at Darbhanga and Sakri**

5423. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for constructing overbridges at first railway crossing of north of Darbhanga and another in east of Sakri junction;

(b) the time by which these bridges are likely to be constructed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Railway has not so far received from the State Government any proposal for these overbridges, duly consenting to bear the cost as per rules.'

**Rural Electrification in Orissa**

5424. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electric poles have been erected in Keonjhar, Sundergarh and Mayurbhanj districts of Orissa under the rural electrification scheme, but there is no power supply through them; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to ensure power supply to these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Rural Electrification Schemes under which villages are electrified comprises of erection of poles in the first instance followed by stringing of conductors, affixing of insulators and lastly energising the line. This is an ongoing activity carried out by State Electricity Boards. As power information available, by the end of June, 1991, the number of villages electrified in the Keonjhar, Sundergarh and Mayurbhanj districts of Orissa are as under:-

<i>Name of the district</i>	<i>No. of villages as per 1981 census</i>	<i>Villages electrified as on 1.7.1991</i>
Keonjhar	2045	1625
Sundergarh	5661	2372
Mayurbhanj	9273	2422

[*English*]**Flying hours of cabin crew of Air India**

5425. DR. SUDHIR RAY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the normal flying hours per month for the cabin crew in the Air India;

(b) the actual utilisation of flying hours

for male and female cabin crew;

(c) whether there has been under utilisation of flying hours per crew member;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Air India for optimum utilisation of services of cabin crew?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION

**AND TOURISM(SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) The normal flying hours per month for the cabin crew in Air India are 50 hours per cabin crew.

(b) The average utilisation of male cabin crew per month is 36 hours; for the female cabin crew, it is 38.5 hours.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Air India are in the process of computerising the cabin crew restoring to improve scheduling efficiency for improvement in utilisation of the crew.

[*Translation*]

**Restoration of a train between Bombay-Daund-Manmad**

**5426: SHRI YASHWANT RAO PATIL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay-Daund-Manmad passenger train has been cancelled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any requests to restore this train has been received;

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to restore it;

(e) if not, whether the Government propose to start a new train between Ahmednagar and Bombay; and

(f) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be started?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS(SHRI MALIKARJUN):** (a) Erstwhile 321/322 Bombay-Daund-Manmad Passenger was cancelled on Bombay-Pune section. The train, re-numbered as 1321/1322, now runs between

Pune and Manmad (via Daund).

(b) Operational difficulties.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is no proposal to restore the train on Bombay-Pune section.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Coal deposits in Kerala**

**5427. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:** Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total output of coal in the country during 1990-91;

(b) whether the production of coal is sufficient to meet the demand of the various Industries in the country;

(c) whether efforts are being made by the Government to find out new coal deposits in the country, especially in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL(SHRIP.A. SANGMA):**

(a) The total output of coal in the country during 1990-91 was 211.73 million tonnes.

(b) Yes. The current production plus pit-head stocks available with us are sufficient to meet the demand of all industries except steel where for blending purposes steel plants are importing approximately four million tonnes of coking coal per year.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. Regional exploration for locating coal deposits in the various parts of the country is carried out by Geological Survey of India on continuous basis. As a result of exploration carried out by

G.S.I. and other agencies, a cumulative total of 1,92,359.15 million tonnes of coal reserves have been estimated as on 1.1.91. compared to a total of 1,86,044.24 million tonnes of coal reserves estimated as on 1.1.90. showing an increase of 6314.91 million tonnes. No coal deposits have yet been established in the state of Kerala.

#### **Air bus A-320**

5428. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:  
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

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

(a) the quantum of financial loss incurred so far as a result of the decision of the Government to ground the fleet of Air bus A-320;

(b) whether any responsibility for this loss has been fixed and if so, the details there and the action taken against those found guilty; and

(c) whether the pilots are now fully trained to ply Airbus A 320?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The total loss to Indian Airlines during 40 weeks of grounding is estimated at Rs. 171.60 crores. The decision to keep the A-320 aircraft grounded was taken at the level of the Cabinet.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### **New Terminal Building at Calcutta Airport**

5429. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of new international terminal building at the Calcutta airport has been completed;

(b) whether there is any proposal for the introduction of new international flights through Calcutta airport; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Romanian Airlines (TAROM) has recently started a biweekly service on the Calcutta-Abu Dhabi-Bucharest sector.

[Translation]

#### **Irregularities in allotting LPG Agencies**

5430. SHRISURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints about the large scale irregularities committed in the allotment of LPG agencies during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details in this regard concerning Bihar and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). No large scale irregularities have been brought to the notice of Government. Individual complaints when received are investigated.

#### **LPG Agencies and petrol pumps in Haryana**

5431. SHRI RAM PARKASH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps and LPG

agencies allotted in Haryana during the last six months, district-wise and the locations thereof; and

(b) the number of agencies out of them, which have been allotted to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR):

(a) **Retail Outlet Dealerships**

- 1) Faridabad
- 2) Gurgaon

**LPG Distributorships**

- 1) Panchkula
- 2) Samalkha

These allotments are being reviewed by the Government.

(b) Nil.

[English]

**Tourism Policy**

5432. SHRI V. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tourism policy was formulated in 1982 by the Government;

(b) if so, the details of changes made in the policy so far;

(c) whether it is now proposed to make certain changes in the policy to attract more foreign tourists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Government are in the process of formulating an Action Plan for Tourism which may necessitate some policy changes.

[Translation]

**Renovation of 'Palace on Wheels'**

5433. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:  
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coaches of the train, the 'Palace on Wheels' have outlived their utility;

(b) if so, the schemes of the Government to continue its operation for the convenience of the tourists;

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide funds for the renovation thereof; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof and the time by which it is proposed to be allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir. They have outlived their life.

(b) to (d). A new air-conditioned rake is under manufacture to replace the existing rake.

**Koel Karo Project**

5434. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state the amount spent on the Koel-Karo project in Bihar by the Union Government till date?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI):** The National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC) has incurred an expenditure of Rs.9.40 crores on the Koel Karo Hydro-electric project in Bihar till the end of July, 1991.

#### **Model Stations**

**5435. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:-

(a) the names of stations developed as model station in the country so far;

(b) the salient features of the works done there;

(c) whether more station are likely to be developed as model stations during this year; and

(d) if so, the names of those stations?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN):** (a) Following stations have been selected to be developed as Model Station.

S.No.	Name of Model Stations
1.	Hyderabad
2.	Vijayawada
3.	Tirupathi
4.	Waltair
5.	New Bongaigaon
6.	Guwahati
7.	Lumding
8.	Tinsukia
9.	Dhanbad

S.No.	Name of Model Stations
10.	Gaya
11.	Patna
12.	Samastipur
13.	Muzaffarpur
14.	Katihar
15.	Ranchi
16.	Tatanagar
17.	New Delhi.
18.	Ahmedabad
19.	Rajkot
20.	Junagarh
21.	Bhiwani
22.	Shimla
23.	Jammu Tawi
24.	Trivandrum
25.	Mysore
26.	Bangalore City
27.	Bellary
28.	Akola
29.	Bombay V.T.
30.	Pune
31.	Nagpur
32.	Sholapur
33.	Nanded

S.No.	Name of Model Stations	S.No.	Name of Model Stations
34.	Gondia	58.	Lucknow Junction (North Eastern Railway)
35.	Bombay Central	59.	Gorakhpur
36.	Gwalior	60.	Kathgodam
37.	Bhopal	61.	Allahabad City
38.	Jabalpur	62.	Agra Fort
39.	Bilaspur	63.	Sealdah
40.	Raipur	64.	Howrah
41.	Indore	65.	Durgapur
42.	Durg	66.	Malda Town
43.	Bhubaneshwar	67.	Kharagpur
44.	Jalandhar		
45.	Bikaner		(b) The stations are to be provided with amenities such as drinking water, toilets, improvement to platforms, improved booking facilities, improvement to circulating area, retiring rooms, provision/extension/widening of foot-over bridges etc. In respect of certain stations work of provision of these amenities have been completed and at remaining stations, works are in various stages of progress.
46.	Jodhpur		(c) No, Sir.
47.	Jaipur		(d) Does not arise.
48.	Bharatpur		<b>Rail Link from Agra to Etawah</b>
49.	Ajmer		5436. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:
50.	Madras		(a) whether there is any proposal of laying new railway line from Agra to Etawah via Bah in Uttar Pradesh;
51.	Tiruchchirapalli		(b) if so, the details thereof;
52.	Madurai		
53.	Coimbatore		
54.	Meerut City		
55.	Lucknow (Northern Railway)		
56.	Allahabad		
57.	Moradabad		

(c) the action taken so far thereon; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be taken up for construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (d). A survey for the suggested line has been taken up. Further action will depend on the results of the survey and availability of resources in the coming years.

[English]

**Training of SC/ST Officials at Abroad**

5437. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the

Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers sent abroad for training during 1987, 1988 and 1989 and how many belonged to SC/ST; and

(b) if no SC/ST officers was sent, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN):

	Group 'A' Officers		Group 'B' Officers		
	Total	SC/ST	Total	SC/ST	
1987	81	2	1987	11	1
1988	148	9	1988	32	4
1989	163	19	1989	37	2

(b) Does not arise.

**Development of Bekal Port, Kerala**

5438. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to develop Bekal Port as a tourist centre;

(b) the details of tourist centres the Government propose to develop in the west coast from Trivandrum to Bombay; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the renovation and expansion of the site in and around Bakal Port?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Development of specific areas as tourist centres is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, the central Department of Tourism

extends financial assistance to the State Governments on the basis of specific proposals received from them, subject to availability of funds, merit and inter-se priorities. For the Year 1991-92, the Government of Kerala has not submitted any specific scheme seeking financial assistance for development of Bekal Port so far.

[Translation]

**Cancellation of LPG Agencies and Petrol Pumps**

5439. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Licences of petrol pumps and LPG agencies cancelled so far for indulging in malpractices in each State, District-wise; and

(b) the number of educated unemploy-

persons whom these cancelled licences of petrol pumps and LPG agencies have been allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) One.

## STATEMENT

State/Districts	Number of licences cancelled during the period April 1985-March, 1991	
	Retail Outlets	LPG Distributor-ship
1. Haryana		
a) Ambala	1	-
b) Karnal	1	-
c) Hissar	1	-
d) Kurukshetra	-	1
2. Punjab		
a) Ludhiana	2	1
b) Jullundhar	1	-
c) Bhandinda	-	1
d) Faridkot	-	1
3. - Uttar Pradesh		
a) Meerut	1	-
b) Bijnor	1	-

*Number of licences cancelled during  
the period April 1985-March, 1991*

	<i>Retail Outlets</i>	<i>LPG Distributor-ship</i>
c) Nainital	1	-
d) Deharadun	1	-
e) Mathura	1	-
f) Allahabad	-	1
g) Lucknow	-	2
h) Saharanpur	-	1
i) Aligarh	-	1
4. Tamil Nadu		
a) Madras	1	1
b) Erode	1	-
c) Salem	-	1
d) Ramarajar	-	1
e) Nilgiri	-	1

*State/Districts*

- c) Nainital  
d) Deharadun  
e) Mathura  
f) Allahabad  
g) Lucknow  
h) Saharanpur  
i) Aligarh
4. Tamil Nadu
- a) Madras  
b) Erode  
c) Salem  
d) Ramarajar  
e) Nilgiri

State/Districts	Number of licences cancelled during the period April 1985-March, 1991	
	Retail Outlets	LPG Distributor-ship
f) S. Ar ot	-	1
g) Dharmapuri	-	1
5. Andhra Pradesh		
a) Ranga Reddy	1	-
b) Vaisakh	1	1
c) Hyderabad	1	-
d) Krunool	1	-
e) Nellore	-	1
f) Vijayawada	-	1
g) Vishakhapatnam	-	1
h) Karim Nagar	-	1
6. Gujarat		

<i>State/Districts</i>	<i>Number of licences cancelled during the period April 1985-March, 1991</i>	
	<i>Retail Outlets</i>	<i>LPG Distributor-ship</i>
b) Mehsana	1	-
c) Surat	2	-
d) Vadora	-	1
7. Madhya Pradesh		
a) Indore	2	1
b) Murena	1	-
c) Vidisha	1	-
d) Ratlam	2	-
e) Bhopal	-	1
f) East Nimar	-	1
8. Maharashtra		
a) Buldhana	1	-
b) Nagpur	1	-



<i>State/Districts</i>	<i>Number of licences cancelled during the period April 1985-March, 1991</i>	
	<i>Retail Outlets</i>	<i>LPG Distributor-ship</i>
c) Bombay	2	3
d) Raigad	1	-
e) Pune	2	-
f) Aurangabad	1	-
g) Thane	-	3
9. Bihar		
a) Begusarai	1	-
b) Jamshedpur	1	1
c) Patna	-	1
d) Ranchi	-	1
e) Gaya	-	1
f) Rohtas	-	1
	-	1

State/Districts	Number of licences cancelled during the period April 1985-March, 1991	
	Retail Outlets	LPG Distributor-ship
10. Karnataka		
a) Belgaum	1	1
b) Gajendragad	1	-
c) Banglore	-	2
d) Raichur	-	1
e) Hasan	-	1
11. West Bengal		
a) Calcutta	1	6
b) Darjelling	-	1
c) Purulia	-	1
12. Rajasthan		
a) Sikar	1	-
b) Jodhpur	1	-

State/Districts	Number of licences cancelled during the period April 1985-March, 1991	
	Retail Outlets	LPG Distributor-ship
13. Delhi, U.T.		
a) Delhi	1	7
14. Kerala		
a) Quilon	-	1
b) Trivandrum	-	1
c) Palghat	-	1
d) Trichur	-	1
e) Ernakulam	-	1
f) Allpy	-	1
g) Cannanore	-	1
15. Orissa		
a) Sambalpur	-	1

<b>State/Districts</b>	<b>Number of licences cancelled during the period April 1985-March, 1991</b>	
	<b>Retail Outlets</b>	<b>LPG Distributor-ship</b>
<b>16. Himachal Pradesh</b>		
a) Shimla	-	1
b) Kangra	-	1
	<b>Total=</b>	<b>66</b>

[English]

**Operation System for Rural Power Distribution network**

5440. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have an operation system for the rural power distribution network; and

(b) if so, the main features and objectives of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The power supply system feeding the rural power distribution network is always provided with the operation system such as circuit breakers, protective relays, gang operated switches and protective fuses. No special scheme is required to be formulated for this purpose.

[Translation]

**Kathara Coal Washery**

5441. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the reply given on May 15, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 8671 regarding Kathara Coal Washery and state:

(a) the other departmental action taken against the officers in Kathara Coal Washery, a subsidiary of Coal India Limited;

(b) whether any special effort has been made by the Government for an early legal action;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMA

GOUDA): (a) According to information furnished by Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), a CBI Case No. RC-19/86(R) is pending before the Court for trial. Only after the Court's judgement is available, Departmental action, if any, could be contemplated.

However, S/Shri RJP Upadhyay and M.P. Rao Adhikari had already been transferred out of Kathara Washery.

(b) to (d). Does not arise since the case is sub-Judice.

[English]

**Manufacture of Modern Aircraft**

5442. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the manufacture of modern indigenous aircraft for use of the Indian Airlines/Air India;

(b) whether certain aircraft of the Air India/Indian Airlines are lying idle due to mechanical defects;

(c) the steps taken to get these aircraft repaired for use; and

(d) the number of aircraft to be repaired and the total expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

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

**Oil and Gas Drilling in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

5443. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the results achieved so far from Oil and Gas drilling in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) the future programme of drilling in the onshore and offshore areas of the Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Out of 15 exploratory wells drilled so far in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Offshore) one well has proved to be gas bearing.

(b) Eleven blocks in offshore Andaman and Nicobar Islands are being offered under the Fourth Round of bidding for exploration for oil and gas.

#### **Decline in Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir**

5444. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA :  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :  
PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH :  
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL :

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

(a) the number of domestic and foreign tourists, separately visited Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the estimated loss due to the fall in tourist traffic in these years;

(c) the loss of foreign exchange to the Indian Airlines and Air India on this account and to the country during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to revamp the tourism industry in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) According to the information available from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the number of domestic and foreign tourists who visited the State during the last three years are given below :-

**STATEMENT**

Year	1. Kashmir Valley		2. Valshnodevi		
	Tourist		Arrivals		Pilgrim Tourists
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	
1	2	3	4	5	
1988	662,087	59,938	722,035	1,992,655	
1989	490,215	67,762	557,977	2,312,001	
1990	6,095	4,627	10,722	2,169,202	

(b) and (c). As per the estimates available, the tourist expenditure in Kashmir Valley has declined by about 13.8% and 96.4% during 1989 and 1990 respectively. However no estimates are available on the loss incurred by various segments of tourism industry including Indian Airlines and Air India due to fall in tourist traffic to the State.

(d) Steps have been taken for attracting more tourists to Jammu and Kashmir by improving tourism infrastructure in different parts of the State.

#### **School for Coach Repair Factory, Bhopal**

5445. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no arrangement to provide educational facilities to the children of workers residing in the Coach Repair factory colony in Bhopal;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to start a school/central school there; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Educational facilities already exist in the area. Another school will be opened if found necessary.

#### **Tourism Facilities in Kerala**

5446. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of tourist spots in Kerala which have been brought on the International tourism map;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to attract more tourists for the events like Nehru Trophy Boat Race in Kerala; and

(c) the financial assistance given by the Government for the boat race and other tourists attracting events in Kerala and in other States?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Kerala has a profusion of tourist spots which are on the international tourism circuit such as Thiruvananthapuram, Kovalam, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Thekkady, Cochin, Trichur, Guruvayur, etc.

(b) To attract more tourists, all the identified fairs and festivals of the country, which include Nehru Trophy Boat Race, are promoted both within the country and overseas.

(c) In 1990-91, financial assistance amounting to Rs. 81.25 lakhs was released to State Governments for various fairs and festivals in the country. Out of this, Rs. 4.00 lakhs were released to the State of Kerala. As regards the Nehru Trophy Boat Race, no request was received from the State Government for financial assistance. The Central Government is providing financial assistance for the construction of Nehru Memorial Pavilion in connection with the Boat Race.

#### **Direct Train from New Delhi to Madurai**

5447. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to provide direct train service between New Delhi and Madurai; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.



(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**ITDC Hotels and Lodges in Rajasthan and Kerala**

5448. PROF. RAJ SINGH RAWAT:  
SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up new hotels, lodges and yatri Niwas to promote tourism in Rajasthan and Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAOSCINDIA): (a) and (b). The Central Government has no proposal to set up a new hotel/lodge in the Public Sector in the States of Rajasthan and Kerala in 1991-92. However, the Central Government gives financial assistance to the States/Union Territories for setting up of Yatri Niwas. A proposal has been received for setting up a new Yatri Niwas in Rajasthan at Ajmer, which is under consideration. No proposal has so far been received from Kerala Government to set up a yatri Niwas.

**Petroleum Products Bunks/Bottling Plants in Rajasthan**

5449. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of towns in Rajasthan where the petroleum products bunks/bottling plants are situated;

(b) the expenditure incurred by the Government in supplying petrol, LPG cylinders and other petroleum products through various oil companies;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the capacity of these bunks/bottling plants, particularly situated in Ajmer; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Rajasthan has petroleum storage depots at Ajmer, Bikaner, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur and LPG bottling plants at Sawaimadhopur, Ajmer, Jodhpur and Jaipur.

(b) Expenditure incurred by the Govt. in supplying various petroleum products from depots depends on the transportation cost which varies from place to place.

(c) and (d). A proposal to increase the capacity of Ajmer Bottling plant from 6 TMT to 22 TMT, during the VIIIth Plan is under consideration.

[*English*]

**Coal Production in Kerala**

5450. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of coal producing States in the country;

(b) the amount earned from coal every year; and

(c) the location of coal mines in Kerala and their contribution to the total production of coal in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Coal Industry in the country, except some captive mines have been nationalised. Coal (excluding lignite) is produced from the following States:

1. Bihar

2. Madhya Pradesh
3. West Bengal
4. Uttar Pradesh
5. Maharashtra
6. Orissa
7. Andhra Pradesh
8. North Eastern Region.

(b) Gross sale of coal for the last three years in Coal India Ltd. is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. in crores (Data Provisional)</i>
1988-89	5600.09
1989-90	6278.32
1990-91	6248.43

The amount earned by sale of coal by Singareni Collieries Company Lts. is as follows:

<i>Rs. in crores (Data Provisional)</i>	
1988-89	497.27
1989-90	536.29
1990-91	520.09

(c) No workable coal deposit is known to exist in the State of Kerala. As such there is no coal production in Kerala.

#### **Allotment of old Wagons for Kerala**

5451. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding allotment of old, broken wagons to Kerala;

(b) if so, the steps taken to replace these wagons with proper ones;

(c) whether loss sustained due to leakage in wagons will be compensated; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Complaints have been received regarding supply of non-watertight covered wagons for loading of cement, etc. during monsoon season. Action has been taken to make the covered wagons watertight for loading of commodities likely to get damaged by wet.

(c) and (d). Compensation against damage and losses due to leakage in wagon is paid on the merits of each case and within the frame work of extant rules.

#### **Setting up of Gas based Power Plant in Assam**

5452. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the setting up of 360 MW gas based Power Station at Amguri in Sibsagar district of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Assam State Electricity Board is charged more for the gas to be used in Amguri plant than the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation in Kathalguri plant; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The proposal

for installation of 360 MW Gas-based combined Cycle Power Plant at Amguri in Sibsagar district of Assam has been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority at an estimated cost of Rs.408.25 crores. The project is awaiting investment decision of the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d). The prices of natural gas are fixed by the Government of India from time to time and do not vary from consumer to consumer. These are exclusive of royalty, sales-tax, other statutory duties and transportation charges which are charged on actual basis. The present prices of natural gas for the North-Eastern Region are Rs.1000/1000 CU.MTS with a discount of Rs.500/1000 CU MTS on a case to case basis.

#### **Utilisation of Natural Gas in Assam**

5453. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Will the Minister of PETROLUUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of natural gas being produced from different oil and gas fields daily in Assam;

(b) the percentage, quantity and value of this gas being utilized in Assam for industry, power generation, fertilizer production, LPG production, separately; and

(c) the percentage, quantity and value of this gas being flared daily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSITRY OF PETROLUUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISEROF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) : (a) and (b). About 5.8 MMSCMD, valued at approximately Rs. 106 crores per annum, at the prices of Rs. 500 per thousand M<sup>3</sup>. It is utilised as follows :-

**STATEMENT**

Sl. No.	Sector	Utilisation (MMSCMD)	% of prodn.	Value (Rs/crs) (at Rs. 500/1000 M <sup>o</sup> )
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Industry	0.43	7.39	7.8
2.	Fertiliser	1.345	23.2	24.5
3.	Power	0.58	9.97	10.6
4.	LPG	0.11	1.89	2.0

(c) The gas flared is approximately 1.99 MMSCMD, which is about 34% of the production and valued at Rs. 36 crores per annum approximately.

#### **Increase in Refinery Capacities**

5454. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to increase the refining capacity of Digboi, Gauhati, Bongaigaon and Barauni refineries; and

(b) if so, what will be the new capacity of each of these refineries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Yes Sir. The proposals are in various stages of approval/implementation.

(b) Digboi	-	0.65 MTPA
Gawahati	-	1.00 MTPA
Bongaigaon	-	2.35 MTPA
Barauni	-	3.80 MTPA

MTPA - Million Tonnes Per Annum.

#### **Panchratna-Guwahati Rail line**

5455. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of Panchratna-Guwahati broad gauge line Project;

(b) the funds allocated for 1991-92 and the expenditure incurred so far;

(c) the progress made so far in the construction work; and

(d) the target set for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) The estimated cost of the Jogighopa-Guwahati B.G. line is Rs. 444 crores.

(b) Funds allotted for 1991-92 Rs. 95 crores and total expenditure upto June, 1991 Rs. 175.43 crores.

(c) 31.55%

(d) June, 1994.

#### **Tourism Development in Rajgir, Bihar**

5456. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for tourism development in Nalanda, Pawapuri and Rajgir;

(b) whether the Government have any plan to air link Rajgir for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government have also any plan to connect all the four hills of Rajgir by aerial rope way; and

(d) if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Department of Tourism has extended financial assistance to the State Government of Bihar for the following projects:-

(i) Tourist Bungalow at Nalanda.

(ii) Public conveniences at Nalanda

(iii) Cafeteria and public conveniences at Rajgir.

Development of infrastructure has also been taken with the assistance from Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OEER) of Japan, in the Nalanda - Rajgir region.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Airstrip at Biharshariff, Bihar**

5457. SHRI VJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan to expand and develop the Airstrip at Biharshariff in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Crash of Helicopters of Vayudoot in Kerala**

5458. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Helicopters of Agro-Aviation Division of Vayudoot crashed in Kerala recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Government have instituted any enquiry in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Cheetah helicopter VT-ETY crashed on 19.5.1991, while engaged in spray operations. It got entangled with the high tension wire, fell on a rubber plantation and hit the trees. It was destroyed due to

post-impact fire. The pilot died in the accident.

Another Bell-47 G-5 helicopter VT-DWP crashed on 16.6.1991, while engaged in spray operations. It developed engine problem and crash-landed on the rubber plantation. The helicopter sustained substantial damage but there was no fire. The pilot received serious injuries.

The Director General of Civil Aviation has appointed Inspectors of Accidents under Rule 71 of Aircraft Rules, 1937 for both these accidents for carrying out investigation into the causes of the above accidents.

#### **Recruitment in ITDC**

5459. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) when ban on recruitment and promotion was imposed in the ITDC by the Government/ITDC Management;

(b) the dates when the ban so imposed was withdrawn or relaxed with reasons and justification therefore;

(c) whether any recruitment or promotion were made in ITDC during the period of the ban; and

(d) if so, the details and reasons thereof, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). In order to effect economy, the Ministry of Tourism issued instructions to the ITDC on 7.2.1991 to review the staff, position at all levels and not to fill posts until this was done. Subsequently, clarifications were issued by the Ministry on 15.2.91 that the directive on ban on filling up posts would not apply to the posts reserved for SC/ST categories as well as posts to be filled by internal promotion as per the Recruitment, Promotion and Seniority Rules of the Corporation. The Board of Directors of ITDC reiterated this decision at its meeting held on 28.2.1991.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Statement is appended.

## STATEMENT

S. No.	Name	Designation and pay scale (pre-revised)	Date of appointment	Remarks/justification
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sh. Devi Singh SC	Jr. Hindi Translator Rs. 425-800	19.2.91	Offer letter sent before the ban on 16.1.91
2.	Sh. Lakshmi Naryan SC	Generl Manager (F & A) Rs. 1800-2250	13.3.91	Offer letter sent before the ban on 19.11.90
3.	Sh. Rajinder Kumar SC	Junior Stenographer Rs. 330-560	25.3.91	SC Candidate
4.	Sh. Manoj Kumar Pipal SC	Asstt. Manager (V & S) Rs. 700-1300	2.5.91	SC Candidate
5.	Sh. Lalith Kumar SC	Machine Operator Rs. 550-900	10.5.91	SC Candidate
6.	Sh. Sunil Kumar	Machine Operator Rs. 550-900	7.6.91	They are both Computer Operators recruited for operating machines already with the ITDC.
7.	Sh. M. Manikandan	Machine Operator Rs. 550-900	4.6.91	
8.	Sh. P. K. Gopinath	Dy. Manager (HO) Rs. 3000-4500 (Revised)	6.5.91	Notionally promoted w.e.f. 27.12.89 Promotion kept in "Sealed Cover" due to non availability of Vigilance/

S. No.	Name	Designation and pay scale (pre-revised)	Date of appointment	Remarks/justification
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Ms Shashi Mahant	Jr. Hindi Translator	16.8.91	Disciplinary clearance. Notionally promoted on 6.5.91 w.e.f. 27.12.89 after getting necessary vigilance/disciplinary clearance.  Offer letter issued on 8.1.91 she could not be allowed to join her duties earlier as she was declared temporarily unfit on account of pregnancy.



[*Translation*]

**Increase in Prices of Petroleum Products**

5460. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the prices of petroleum products have been increased during the last seven months and the extent of increase effected each time, product-wise and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government have for-

mulated any scheme to arrest the hike in prices in future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). Prices of petroleum products are fixed by Government keeping in view the supplies, growth in demand and other socio-economic factors. In last seven months prices have been revised once effective 25.7.1991. A Statement giving product-wise prices before and after the increase is enclosed.

## STATEMENT

## Ex-Storage point Price

Products	Selling Unit.		Rs./Selling Unit	
	1	2	3	4
			Before 25.7.91	From 25.7.91
MS-87	KL	KL	11180.09	13416.11
MS-93	KL	KL	13680.09	16416.11
HSDO	KL	KL	4541.91	4541.91
SKO (Industrial Use)	KL	KL	3798.83	4178.71
SKO ( Domestic Use)	KL	KL	2446.16	2201.54
LDO	KL	KL	3817.46	4199.21
ATF (Other than International Airways)	KL	KL	8200.38	9840.46
*Naphtha (Fertiliser use)	MT	MT	2477.89	2725.68
*Naphtha (General use)	MT	MT	4013.75	4415.13
FO (Fertiliser use)	KL	KL	1650.30	1815.33
FO (General use)	KL	KL	3628.83	3991.71

Products	Selling Unit.				Rs./Selling Unit
	1	2	3	4	
			Before 25.7.91	From 25.7.91	
*LSHS (Fertiliser use)	MT	1685.88	1854.47		
*LSHS (General use)	MT	3460.88	3806.97		
LPG (Packed Domestic)	MT	3448.98	4138.78		
LPG (Packed) (Non-Domestic Essential)	MT	6251.38	6876.52		
LPG (Packed) Non-Domestic Non-Essential	MT	7689.24	8458.16		
LPG (Bulk) Essential	MT	4972.24	5469.46		
LPG (Bulk) Non-Essential	MT	6409.74	7050.71		
Bitumen (Bulk)	MT	3218.56	3540.42		
(Bitumen (Packed)	MT	3874.89	4262.38		
Match Wax	MT	11251.04	12376.14		
Paraffin Wax I Quality	MT	14501.55	15951.71		
Paraffin Wax PI-Grade	MT	14625.53	16088.08		

excise duty as per end use.

**LPG Agencies and Petrol Pumps in  
Uttar Pradesh**

5461. SHRI KESRI LAL:  
SHRI SURESHANAND  
SWAMI:

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

(a) the districtwise number of LPG  
agencies and petrol/diesel retail outlets al-  
lotted in Uttar Pradesh during the last three  
years; and

(b) the number, out of them, allotted to  
the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-  
RAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S.  
KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b).

	<i>Total</i>	<i>SC</i>
PG distributorships -	92	15
Retail Outlet Dealerships -	190	44

[English]

**Dislocation of Trains**

5462. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the  
Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been dislocation  
of trains due to heavy rains in June 1991 on  
Bombay Suburban Section;

(b) if so, the loss suffered as a result  
thereof;

(c) the special facilities provided to the  
stranded commuters by the railways; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to  
avoid dislocation of trains particularly during  
monsoon season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-  
LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Such losses can not be quantified  
section-wise.

(c) Stranded passengers were cleared  
with the assistance of fire Brigade, BEST  
and the Naval Coast Guard. Catering stalls  
were kept open round-the-clock and special  
arrangements for refund of tickets at the  
stations were made.

(d) Desilting of drains, culverts etc. within  
Railway premises is completed by Railways  
invariably before the onset of monsoons.  
Bombay Municipal Corporation has been  
requested to improve the storm water drain-  
age system in Greater Bombay so that the  
tracks do not get flooded during heavy rains.

**Electronic Indicators at Thakurli Station**

5463. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the  
Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Electronic Indicators and  
Loud Speakers have been installed at  
Thakurli Station (Maharashtra);

(b) when these equipments were in-  
stalled;

(c) whether these equipments are not  
under operation; and if so, the reasons there-  
for; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to  
become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-  
LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Electronic Indicator was  
Installed in N o -  
vember 1990.

(ii) Loud Speaker (P. A. Sys-  
tem) was installed in  
Oct. 1985.

(c) and (d). The equipments could not be operated during April to July, 1991 due to shortage of staff. They are being operated now.

[*Translation*]

### **Pay Scales of Group 'A' & 'B' Employees in Railways**

5464. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD  
SHRI PURNA CHANDRA

MALIK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given on May 5, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 8305 and on April 28, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 7567 and state:

(a) whether the First Pay Commission had recommended abolition of the cadre of Group 'B' (lower gazetted services) in case it may not be possible to differentiate between junior pay-scales and posts of Assistant grade officers;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to remove the disparity in pay scales of Group 'A' and Group 'B'; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The first Pay Commission had considered the question of amalgamation of Class I and Class II (subsequently designated as Group 'A' & 'B'). The majority of the members of this Commission were of view that it was desirable to retain the two classes and had recommended amalgamation only in those departments where the differentiation was not necessary or possible, either because of the mode of recruitment or because of the difficulty of distinguishing between the importance and responsibility of the duties performed by Class I & II Officer.

2. This issue has also been considered subsequently by the Second, Third & Fourth

Central Pay Commissions, who had not found any justification for such a merger, as the Group 'B' (Class II) posts mainly serve as promotional avenues for Group 'C' posts, whereas Group 'A' junior Scale posts are essentially for undergoing in-service training and for acquiring experience for occupying higher posts in the cadre. The Ministries/Departments therefore continue to have separate scales for Group 'A' and Group 'B'. No change is contemplated in this position.

### **Group 'B' Officers in Railways**

5465, SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the department-wise and railway unit-wise and category-wise actual number of Group 'A' and 'B' officers working in the Railways against the sanctioned posts as on March 31, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

### **New Coal Deposits**

5466. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether some more coal deposits have been found in the country;

(b) if so, the quantity of coal likely to be extracted annually from the new mines, location-wise; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOUDA): (a) Coal exploration is continuously being carried out in the various parts of the country with a view to locating new coal deposits as well as detailed proving of the known coalfields for the purpose of planning of new mines. As on 1st January 1991, coal

reserves in India stood at 1,92,359 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). 91 new projects are expected to be taken up during the year 1991-92 in the different coal companies. An amount of Rs. 106,59 crores have been provided in the Budget Estimate of 1991-92 for the new mines. When fully commissioned, these mines will have a total production capacity of about 100 million tonnes per annum.

### Hotels in India

5467. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct more hotels in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including their locations?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The Central Government does not construct hotels. However, ITDC owns and operates hotels in the country. Its annual plan 1991-92 includes provision for getting up of hotels at Madras/Shimla, Gwalior/Tirupati and Hyderabad subject to their economic viability, availability of suitable land/funds etc.

### Expansion of Nizamuddin Station, Delhi

5468. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide full-fledged status to Nizamuddin Railway station,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor,?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Nizamuddin is already a

full-fledged station.

(b) and (c): Do not arise

### Railway Line from Khurja to Hathras

5469. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to lay a new railway line between Khurja-Chandausi-Iglas-Hathras;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources.

[English]

### Plant Load Factor

5470. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to State:

(a) whether most of the power plants have low plant load factor productivity; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the plant load factor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) A statement showing State-wise/System-wise/Station-wise Plant Load Factor of thermal power stations in the country during April, 1991 - July, 1991 is given in the attached Statement.

(b) It is difficult to achieve 100 % PLF in thermal plants, because the performance of generating units depends upon age of the unit, quality of coal, system load conditions, hydro thermal mix in the State/Region, planned maintenance and forced outage of units and transmission constraints.

Various measures being taken for opti-

mum utilisation of installed capacity include (i) Renovation and Modernisation of old units (ii) assistance to Electricity Boards in undertaking plant betterment programmes (iii) supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal (iv) training of O & M personnel and (v) strengthening of transmission of distribution systems.

## STATEMENT

Statement Showing the State-wise/system-wise/Station-wise Plant Load Factor During April 91-July 91.

Name of the State/System/Station	Plant Load Factor (%)
1	2
1. Delhi	
Indraprastha	64.0
Rajghat	33.1
Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking	53.9
Badarpur	53.3
Delhi	53.5
2. Haryana	
Faridabad Extn.	51.7
Panipat	36.6
Haryana State Electricity Board	39.7
Haryana	41.8
3. Rajasthan	
Kota	54.6



Name of the State/System/Station		Plant Load Factor (%)
1		2
	Rajasthan State Electricity Board	54.6
4.	Punjab	
	Bhatinda	53.6
	Ropar	52.4
	Punjab	52.8
5.	Uttar Pradesh	
	Obra	57.8
	Panki	24.1
	Harduaganj 'A'	-
	Harduaganj 'B' & 'C'	21.7
	Paricha	24.4
	Anpara	73.0
	Tanda	21.1
	Uttar Pradesh State Elecy. Board	48.5

Name of the State/System/Station	Plant Load Factor (%)
1	2
Unchahar (UPRVUN)	69.7
National Thermal Power Station (Singrauli)	67.9
Rihand	73.3
Uttar Pradesh	58.9
6. Gujarat	
Dhuvaran	69.4
Ukai	59.1
Gandhi Nagar	58.9
Wanakbori	47.4
Sikka	45.3
Kutch Lign	34.6
Gujarat Electricity Board	55.2
A. E. Company	52.0
Sabarmati	75.3

Name of the State/System/Station	Plant Load Factor (%)
1	2
Gujarat Pvt.	72.6
Gujarat	57.0
7. Maharashtra	
Nasik	53.3
Koradi	57.3
Paras	54.3
Bhusawal	63.1
Parli	41.1
Chandrapur	61.0
K. Kheda	52.9
Maharashtra State Elec. Board	54.9
Trombay	56.3
Maharashtra	55.2
8. Madhya Pradesh	
Satpura	42.3

	Name of the State/System/Station		Plant Load Factor (%)
	1	2	
	Korba		49.9
	Amarkantak		38.6
	Korba West		60.8
	Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board		48.8
	NTPC Korba		66.6
	NTPC Vindhyachal		62.0
	Madhya Pradesh		57.6
9.	Andhra Pradesh		
	Kothagudem		45.7
	Vijaywada		66.5
	Ramagundem B		51.4
	Nellore		60.3
	Andhra Pradesh State Elec. Board		56.8
	NTPC (Ramagundem)		48.9

<i>Name of the State/System/Station</i>		<i>Plant Load Factor (%)</i>
<i>1</i>		<i>2</i>
	Andhra Pradesh	52.4
10.	Karnataka Raichur	62.0
11.	Tamil Nadu Ennore Tuticorin Mettur Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Neyveli Tamil Nadu	52.4 83.2 54.6 83.5 71.1 66.4
12.	Bihar Patratu Barauni Muzaffarpur Bihar	22.1 23.3 32.3 24.1

Name of the State/System/Station		Plant Load Factor (%)
1	2	
13. Orissa	Talcher	33.8
14. West Bengal	Bandel	42.2
	Santaldih	15.2
	West Bengal State Elecy. Board	29.4
	Kolaghat (WBP. Dev. C)	65.8
	Durgapur Project Limited	21.9
	Calcutta Electric Supply Company	61.6
	NTPC Farakka	49.1
	West Bengal	45.0
15. Damodar Valley Corporation	Chandrapur	29.5
	Durgapur	36.6

Name of the State/System/Station	1	Plant Load Factor (%)
Bokaro	2	40.8
DVC		34.1
16. Assam		56.4
Chandrapur		26.5
Namrup		20.9
Bongaigaon		27.8
Gas Turbine		27.6
Assam		53.3
17. All India		

[Translation]

**Polypropylene Plant in Bihar**

5471. SHRI RAM SARAN  
YADAV:  
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN  
SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India limited propose to set up a Polypropylene plant in Bihar, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the latest position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S KRISHAN KUMAR)(a) : No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Supply of Steam Coal to Bihar**

5472. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV:  
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar is getting steam-coal as per the requirement of its industries;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to avoid closure of industries in Bihar due to shortage of steam-coal and to check the unemployment resulting thereby.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF COAL(SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA) (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. Industrial units in Bihar have by and large been receiving steam coal as per their requirements.

(c) The Government have received no

information that industries in Bihar are on the verge of closure due to non-supply of steam coal. In fact, Coal India have supplied 144.35 lakh tonnes of coal to non-core sector industries all over the country including Bihar during April to July, 1991 as compared to 123.82 lakh tonnes supplied in the same period last year. The Government have issued instructions to all coal companies to supply at least 50% of the linked quantity of coal to the non-core sector industries.

[English]

**Foreign Exchange Earned by ITDC Hotels**

5473. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

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

(a) the quantum of foreign exchange earned by the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) hotels during each of the last three years and upto June 30, 1991; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to boost the foreign exchange earnings of ITDC hotels?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM(SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a): The requisite information is given below:-

Year	Direct foreign exchange earned
(Rs. in lakhs)	
1988-89	726.65
1989-90	802.09
1990-91 (provisional)	806.19
1991-92 (upto June 91)	103.28



(b): The steps being taken by ITDC inter-alia include sponsoring of foreign tours; aggressive marketing and sales efforts abroad; negotiating of special rate contracts with foreign tour operators; establishing direct contact with major tour operators/travel agents to promote traffic to India; and offering incentives in rates to overseas sales representative's agents.

#### **Opening of Booking Offices by Indian Airlines and Air India**

5474. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

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

(a) the number of booking offices of the Indian Airlines and the Air India opened during 1990 and upto June 30, 1991; and

(b) the number of booking offices proposed to be opened during the remaining period of 1991 by the Air India and the Indian Airlines, separately?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) During the period 1990 and upto June 30, 1991, Air India opened one new booking office. Indian Airlines did not open any.

(b) Indian Airlines and Air India have no proposal to open any news booking office during the remaining period of 1991.

#### **Flight Landings at Airports**

5475. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the International Airports Authority of India has asked all the airlines to take effective measures for spacing out flight landings for the convenience of passengers and handling agencies at the airports;

(b) whether bunching of flights during nights is causing great inconvenience to the incoming passengers awaiting clearance; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the various airlines for spacing out the landings of their flights?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Flight schedules of international airlines are coordinated and approved according to certain established parameters. There is a bunching of flights during the night at our International Airports primarily because of the geographical location of the country vi-vis Europe and USA, and because of airports being closed at night in Europe, USA and some far East countries. Within the established promoters, foreign airlines are requested from time to time to shift their flights within a reasonable time span so that the congestion at the airports is reduced.

#### **Earnings from Foreign Airlines**

5476. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:  
DR.G.L. KANAUIA:

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

(a) the names of the foreign airlines which are operating through India;

(b) the amount earned from each of the foreign airlines during each of the last three years and till date; and

(c) the earnings expected from there airlines in 1991-92?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA);** (a) The list of foreign airlines operating through India is given in attached statement I

(b) Details of payment received from foreign airlines, by International Airports Authority of India on account of Landing / parking charges during the last three years is given in attached Statement II

(c) There is no specific target for such receipts from foreign airlines. It depends on the actual volume of international traffic. The payments received from foreign airlines in 1991-92 till July, 1991 are about Rs.29.56 crores.

### **STATEMENT - I**

Aeroflot, Air France, AirLanka, Air Mauritius, Alitalia, Alymeda Yemen Airlines, Ariana Afghan Airlines, Biman Bangladesh Airlines, British Airways, Cathay Pacific Airways, C.S.A., Druk Air Corporation., Egypt, Air Ethiopian Airlines, Emirates, Gulf Air, Iran Air, Japan Airlines, Kenya Airways Limited, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa German Airlines, Lot Polish Airlines, Malayasian Airlines System, Pan American World Airlines, Pakistan International Airlines, Royal Nepal Airlines, Royal Jordanian, Sabena Belgian World Airlines, Saudia, Singapore Airlines, Swiss Air, Syrian Arab Airlines, Thai International Airways, Turkish Airlines, Yeman airways, Zambia Airways and Trans Mediterranean Airways.

**Statement - II**

Sl. No.	Airlines	(Rs. in lakhs)				
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Aeroflot	531.88	642.18	652.61		
2.	Air Canada	218.98	261.75	209.04		
3.	Air France	518.20	495.72	487.37		
4.	Air Lanka	23.19	27.27	33.74		
5.	Air Mauritius	26.56	25.16	26.46		
6.	Air Tanzania	0.00	0.00	0.00		
7.	Alitalia	314.47	377.89	260.39		
8.	Alyemda	12.12	14.13	10.85		
9.	Ariana Afghan	35.02	42.07	41.77		
10.	Bangladesh Biman	173.16	164.80	134.85		
11.	British Airways	602.98	718.72	719.54		
12.	Chathay Pacific	213.08	260.24	249.35		
13.	Czechoslovakia Airways	44.34	57.62	39.16		

Sl. No.	Airlines	(Rs. in lakhs)				
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		
1	2	3	4	5		
14.	Druk Air	2.00	5.01	2.90		
15.	Egypt Air	13.00	15.91	13.90		
16.	Emirates	150.27	195.27	245.04		
17.	Ethiopian Airlines	51.27	53.60	47.81		
18.	Garuda Indonesia	0.00	23.56	0.00		
19.	Gulf Air	408.32	519.48	483.26		
20.	Iberian Airlines	0.68	0.17	0.00		
21.	Iran Air	47.12	32.03	30.71		
22.	Iragi Airways	121.55	109.53	56.51		
23.	Japan Airlines	44.75	48.57	33.78		
24.	Kenya Airways	31.45	37.90	37.53		
25.	KLM	163.49	114.97	215.76		
26.	Kuwait Airways	212.68	232.44	73.19		
27.	Lot Polish	11.07	20.89	17.44		

Sl. No.	Airlines	(Rs. in lakhs)				
		1988-89	1988-89	1988-89	1988-89	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	
28.	Lufthansa	317.92	385.48	409.41		
29.	Malaysian Airlines	70.12	88.15	156.02		
30.	Pan Am	201.91	236.26	215.64		
31.	PIA	89.19	114.01	111.73		
32.	Quantas Airways	120.44	21.02	11.34		
33.	Royal Jordanian	16.42	42.65	80.24		
34.	Royal Nepal	93.97	96.47	102.47		
35.	Sabena	73.73	96.11	115.74		
36.	Saudia Airlines	305.82	368.23	358.95		
37.	Singapore Airlines	310.47	340.47	431.22		
38.	Swiss Air	354.92	441.12	400.45		
39.	Syrian Arab	32.60	44.23	34.99		
40.	Thai Airways	313.76	342.32	279.24		
41.	TMA	24.23	24.86	14.55		

Sl. No.	Airlines	(Rs. in lakhs)				
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		
1	2	3	4	5		
42.	Turkish Airways	47.07	44.51	14.14		
43.	TWA	5.26	1.31	0.00		
44.	Yarom Romanian Air	0.00	0.00	0.00		
45.	Yeman Airways	5.54	11.03	10.46		
46.	Yugoslav Airlines	40.23	36.69	2.32		
47.	Zambian Airways	16.80	21.97	19.17		
	Total	6411.76	7253.77	6919.04		

[*Translation*]

**Non-availability of quality food in trains**

5477. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) The number of complaints received during the last two years, zone-wise about

the misbehavior of railway employees and non-availability of the quality food in the trains; and

(b) the number of employees found guilty

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). statement is attached.

## STATEMENT

		Part (a)									Part (b)		
		1989-90			1990-91			1989-90			1990-91		
Railway	1	No. of complaints of misbehaviour of railway employees received	No. of complaints regarding quality of food served in trains	No. of complaints of misbehaviour of railway employees received	No. of Employees regarding quality of food served in trans	No. of Employees found guilty for misbehaviour	No. of Employees found guilty reg. quality of food served in trains	No. of Employees found guilty for misbehaviour	No. of Employees found guilty reg. quality of food served in trains	No. of Employees found guilty for misbehaviour	No. of Employees found guilty reg. quality of food served in trains		
Central	310	44	279	60	82	38	88	48	6	6	4	9	
Eastern	139	5	223	6	61	5	49	6	5	5	9	8	
Northern	476	65	401	48	156	46	158	32	46	46	4	3	
North Eastern	65	22	39	10	8	6	4	3	6	6	9	8	
Northeast Frontier	36	22	54	18	10	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	
Southern	47	58	69	55	21	19	32	26	19	19	32	26	
South Central	23	53	36	54	28	63	32	47	63	63	32	47	
South Eastern	103	24	87	13	38	24	35	13	24	24	35	13	
Western	26	69	18	72	20	8	13	6	8	8	13	6	
Total	1225	362	1206	336	424	218	420	189	218	218	420	189	



**Night Train from Bareilly to New Delhi**

5478. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to introduce night express train from Bareilly to New Delhi via Moradabad; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Due to operational constraints and lack of resources.

[*English*]

**Extension of Vaigai Express from Madras to Madurai**

5479. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to extend the Vaigai Express from Madras to Madurai and Tirunelveli; and

(b) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Level Crossing at Palliady**

5480. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand to provide manned railway crossing at Palliady on the Trivandrum Kanyakumari line; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS(SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Request for provision of a new level crossing at Km.263/8-9 near Palliyady Railway station had been received by Southern Railway during Feb'88 from the Chairman, Panchayat Union, Thuckalay. He has been advised that the request can be entertained only after a firm proposal for the desired facility is sponsored by the State Government/Panchayat Union duly consenting to bear the initial costs and recurring maintenance charges.

[*Translation*]

**Corruption in Moradabad Division**

5481. DR. S.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) Whether irregularities/malpractices in the matter of allotment of houses, promotions, transfers etc. of the Railway employees of Moradabad Division, Northern Railway have been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Drive against Ticketless Travel**

5482. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected from passengers travelling without tickets during the drives conducted in 1988, 1989, 1990 and upto June 1991, year-wise; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to check ticketless travel in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) The amount realised as railway dues from persons detected travelling without ticket or with improper ticket was as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount realised (Rs.in crore)</i>
1988	19.00
1989	21.96
1990	24.84
1991 (upto June)	3.22

(b) The measures taken to curb ticketless travel include surprise/magisterial checks from time to time, publicity campaigns through different media and deterrent penalties incorporated in the new Railways Act.

#### **Squad of Flight Inspectors In Air India/ Indian Airlines**

5483. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute a special squad of flight inspectors to maintain close check on the flying proficiency of the pilots of the Air India and the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the details of this proposal with background thereof;

(c) the details of honorarium and facilities to be provided to the members of this squad;

(d) the criteria fixed for their selection;

(e) whether this selection will be from amongst working staff; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has established a Flight Inspection Directorate in the DGCA with 9 Flight Inspectors. These Flight Inspectors will carry out skill and proficiency checks of airline and general aviation pilots. The setting up of an independent Flight Inspection Directorate in the DGCA is in pursuance, *Inter alia*, of the recommendations of the Courts of Inquiry that have investigated air crashes in the past.

(c) The Government has approved the pay and allowances of pilots appointed as Flight Inspectors as per their entitlement in their parent organisation.

(d) The criteria for selection is that the pilot must be fully qualified on the type of aircraft on which he will carry out checks; he must be experienced on the type; and he must have the necessary aptitude.

(e) and (f). While the pilots are drawn mainly from the airlines, there is no need to confine the selection to the working staff of the airlines only.

#### **Pilferage of power In Delhi**

5484. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officials of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking are alleged to have been involved in the pilferage of power; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken/proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Appropriate action, under the rules, would be taken by DESU

against any employee involved in the pilferage of power. However, according to DESU no case of involvement of its employees in the pilferage of power has come to the notice of the Undertaking.

#### **Train Accident near Gwalior**

5485. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a train accident took place near Gwalior on August 10, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reasons of the accident; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to dissuade passengers from travelling on the roof of the train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). While 657 Dn. Gwalior-Bhind passenger train was passing under an overbridge between Gwalior and Gawlaka Mandir, passengers travelling on the roofs of the coaches hit against the girder of the bridge resulting in the death of 4 persons, grievous injury to 10 and simple injury to 22 persons.

#### **1 PASSENGER FARES:**

1989-90: There was no increase in the passenger fares during 1989-90.

1990-91: With effect from 1-5-1990, the passenger fares were increased as under

Distance slab	Increase	Passenger fares KMS. per Ticket
(i) Second Class increase	1-25	No
	26-100	1.00

(d) The measures taken to curb roof travel include detrainning passengers from the roof of the trains, publicity campaigns through different media, surprise checks from time to time and deterrent penalties incorporated in the Railways Act.

[Translation]

#### **Expansion of Railways**

5486. SHRIRAMLAKHAN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of increase per year in the rail fares and freight during the last three years;

(b) the percentage of increase per year in the construction of New railway lines, conversion of meter gauge lines into broad gauge, starting new train services and tools trains during the last three years; and

(c) the names of railway lines introduced and the number of railway services discontinued during that period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS: (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) Increase in rail fares and freight charges during the last three years is indicated below:

Passenger fares	Distance slab KMS.	Increase per Ticket
	101-200	2.00
	201-300	3.00
	301 & above	4.00
(ii) Second Class (Mail/Express) (ordinary)	1-25	No increase
	26-50	1.00
	51-100	2.00
	101-150	3.00
	151-200	4.00
	201-250	5.00
	251-300	6.00
	301-350	7.00
	351-400	8.00
	401-450	9.00
	451-500	10.00
501-600 12.00	11.00	601-700
	701-800	13.00
801-900	14.00	
	900-1 & above	15.00
(iii) A.C. Chair Car First Class A.C.Sleeper & A.C.First Class	1-25	No increase
	26 & above	17%
1991-92: with effect from 16-8-91, passenger fares were increased as under:		
(i) A.C. First Class A.C.Sleeper First Class & A.C. Chair Car	upto 800 kms. Beyond 800 kms	20% 15%
(ii) Second Class (Mail/Exp.) maximum of Rs.20/-for distances beyond 1300 kms,	Re.1/- at the lowest slab rising progressively to the	dis-
(iii) Second Class (Ordinary) 1-10 kms.	Beyond	No increase Rs.1/-at the lowest slab rising gradually to Rs. 5.00 for distances beyond 400 kms. with marginal adjustment upto 60 kms.

**II. FREIGHT RATES:**

1989-90:

Freight rates were increased by 11% with effect from 1-4-1989. Salt for human consumption, Fruits and Vegetables, Gur and Jagree, Edible Oils, Oilseeds/Oilcakes, Fodder, Livestock and Organic Manures were exempted from the increase.

With effect from 1-4-1989, the wagonload and trainload classification of commodities which were charged at class 150 and belong was increased by 2 steps. However, in the case of Foodgrains, pulses and chemical Manures, the wagonload/trainload classification was increased only by one step.

1990-91

Freight rates were increased by 7% with

*Percentage increase during the year*

<i>Year</i>	<i>New Railway lines</i>	<i>Conversion of M.G. to B.G.</i>
1988-89	0.49	0.41
1989-90	0.38	0.11
1990-91	0.17	0.36

(ii) The percentage increase per year in the starting of new Passenger train services is as follows:

<i>year</i>	<i>percentage increase</i>
1988-89	2.26%
1989-90	2.02%
1990-91	1.31%

(iii) The quantum of goods traffic carried is not measured in terms of number of goods trains run on Indian Railways, but in terms of billion tonnes kilometres carried in a year. Percentage verification in, billion tonne kilometres of revenue earning traffic during last three years over the previous year is as follows:-

effect from 1-4-1990 and by 10% from 1-10-1990 over the rates as on 31-3-1990. Foodgrains, Pulses, Salt for human consumption, Edible Oils, Fruits and Vegetables, Sugar, Gur and Jagree were exempted from the freight increase.

1991-92

Freight rates were increased by 10% with effect from 16-8-1991. Foodgrains, Pulses, Salt for human consumption, Edible Oils, Fruits and Vegetables, sugar, Gur, Jagree, Kerosene and Diesel Oil were exempted from the increase in freight rates.

(b) (i) The percentage increase in the construction of new railway lines and conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge lines during the last three years is indicated below:

Year	<i>percentage variation in billion tonne kilometres (percent)</i>
1988-89	(-) 0.07
1989-90	(+) 3.25
1990-91	(+) 2.53

(c) Names of railway lines introduced during the last three years are indicated below:  
1988-89

1. Balipra-Gamai
  2. Lalabazar-Jamira (30 kms.)
  3. Guna-Miana (31 Kms.)
  4. Karur-Dindigul (74 Kms.)
  5. Kota-Chanderiya (158 kms)
- 1989-90
1. Miana-Badarwas(18 kms.))
  2. Badarwas-Kolaras (28 kms.)
  3. Rail mahatput-Una (10 kms)
  4. Pencharthal-Kumarght (11 kms)
  5. Silchar-Jirbam (49 kms.)
  6. Gamani-Bhalukpong (21 kms)
  7. Ernakulam-Alleppey (57 kms)
  8. Chitradurg-Challakere (35 kms)
  9. Chanderiya-Chittaurgarh (8 kms.)

1990-91

1. Kolaras-Shivpuri (25 kms.)
2. Gwalior-Panihar (8 kms.)]

3. Jamira-Bhsirabi(18 kms.)
4. Chittaurgarh-Nikmbanera(29 kms.)
5. Nimbanera-Jawad Road (10 kms.)
6. Jawad Road-Nimach (17 kms.)

(ii) The number of rail services discontinued during the last three years is as follows:

1.	1988-89	181
2.	1989-90	41
3.	1990-91	59
	TOTAL	281

[English]

#### Extension to Port Blair Runway

5487. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for the extension of Port Blair runway for operation of the Indian Airlines flights; and

(b) if so, the detail thereof, and when the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No plan has been finalised to extend the runway at Port Blair.

(b) Does not Arise.

### **Air Services Between Delhi-Bhubaneswar-Port Blair**

5488. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation for reintroduction of Delhi -Bhubaneswar-port Blair air -services;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government have proposal for charging subsidised air fares for Calcutta-Port Blair and Madras- Port Blair and vice versa as in the case of Tripura; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines has no proposal at present to reintroduce this service.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Expenditure on Exploration in Cauvery Basin**

5489. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on Drilling operations in Cauvery basin in 1990-91; and

(b) the estimated quantity of oil and natural gas willable at present in cauvery basin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI

S.KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Rs. 183.00 crores.

(b) Recoverable reserves of 8.31 MMT of oil and 9.10 billion cubic metres of gas have been established.

### **Derailement of Tinsukhia Mail**

5490. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether derailment of Tinsukhia Mail has been reported very recently;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the number of passengers killed and injured in the accident; and

(d) the amount of compensation paid to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d): On 6.8.91, at 14.40 hours, while 2456 Up Brahmaputra Mail was on run between Ghograpur and Rangiya stations of Northeast Frontier Railway, its loco and 12 coaches next to it, derailed. As a result, two passengers were killed and four injured. No compensation has been paid so far as compensation claims are yet to be preferred. However, an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 11,000/- has been made to the next of the kin of those killed and to the injured persons.

### **Interest on Deposits Against LPG Cylinders**

5491. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected from the public in terms of deposits against LPG Cylinders during the last two years;

(b) the interest accrued on the amount

(c) whether there is any proposal to pay interests to the public on these deposits and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Rs. 200 crores (approximately).

(b) No interest is paid by the oil companies.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### Diesel Outlets to Ex-Servicemen

5492. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the number of LPG agencies and petrol/diesel retail outlets which have been allotted to ex-servicemen during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): 20 LPG distributorships and 35 retail outlet dealerships were allotted under the Defence Category during the period 1988-89 to 1990-91 in twelve states. Statement is attached.

<i>LPG Distributorships</i>	<i>RO Dealerships</i>	
Andhra Pradesh	2	2
Bihar	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	-	1
Karnataka	1	1
Kerala	2	1
Madhya Pradesh	-	5
Maharashtra	-	5
Punjab	2	1
Rajasthan	2	2
Tamil Nadu	4	3
Uttar Pradesh	5	10
West Bengal	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>



**Airport in Sindhudurg Maharashtra**

5493. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to construct an airport in Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether there is a plan to operate Indian Airlines flight from there; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a). No Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

**Railway Projects in Bihar**

5494. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has submitted proposals for constructing railway projects to the Union Government in the State;

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

(c) whether the State Government has also proposed to afford some part of cost involving in the construction of some of the railways lines; and

(d) if so, the details in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A Number of demands were discussed between the Bihar Govt. and Railway Ministry from time to time. In an inter-Ministerial Meeting in July '89 the State Govt. put forward two projects:-

i) Dehri-on-Sone-Akbarpur-Pipra-

dih with extension to Jadunathpur and Bhavnathpur (98 km)

ii) Muzzaffarpur-Narkatiaganj via Bettiah gauge conversion (155 km)

Regarding (i) the Bihar Govt. commissioned RITES for preparing a report on this line. The report has since been submitted to the Bihar Govt. for consideration. Regarding (ii) the proposal has been sent to the Planning Commission for their approval.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A sum of Rs. 27 crores as cost of construction of Chhitauni-Bagaha rail-cum-road bridge is to be borne by the Bihar Government in a phased manner. Of this Govt. of Bihar has so far paid Rs. 2 crores till 1989-90. They have not so far paid their shares for 1990-91 and 1991-92 amounting to Rs. 19 crores. They are being pursued in the matter.

[*English*]

**Loans to Karnataka State Electricity Board by Power Finance Corporation**

5495. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the Power Finance Corporation to the Karnataka State Electricity Board during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the extent to which these loans have been utilised; and

(c) the amount repaid by the Board to the Power Finance Corporation so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The position of loans to Karnataka State Electricity Board by the Power Finance Corporation is as follows :-

## STATEMENT

Year	Loan sanctioned	Loan disbursed/utilised	Repayment due and paid
1989-90	1340.00	878.26	92.79
1990-91	10138.45	2783.44	112.88
1991-92 (upto July '91)	-	-	20.09

### Production Plan of ONGC

5496. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is reviewing the production of oil and gas plans;

(b) if so, the foreign exchange required for the execution of the remaining projects envisaged in the Eighth Plan;

(c) the foreign exchange loan tied up with World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Japan; and

(d) to what extent, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been able to revive to production plan in view of the foreign exchange crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Production plan are constantly monitored and reviewed.

(b) the 8th Plan is still to be finalised.

(c) The World Bank has approved a loan of US \$ 450 million for the Gas Flaring Reduction Project.

(d) ONGC are implementing a number of new oil & gas field development projects, such as Neelam, Mukta & Panna, and are undertaking projects for enhancing oil recovery from the L-II and L-III reservations of Bombay High. ONGC have also proposed the Ravva and Gandhar oil and gas field development projects.

### Production of Oil and Gas in Karnataka

5497. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the production of crude oil and natural gas in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has prepared plans for strengthening the old and new oil wells to improve production;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure involved; and

(d) the results expected therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) There is no production of oil /gas in Karnataka.

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

[*Translation*]

### Rural Electrification in Lalganj, Uttar Pradesh

5498. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey for the rural electrification in Lalganj region in Uttar Pradesh has been conducted or proposed to be conducted;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c): The Rural Electrification Programmes are formulated and executed by the respective State Electricity Boards. District-wise rural electrification activities are undertaken by the State Electricity Boards according to the priority fixed by the state authorities. The information for village electrification is maintained by State Electricity Boards district-wise. As per the information available, out of a total of 4,939 inhabited villages in Azamgarh District (including Lalganj Parliamentary Constitu-

ency), 4,528 villages have been declared electrified by the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board by the end of March, 1991.

**Construction of Additional Sheds at Shahganj Junction, Uttar Pradesh**

5499. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is heavy rush of labourers and other passengers at Shahganj station of Uttar Pradesh and capacity of the present waiting room is much less causing inconvenience to the passengers;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to construct additional sheds at station premises;

(c) if so, the time by which the sheds are likely to be constructed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) Adequate waiting facilities, as per prescribed norm, already exist.

[English]

**Development of Tourist Circuits**

5500. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:  
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:  
SHRI K.PRADHANI:

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

(a) whether the Government propose any new scheme to promote tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plan to identify tourist circuits in the country; and

(d) the time by which these tourist circuits would be fully developed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d). Development and promotion of tourism is a continuous process. However, the Central Department of Tourism extends financial assistance to the State Governments for augmentation of infrastructural facilities based on specific proposal, their merit and inter-se priorities.

The Central Department of Tourism in consultation with the State Governments have identified a number of travel circuits for phased development with the combined resources of the Central, State and private sector.

**Arrears of N.T.P.C.**

5501. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state the details of arrears due to the National Thermal Power Corporation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): A Statement is attached.

## STATEMENT

State-wise arrears payable to National Thermal Power Corporation (As on 31.7.1991)

S.No.	SEBs/State	Amount (Rs./crores)	Arrears as months of billing.	LC Required to be opened. (Rs.in crores)	Lc Opened
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.11	2.4	13.00	-
2.	Bihar	183.79	10.6	18.00	-
3.	Gujarat	84.79	4.5	21.00	2.00
4.	Goa	0.67	0.3	2.40	2.20
5.	Haryana	62.40	9.4	10.10	10.10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10.62	8.5	2.00	0.45
7.	J & K	42.50	3.6	8.00	-
8.	Kerala	34.14	5.7	6.00	3.50
9.	Karnataka	48.98	5.3	9.50	2.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	198.88	5.3	38.00	28.00
11.	Maharashtra	69.12	3.5	25.00	2.00
					1.50

S.No.	SEBs/State	Amount (Rs/crores)	Arrears as months of billing.	LC Required to be opened.  (Rs.in crores)	Lc Opened
13.	Punjab	11.47	1.1	11.00	4.00
14.	Rajasthan	136.48	7.5	19.00	11.00
15.	Sikkim	0.43	4.3	-	-
16.	Tamil Nadu	99.19	6.3	17.00	-
17.	Uttar Pradesh	547.19	10.9	60.00	28.00
18.	West Bengal	48.89	19.8	2.00	2.00
	Total	1612.49	6.6	263.50	95.25

### **Reservation Quota at Bombay-Nagpur Route**

5502. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the quota available at Jalam, Nandura and Malkapur stations in Buldana district on Bombay-Nagpur route is much less as compared to the demand;

(b) if so, whether the Government have any plan to increase the quota at these stations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) The reservation quota available in various trains at these station is adequate except at Nandura and Malkapur by 7339 Dn Dadar-Nagpur Sewagram Express and at Malkapur by 1006 Up Nagpur-Bombay Vidharbha Express trains.

(b) and (c) The reservation quota of 2 second class berths at Nandura by 7339 Dn Dadar-Nagpur Sewagram express has been increased to 4 berths by 7339 Dn Dadar-Nagpur Sewagram Express and 1 First Class berth by 1006 Up Nagpur-Bombay Vidharbha Express trains from a suitable date is also being allotted to Malkapur Station.

### **Overbridge at Nandura-Jalgaon Railway Crossing**

5503. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct an over-bridge at the Nandura-Jalgaon Jamod railway crossing on Bombay-Nagpur section in view of traffic congestion there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Railway has not so far received from the State Government any proposal for the facility.

### **Transfer of Officials in Northern Railway**

5504. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for transfer of non-gazetted staff in Northern Railway;

(b) the details of employees who are working on the sensitive posts beyond their tenure of three or four years in Mechanical, personnel, Accounts, Commercial and Stores branches of the Northern Railway Headquarters as well as in the Division offices; and

(c) the reasons for not transferring them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Railway employees including employees in northern railway are liable to be transferred in the exigency of service. Besides employees holding sensitive posts and frequently coming into contact with public and/or contractors/suppliers etc. are to be transferred every four years.

Transfers on request (in recruitment grades only) are also considered based on priority of registration subject to availability of vacancies and administrative convenience. In addition Mutual transfers are also considered, whenever feasible.

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

[*Translation*]**Starting of Trains from Haridwar to South and Punjab**

5505. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start two trains from Haridwar to South and Punjab;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether the Government propose to start direct train service from various places to connect Haridwar, the pilgrimage centre; and

(d) if so, the names of the places to be connected and the names of the trains proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Reservation in Shalimar Express from Devband**

5506. SHRI RAM SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reserve some berths for the passengers going to Vaishno Devi in second class sleeper coach of Shalimar Express from Devband; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]**Settlement of Demurrages Charges by Air India/Indian Airlines**

5507. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH:  
DR. G.L. KANAUIA:

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

(a) the details of complaints lodged with the Air India and the Indian Airlines, separately for refund of demurrages charges from customers during 1990 and upto July, 1991;

(b) the number of complaints out of them settled so far; and

(c) the time by which the remaining complaints are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) During the period January, 1990 to July 1991, the claim for the refund of demurrage charges received by the Indian Airlines and Air India were 85 and 475 respectively.

(b) The Number of claims settled by Indian Airlines and Air India are 78 and 436 respectively.

(c) Subject to receipt of relevant documents from the parties and confirmation from under writers for settlement, the pending claims would be settled without delay.

**International Airport in Eighth Plan**

5508. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of traffic operation position in each international airports in the last three years;



(b) whether the Government have a proposal to set up some more international airports in the Eighth Plan period; and

(c) if so, the locations of the places identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The details of the aircraft movements at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Trivandrum International airports for the last three years are indicated below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Bombay	28,839	29,907	29,686
Calcutta	7,764	8,006	7,088
Delhi	19,071	19,350	19,854
Madras	3,913	3,864	4,244
Trivandrum	2,300	2,491	2,243

(From 1.1.91)

There is no proposal to set up any more international airports for the present.

#### Allocation for Harnessing of Renewable Sources of Energy

5509. SHRIGOPINATHGAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount allocated for the harnessing of renewable sources of energy in the last three years, Statewise; and

(b) the name of the various programmes undertaken for the utilisation of renewable sources of energy in Orissa in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The details of the amount allocated under the State Plan Sector for the harnessing of renewable sources of energy in the last three years, State-wise are as follows:

S.No	State	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35	45	31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	40	50
3.	Assam	21	26	38
4.	Bihar	295	295	315
5.	Goa	17	22	26
6.	Gujarat	300	320	352
7.	Haryana	40	50	70
8.	Himachal Pradesh	110	90	100
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	30	40	48
10.	Karnataka	40	45	52

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No	State	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
11.	Kerala	30	50	80
12.	Madhya Pradesh	225	250	400
13.	Maharashtra	70	100	125
14.	Manipur	20	25	33
15.	Meghalaya	25	45	60
16.	Mizoram	22	26	34
17.	Nagaland	15	30	50
18.	Orissa	70	80	100
19.	Punjab	69	71	100
20.	Rajasthan	110	160	360
21.	Sikkim	30	30	50
22.	Tamil Nadu	450	200	254
23.	Tripura	50	55	67
24.	Uttar Pradesh	282	215	320
25.	West Bengal	28	30	60
	<b>A. Sub-Total (States)</b>	<b>2413</b>	<b>2340</b>	<b>3175</b>
	<i>Union Territories</i>			
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	50	115	150.00
27.	Chandigarh	4	4.30	0.30
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.50	5	4.52
29.	Delhi	100	153	155.00
30.	Lakshadweep	45	190	190.00
31.	Pondicherry	16	21	25.00
32.	Daman & Diu	—	—	2.00
	<b>B. Sub-Total (Uts)</b>	<b>218.50</b>	<b>488.30</b>	<b>562.82</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	<b>2631.50</b>	<b>2828.30</b>	<b>3701.82</b>

(In addition assistance is also extended by Government of India to the various proposals of State Governments, on a project by project basis)

(b) The various programmes undertaken for the utilisation of renewable sources of energy in Orissa in the last three years, from the State Sector allocation, are as follows:

- (i) Biogas (Family type)
- (ii) Biogas (Community/Institutional/Urban)
- (iii) National Programme on Improved

(iv) Solar Thermal Programmes Including

- (a) Solar Water Heating System
- (b) Solar Desalination System
- (c) Solar Dryers.
- (v) Solar Photovoltaic Systems

- (vii) Wind Power Generation
- (viii) Mini/Micro Hydel Project
- (ix) Urjagram Project.

#### **Indian Airlines Flights**

5510. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the routes on which the Indian Airlines operated its Flights in 1990-91;
- (b) whether the Government have a proposal to operate any new air service in 1991-92; and
- (c) if so, the details of the new routes identified therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) During 1990-91, Indian Airlines operated 135 services in the domestic and 24 services in the international sectors.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Indian Airlines has so far introduced the following new services during 1991-92:-

- Ahmedabad-Indore
- Madras-Goa
- Madras-Pune
- Delhi-Agartala
- Delhi-Dimapur

#### **Construction of Airports**

5511. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some aerodroms and Airports are being constructed by the National

Airports Authority;

(b) if so, the locations of the major work being done by the National Airports Authority; and

(c) the details of progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Salem and Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu.

(c) The work relating to construction of runways, terminal building and other associated facilities at Tuticorin and Salem, is in progress and is expected to be completed by 30.9.1991 and 31.3.1992 respectively.

#### **Private Sector's Assistance for Railway Projects**

5512. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to involve private sector for construction of some railway projects in the country;

(b) if so, the name of the projects in various States identified therefor;

(c) whether the Government have consulted the state Governments; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Coal Deposits in Charla**

5513. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity and quality of coal at Charla in Khammam district;

(b) whether his Ministry has any plan to take up mining of coal there;

(c) is so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMA GOWDA):** (a) to (d) The estimated reserves of coal at Charla in Khammam District of Andhra Pradesh is about 28 m.t. and indicated grade of coal varies from 'D' to 'E'. The Ministry of Coal has already sanctioned an advance action plan for Rs. 6.40 crores for taking up essential preliminary activities for development of Charla Open at mine with an annual output capacity of 0.55 million tonnes.

#### **Bridge at Kothavalasa (SER)**

5514. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to build over-bridge/flyover at Kothavalasa (near Visakhapatnam) railway crossing (South Eastern Railway) which divides the busy commercial areas of the town;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the cost of the project and when the work is likely to be started?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Claim Cases pending at Jhansi**

5515. SHRIRAJNATHSONKARSHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of the employees pending involving financial issues in

Jhansi division;

(b) the number of such cases of the Gangmen;

(c) since when these are pending and the reasons for the delay in the finalisation thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the disposal of these cases?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN):** (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the sabha.

[*Translation*]

#### **Spare Parts for Locomotives in DLW**

5516. SHRIRAJNATHSONKARSHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Railway engine's spare parts used in Diesel Locomotive Workshop, Varanasi are supplied by the local units of Small Scale Industries;

(b) if so, whether these are done through open tender and by negotiation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For procurement of Stores normal tendering procedure is followed and further negotiation are also held, if considered necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Stoppage of Express trains at stations on Bhatni-Varanasi Section.**

5517. SHRIRAJNATHSONKARSHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Summer train running on Bhatni-Varanasi Section has been suspended recently;

(b) if so the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to reserve this train and provide stoppages and Gorakhpur Express Sarju-Yamuna Express and other fast trains on Dullahapur,

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (d) 515/516 Bhatni-Varanasi summer special cancelled w.e.f 1-7-91 has since been restored as a regular train w.e.f. 12-8-91.

Stoppage of any additional trains at Dullahpur, Jakhaniyan and sadat Stations is presently not feasible due to operational exigencies and lack of traffic.

[English]

#### **Increase in Natural Gas prices**

5518. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from different organisation in Gujarat regarding high rates of natural gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Certain representations have been received.

(b) and (c) These representations have argued for a price of natural gas less than that recommended by the Kelkar Committee. The representations are considered while taking decisions.

[Translation]

#### **Survey for oil and Gas In Rajasthan**

5519. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether seismic survey has been undertaken by the Oil India Limited for exploration of oil and natural gas in Beghevala region of Bikaner and adjoining areas of Ajmer in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). Seismic Surveys have been conducted by Oil India Limited in the Baghevala region of the Bikaner - Nagaur region of Rajasthan. The first exploratory well drilled on the Baghevala structure resulted in an inflow of some very heavy oil. Detailed testing is in progress.

#### **Coal Supply to Rajasthan**

5520. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the place from where the coal is supplied to Rajasthan and the quantity during the last three years;

(b) whether the coal supplied to Rajasthan falls much short of its demand; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to make coal available to Rajasthan as per its requirement in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF THE COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Coal supplies to vari-

ous industries sectors in Rajasthan are arranged from the following subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. (CIL)

1. Northern Coalfields Ltd.
2. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.
3. South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

4. Central Coalfields Ltd.
5. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
6. Western Coalfields Ltd.

The supplies during the last three years are as under :-

**STATEMENT**

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

State	Year	Power	Cement lizer	Ferti-	Paper	Tax/ Rayons	soft Coke	Hard Coke	Others
Rajasthan	1988-88	831	1077	296	-	65	3	4	380
	1989-90	1599	1097	336	-	77	1	7	792
	1990-91	1467	1065	254	4	162	1	5	895
	1991-92 (April-June)	530	264	64	-	28	-	3	145

(b) and (c). No, Sir, Coal is supplied by CIL as per linkage/sponsorship and availability of coal and railway wagons. There has been some shortfall in supply of coal to non-core sector industries. However, Ministry of Coal have now issued instructions to all coal companies to supply at least 50% of the linked quantity of coal to non-core sector industries. This is expected to improve the availability of coal to industries all over the country including Rajasthan.

[English]

### Flights to Gulf Countries

5521. SHRI P.C THOMAS:  
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

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

<i>Airport</i>	<i>Total flights to Gulf</i>
Bombay	59
Delhi	13
Madras	-
Trivandrum	18

(b) The total number of passengers who travelled in the year 1990 to the Gulf were 7,21,473. It is not possible to isolate the number of passengers from Kerala.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Air India proposes to introduce one more flight from Trivandrum to Gulf. There is no proposal to operate flights from Cochin to Gulf countries. The possibility of Air India operating direct flight from Calicut to Gulf countries is under consideration.

(a) the number of international flights operating from Trivandrum, Bombay, Madras and Delhi to Gulf Countries;

(b) the annual number of passengers travelling in these sectors and the number out of them from Kerala;

(c) whether the Government propose to operate more flights from Trivandrum, Cochin and Calicut to the Gulf Countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Weekly flights from the international airports to the Gulf are indicated below:-

### Halt of Madras Express at Mararikulan

5522. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide a halt of Madras Express to Mararikulan station in Alleppey, Kerala in view of heavy rush of passengers there; and



(b) if so, when it is proposed to be started and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Commercially not justified.

#### **Direct Train from Delhi To Alleppy**

5523. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a direct train from Delhi to Alleppey for convenience passengers; and

(b) if so, when it is proposed to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Corruption In Vayudoot**

5524. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of corruption involving high officials working in the Vayudoot pending with the Government so far;

(b) whether the cases have been investigated by the competent authority; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). While Vayudoot manage-

ment is looking into some complaints received against Chief Manager (P&A), Chief Manager (M&P), Chief Manager (Engg.) and Manager (Fin), no corruption charges have, so far, been established against any of them.

#### **Operation of Airbus from Patna**

5525. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the facilities at Patna airport to enable the operation of Airbus A-300 and A-320 from that airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The existing facilities at Patna Airport are adequate for A-320 operations. Patna has been included in the Winter 1991 schedule of Indian Airlines for A-320 operations. There is no proposal to upgrade the airport for A-300 operations as the Indian Airlines has no plan to introduce A-300 operations to Patna.

#### **Accommodation Facilities to Government Employees Availing L.T.C.**

5526. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given on August 13, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 2919 regarding accommodation at concessional rates to Government employees and state the locations of seventeen places where accommodation at concessional rates are provided?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):

DIA): The 17 locations are as under:-

1. Aurangabad
2. Bangalore
3. Bhubaneshwar
4. Bodhgaya
5. Delhi (2 hotels)
6. Guwahati
7. Hassan
8. Jaipur
9. Jammu
10. Khajuraho
11. Kohima
12. Mamallapuram
13. Madurai
14. Patna
15. Pondicherry
16. Puri
17. Varanasi

[*Translation*]

**Air-conditioned Bogies for Himachal Express**

5527. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that air-conditioned bogies are not being provided in Himachal Express running between Delhi and Una;

(b) whether direct tickets from Delhi to Una is not being issued;

(c) whether the train fare of Nangal to Una is rupees six while the bus fare thereof is rupees three; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove these difficulties of the passengers and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Direct tickets are being issued from Delhi to Una.

(c) With effect from 16.8.91, second class Mail/Express and ordinary fares from Nangal Dam to Una are Rs. 7/- and Rs. 3/-, respectively.

(d) A.C. 2 tier coach will be provided on availability of such coaches from our Production Units in the coming years.

[*English*]

**Halt of Jammu-Tawi Superfast at Dahod**

5528. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) the criteria laid down for providing halts for long distance Superfast trains;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide halt of Jammu-Tawi Superfast train at Dahod station; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Long distance Superfast trains are stopped at a few important stations

central to requirement of passengers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Quantum of traffic is meagre not justifying the halt.

#### **Wheel and Axle Factory at Dahod**

5529. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to install a second wheel and axle factory at Dahod; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **LPG Connections with IOC Dealers**

5530. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the reasons that the Indian Oil Corporation LPG dealers have large number of consumers registered with them in the country, particularly in Gujarat as compared to other oil companies' LPG dealers have?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): The information is being collected and a statement would be laid on the Floor of the House.

[*Translation*]

#### **Railway Yard on Raigarh Station, S.E. Railway**

5531. SHRI BHAWANI LAL VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for construction of a railway yard at Raigarh station of South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh**

5532. SHRI DHARMABIKSHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have sent proposals to the Union Government for construction of new railway lines in the State;

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

(c) the details of other railway lines being constructed in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Andhra Pradesh have

recommended following new railway line projects:-

- (1) Peddapally-Karimnagar, Akana-pet-Sangareddy-Patancheru and Sangareddy-Sadasivpet Road.
- (2) Naizamabad-Ramagundam (via) Jagtial & Uppal-Jagtial (via) Karimnagar.
- (3) Nandyala-Yerraguntla
- (4) Gudur-Macherla (via) Vinukonda, Kanigiri & Atmakur
- (5) Vikarabad - Krishna
- (6) Raichur - Macherla
- (7) Nidubrolu - Nizampatnam
- (8) Tirupati - Pakala conversion and Pakala-Katpadi Parallel BG line.
- (9) Kakinada - Kotipalli
- (10) Raidurg - Hindupur

Surveys for items (1) to (9) listed above have already been carried out by the South Central Railway and these projects have been found to be financially unremunerative. Survey for Raichur - Hindupur new BG line has not been conducted.

(c) Work on (1) Telapur-Patancheru (9 km) and (ii) Adilabad-Pimpalkutty (21 km) partly in Maharashtra has been taken up and these sections are expected to be commissioned by 31.3.92.

#### Proposal for New Rajdhani Express

5553. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to

introduce a new Rajdhani Express from Delhi to Pune;

(b) if so, when it will be introduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Presently not feasible due to operational constraints and acute shortage of requisite type of coaches and locomotives.

#### Expansion of Pune Station

5534. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:-

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the platform of Pune station and to increase the length of present shed there; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Work of extension of platform No. 2 at Pune will be included in the future works programme of the railway depending upon the availability of funds and relative needs of other stations. There is no proposal to extend the platform shelters.

#### Airports in Maharashtra

5535. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where the

Government propose to construct airports with a view to promote tourism in Maharashtra; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The National Airports Authority has no plan to construct any new airport in Maharashtra.

(b) The traffic potential, commercial viability of the operations, availability of resources and their deployment, fleet availability and plan of operation of scheduled airlines, and other such factors relevant to the construction of a new airport do not permit the possibility of a new airport being taken up for construction in Maharashtra in the near future.

#### **LPG Agencies, Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets in Andhra Pradesh**

5536. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allot more LPG agencies and petrol/diesel retail outlets in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the places; district-wise and company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) and (b). New petrol/diesel dealerships and LPG distributorships are opened in different places as per Marketing Plans and policy from time to time.

#### **Agency for ground Handling Equipment at Airports**

5537. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot have separate ground handling equipments in the Airports:

(b) whether there is any proposal to constitute a single agency to handle ground equipment for all the airlines; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Power Projects with World Bank Assistance**

5538. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank officials recently held any discussion with the Union Government regarding power projects; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussions and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During these discussions the progress of World Bank aided projects in the

power sector as well as the prospects of further lending were generally reviewed.

#### **Doubling of Tumkur-Bangalore Railway Line**

5539. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is heavy traffic between Tumkur and Bangalore; and

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme to double this route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Oil Refinery in West Bengal**

5540. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a grass roots oil refinery in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Completion of Metro and Circular Railway in Calcutta**

5541. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since fixed up a time schedule for the completion of Metro Railway and Circular Railway in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) to (c).

(i) Metro Railway:

Completion schedule of this project depends upon acquisition of the remaining plots of land by the State Govt. and availability of funds in the coming years.

(ii) Circular Railway:

Calcutta Circular Railway from: Dum Dum to Princep Ghat has already been completed and commissioned for traffic on 17-6-90.

#### **Doubling of Track Line Between Barasat and Duttapukur**

5542. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pace of implementation of doubling of the track between Barasat to Duttapukur and in the Sealdah-Bongaon Section has remained very slow, even after necessary budgetary allocations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) The progress as on 30th

June 91 is 34% against a target of 36%.

(b) Encroachments along the proposed alignment.

(c) The State Government has been requested to get the encroachments removed.

#### **New Train from Rohtak and Sonapat to Delhi**

5543. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce new passenger trains on Rohtak-Delhi and Sonapat-Delhi sections in view of increase in the passenger traffic there; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Due to operational constraints and lack of resources.

[*Translation*]

#### **Farakka to Lalmatia Railway Line**

5544. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government so far to check the land sliding from both the sides of the Farakka-Lalmatia railway line to make it safe; and

(b) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-

LIKARJUN): (a) Farakka - Lalmatiya railway Line is owned and maintained by the National Thermal Power Corporation, as a private siding.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Electrification of Line from Delhi to Rohtak and Sonapat**

5545. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to electrify the railway lines between Rohtak and Delhi as well as between Sonapat and Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Electrification of Delhi-Ambala-Ludhiana section of which Delhi-Sonapat is a portion has already been sanctioned and included in the Budget for 1991-92. But there is, at present, no proposal to electrify Delhi-Rohtak section due to financial constraints and relative priorities for electrification of other high density routes.

#### **Death of Passengers in Pune**

5546. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some passengers died after falling from the local train in Pune August 15, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to

avoid such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 15.8.1991, while Lonavala-Pune local train No. L-19 was on run between Dehu Road and Akurdi stations, with passengers fell down from the train. Out of there, seven died on the spot and one died subsequently in the hospital.

(c) The Railways are engaged in a sustained campaign to warn passengers through posters, caution boards and public address system against travelling on foot-boards and leaning out of running trains. Public awareness has been intensified to prevent such mishaps.

[*Translation*]

**Trains Running between Rewal and Phulera**

5547. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHAR-GAVA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passenger trains running at present between Rewari and Phulera, with names thereof?

(b) whether the capacity of these trains is insufficient as compared to the number of passengers; and

(c) if so, whether the Government proposed to introduce a new train and also to increase the number of coaches in the said trains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) The pairs of trains run between Rewari and Phulera & seven of them stop at both places. Names of these trains

are given as under:

*Via Jaipur*

1. 9615/9616 Delhi-Udaipur Chetak Express
2. 13/14 Delhi-Ajmer Fast Passenger
3. 9901/9902 Delhi-Ahmedabad Mail
4. 9903/9904 Delhi-Ahmedabad Express
5. 2915/2916 Delhi-Udaipur Garib Nawaz Express.  
(No halt at Rewari & Phulera)
6. 2905/2906 Delhi Ahmedabad Ashram Exp.  
Run combined  
(No halt at Rewari & Phulera)
7. 2461/2462 Delhi-Jodhpur Mandor Exp. up to Phulera.  
(No halt at Rewari & Phulera)

*Via Ringas*

8. 9931/9932 Delhi-Ahmedabad Aravali Express
9. 19/20 Delhi-Madesana Fast Passenger
10. 251/252 Rewari-Udaipur Fast Passenger

(b) These services adequately meet the demand of traffic during normal periods.

(c) Does not arise.



**Vayudoot Services**

5548. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places connected by the Vayudoot services at the end of 1989;

(b) the details of the steps taken to expand the services of the Vayudoot during 1990; and

(c) the number of additional places State-wise, to be connected by the Vayudoot services during this year?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Vayudoot was operating to 85 stations at the end of 1989 as per details given in the Statement.

(b) and (c). Due to the heavy losses suffered by it, Vayudoot was compelled to reduce its operational network drastically in 1990. For commercial and operational reasons, airfinking of new stations is not a feasible proposition at this juncture.

**STATEMENT****Northern Region****J & K**

1. Jammu
2. Rajouri

**U.T. DELHI**

3. Delhi

**UTTAR PRADESH**

4. Dehradun

5. Kanpur
6. Lucknow
7. Allahabad
8. Agra
9. Varanasi
10. Pantnagar

**U.T. CHANDIGARH**

11. Chandigarh

**PUNJAB**

12. Bhatinda
13. Ludhiana

**RAJASTHAN**

14. Kota
15. Jaisalmer
16. Jodhpur
17. Jaipur

**HIMACHAL PRADESH**

18. Kulu
19. Simla

**MADHYA PRADESH**

20. Jabalpur
21. Kahjurahe
22. Rewa
23. Bhopal

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 24. Guna          | 43. Lilabari    |
| 25. Bilaspur      | 44. Silchar     |
| 26. Raipur        | BIHAR           |
| 27. Satna         | 45. Gaya        |
| 28. Jagdaipu.     | 46. Dhanbad     |
| 29. Indore        | 47. Patna       |
| Eastern Region    | 48. Ranchi      |
| 30. Kamalpur      | 49. Jamshedpur  |
| 31. Agartala      | MEGHALAYA       |
| 32. Kailashahar   | 50. Shillong    |
| MIZORAM           | ORISSA          |
| 33. Aizwal        | 51. Rourkela    |
| ARUNACHAL PRADESH | MANIPUR         |
| 34. Zero          | 52. Imphal      |
| 35. Daparizo      | NAGALAND        |
| 36. Along         | 53. Dimapur     |
| 37. Passighat     | Southern Region |
| WEST BENGAL       | ANDHRA PRADESH  |
| 38. Calcutta      | 54. Hyderabad   |
| 39. Cooch Behar   | 55. Rajahmundry |
| ASSAM             | 56. Tirupati    |
| 40. Dibrugarh     | 57. Vijayawada  |
| 41. Guwahati      | KARNATAKA       |
| 42. Jorhat        | 58. Hubli       |

59. Banaglore

77. Pune

60. Belgaum

78. Kolhapur

## TAMIL NADU

79. Aurangabad

61. Coimbatore

80. Sholapur

62. Madras

81. Nagpur

63. Thanjavur

82. Akola

64. Neyvelli

83. Nanded

65. Trichurapalli

## GOA

## KERALA

84. Goa

66. Cochin

## UT DAMAN &amp; DIU

67. Trivandrum

85. Daman

68. Calicut

*[English]*

## UT PONDICHERRY

**Computerised Reservation cum Booking office in North Delhi**

69. Pondicherry

## UT LAKSHADWEEP

70. Agatti

5549. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

**Western Region**

## GUJARAT

(a) whether the Government proposed to set up computerised reservation-cum-booking office in North Delhi preferably on outer ring-road, Pitampura to ease congestion at New Delhi reservation offices (I.R.C.A.) and Kirti Nagar; and

71. Bhavnagar

72. Kandla

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

73. Porbandar

74. Keshod

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

75. Surat

## MAHARASHTRA

76. Bombay

(b) The demands for reservation of North Delhi area are presently handled at Delhi Main and Kirti Nagar Railway Stations.

**Benefits on Voluntary Retirement**

5550. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:-

(a) whether Railway employees desirous of seeking voluntary retirement from service are provided some monetary benefits;

(b) if so, the details of benefits provided separately after completion of 20 years, 25 years and 30 years of qualified service with criteria for calculation of such benefits as on August 31, 1991,

(c) whether the monetary benefits are also provided to railway employees on their superannuation;

(d) if so, the details of these benefits with criteria for calculation of these benefits as on August 31, 1991;

(e) whether criteria for calculation of monetary benefits is in accordance with instructions of Ministeries of Finance and personnel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Apart from normal benefits admissible on superannuation, railway servants seeking voluntary retirement are provided with the additional weightage in quality in service for pensionary purposes, and encashment of half pay leave subject to the conditions laid down in the relevant Rules/Orders.

(b) The details of the benefits in weightage in service and encashment of half pay leave with criteria for calculation are given in the orders mentioned in reply to part (f) below.

(c) and (d). Normal retirement benefits as admissible under Rules are paid. The benefit of additional weightage in qualifying service and encashment of half pay leave are however not admissible.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The instructions are based on DOP & AR'S O.M No. 25013/7/77 Estt (A) dated 26.8.1977 and Rule 39 (5) of the CCS (Leave) Rules 1972, relevant extracts of which are given in the attached statement.

**STATEMENT**

3 (viii) While granting proportionate pension to a Government servant retiring voluntarily under this scheme, weightage of upto five years would be given as an addition to the qualifying service actually rendered by him. The grant of weightage of upto five years will however, be subject to the following conditions:

(a) The total qualifying service after allowing the weightage should not in any event, exceed 30 years now 33 years as amended vide DOP & AR's Notification No. 32/4/83-pension Unit dated 26.8.1983. qualifying service; and

(b) The total qualifying service after giving the weightage should not exceed the qualifying service which he would have had, if he had retired voluntarily at the lowest age/minimum service limit applicable to him for voluntary retirement prescribed under FR 56 (k) or

Article 459 (i) of the CSRs or Rule 48 of the CCS (Pension) Rules or any other similar rule applicable to him.

Extracts of Rule 39(5) of the Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules 1972

- 39(5) A Government servant who retires or is retired from service in the manner mentioned in \*clause (c) of sub-rule (1), may be granted, suo-moto by the authority competent to grant leave, cash equivalent of the leave salary in respect of earned leave at his credit subject to a maximum of 240 days and also in respect of all the half pay leave at his credit provided this period does not exceed the period between the date on which he so retires or is retired from service and the date on which he would have retired in the normal course after attaining the age prescribed for retirement under the terms and conditions governing his service. The cash equivalent shall be equal to the leave salary as admissible for earned leave and/or equal to the leave salary as admissible for half pay leave plus dearness allowance admissible on that leave salary for the first 240 days, at the rates in force on the date the Government servant so retires or is retired from service. The pension and pension equivalent of other retirement benefits and adhoc relief/graded relief on pension shall be deducted from the leave salary paid for the period of half pay leave, if any, for which the

cash equivalent is payable. The amount so calculated shall be paid in one lump sum as a one-time settlement. No House Rent Allowance or City Compensatory Allowance shall be payable:

Provided that if leave salary for the half pay leave component falls short of pension and other pensionary benefits, cash equivalent of half pay leave shall not be granted.

\*clause (c) of sub-rule (1)

- (1)(c) the date on which he retires by giving notice to Government or he is retired by Government by giving him notice or pay and allowances in lieu of such notice, in accordance with the terms and conditions of his service.

#### LPG Agencies and Petrol/Retail outlets in Ghaziabad

5551. SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to open more LPG agencies and petrol/ diesel retail outlets in Ghaziabad;

(b) if so, the details of the places selected; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). New petrol/ diesel dealerships and LPG distributorship

are opened in different places as per Marketing plans and policy from time to time.

### Modernisation of Railway Stations

5552. SHRIRAMESH CHAND TOMAR:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway stations modernised during the last two years, till date;

(b) the expenditure incurred for modernisation on each station;

(c) whether the Government also propose to modernise the New Ghaziabad station;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The information is as under:-

S. No.	Name of Station	Approximate Expenditure upto March 1991. (in lakh)
1.	Akola	43.59
2.	Bombay VT.	55.86
3.	Pune Jn.	41.81
4.	Gwalior	193.33
5.	Bhopal Jn.	132.33
6.	Jabalpur Jn.	60.89
7.	Nagpur Jn.	123.70
8.	Solapur	35.49
9.	Sealdah	133.03
10.	Howrah	199.24
11.	Durgapur	52.00
12.	Dhanbad Jn.	104.46
13.	Gaya Jn.	66.82
14.	Patna Jn.	100.50
15.	Malda Town	86.14
16.	Shimla	17.57

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S. No.	Name of Station	Approximate Expenditure upto March 1991. (in lakh)
17.	New Delhi	13.80
18.	Meerut City	126.00
19.	Bhiwani	27.40
20.	Lucknow	30.00
21.	Allahabad Jn.	27.05
22.	Moradabad Jn.	...
23.	Jammu Tawi	134.34
24.	Jalandhar City	89.59
25.	Bikaner Jn.	74.40
26.	Jodhpur Jn.	36.00
27.	Lucknow Jn.	48.00
28.	Gorakhpur Jn.	350.00
29.	Kathgodam	34.00
30.	Allahabad City	26.00
31.	Samastipur Jn.	95.00
32.	Muzaffarpur Jn.	160.00
33.	Katihar Jn.	91.69
34.	New Bongaigaon	3.84
35.	Guwahati	53.93
36.	Lumding Jn.	...
37.	Tinsukia Jn.	9.00
38.	Madras Central	110.84

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S. No.	Name of Station	Approximate Expenditure upto March 1991. (in lakh)
39.	Tiruchirapalli Jn.	55.44
40.	Madurai Jn.	46.70
41.	Mysore Jn.	7.02
42.	Bangalore City	67.60
43.	Trivandrum Central	138.25
44.	Coimbatore Jn.	95.94
45.	Tirupathi	65.04
46.	Bellary Jn.	24.55
47.	Vijayawada Jn.	34.26
48.	Nanded	31.21
49.	Hyderabad	7.36
50.	Bilaspur Jn.	108.85
51.	Raipur Jn.	21.54
52.	Kharagpur Jn.	21.92
53.	Visakhapatnam	33.60
54.	Gondia Jn.	5.49
55.	Durg	23.00
56.	Tatanagar Jn.	41.77
57.	Bhubaneswar	67.21
58.	Ranchi Jn.	41.77
59.	Ahmedabad Jn.	10.37
60.	Indore Jn.	63.79



S. No.	Name of Station	Approximate Expenditure upto March 1991. (in lakh)
61.	Bharatpur Jn.	41.45
62.	Agra Fort Jn.	55.00
63.	Jaipur Jn.	47.18
64.	Junagarh Jn.	2.01
65.	Ajmer Jn.	52.82
66.	Rajkot Jn.	22.94
67.	Bombay Central	...

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Modernisation of railway stations is done on need based programme, depending on the volume of traffic dealt with and subject to availability of funds. There is no justification for modernisation of New Ghaziabad station at present.

#### Supply of Natural Gas through Pipelines in Gujarat

5553. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cities in Gujarat where natural gas is being supplied for domestic and commercial purposes through pipelines; and

(b) the details of the cities where it is proposed to be extended in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) Gas is being distributed through pipelines in the city of Baroda, Ankleshwar and Bharuch in Gujarat at present.

(b) Such supplies are likely to start in Surat city in the near future.

[*Translation*]

#### Suspension of DBC Facility

5554. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility of double bottle connection (DBC) has been suspended presently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide the said facility in near future; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Express Train on Bareilly-Allgarh Route**

5555. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce an express train on Bareilly-Allgarh route in view of the requirement of the passengers; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said train is proposed to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Reservation Quota for Bareilly Junction**

5556. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present reservation quota for Himgiri Express, Shramjivi Express, Lucknow-Delhi Mail, Kashi Vishwanath Express, Punjab Mail, and Doon Express from Bareilly Junction, Northern Railway;

(b) whether the Government have received representations for increasing the quota for each train; and

(c) if so, to what extent and when the reservation quota for these trains is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) The reservation quotas available at Bareilly Junction are as under :

Train No.	Station to	Ist AC	Ist Class	AC 2-tier	II class	Chair car
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
2373 Himgri Express	Jammu Tawi	-	-	-	2	-
2374 Himgri Express	Howrah	-	-	-	3	-
2402 Shramijivi Express	Patna	-	-	2	4	2
4229 Lucknow Mail	New Delhi	1	2	4	14	-
4057 Kashi Vishwanath Express	New Delhi	-	-	4	6	-
4058 Kashi Vishwanath Express	Varanasi	1	-	4	14	-
3005 Howrah Mail	Amritsar	-	2	-	3	-
3006 Howrah Mail	Howrah	-	-	2	10	-

Train No.	Station to	Ist AC	Ist Class	AC 2-tier	II class	Chair car
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
3009 Doon Express	Dehradun	-	2	-	8	
3010 Doon Express	Howrah	-	-	2	4	

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The quota of 4 AC Sleeper berths by 4229 Lucknow Mail has been allotted from 21.8.1991. Besides, additional quota of two AC sleeper berths from 1.7.1991 and one IInd class berth from 25.6.1991 by 3151 Sealdah Express has been allotted at this station. As regards other trains, since automax facility which gives direct access to procure reservation from Delhi and other stations having automax/autotext facility has been provided at this station, it is not considered necessary to allot any additional quota at this station for the present.

#### **Electrification of Lines on NR and NER**

**5557. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway lines under Northern Railway and North-Eastern Railway proposed to be electrified;

(b) the names of the lines in respect of which approval has already been granted; and

(c) the names of the lines on which electrification work is going on at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Approval for Electrification of Delhi-Ambala-Ludhiana, Khurja

Jn.-Khurja City and Hathras Jn.-Hathras Qilah sections of the Northern Railway has already been granted. There is, at present, no proposal for electrification of rail lines in North-Eastern Railway.

(c) At present, electrification works are in progress in Khurja Jn.- Khurja City and Hathras Jn.-Hathras Qilah sections.

#### **Coal Supply to Power Plants In Madhya Pradesh**

**5558. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal based power plants in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the monthly consumption of coal in these plants;

(c) whether the present supply of coal is adequate for these plants; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) There are six thermal power stations in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) the monthly consumption of coal in these thermal power stations during April to July, 1991 has been as under :

## STATEMENT

(In '000 tonnes)

Name of TPS	April 1991	May 1991	June 1991	July 1991
i) Amarkantak	79	85	62	47
ii) Korba East	155	115	157	117
iii) Korba West	313	264	249	296
iv) Satpura	311	302	272	300
v) Korba (NTPC)	781	739	692	761
vi) Vindhyachal (NTPC)	316	282	247	287

(c) and (d). The overall supply of coal to these thermal power stations has been adequate, except to Satpura Thermal Power Station. The Ministry of Coal have issued instructions to Western Coalfields Ltd. to step up supply to Satpura Thermal Power Stations. Some supplies were also arranged from South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. to make up for the shortfall in Satpura Thermal Power Station.

#### **Diesel Shed in Samastipur**

5559. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether approval for the construction of diesel shed in Samastipur of North Eastern Railway was accorded in 1990-91;

(b) if so, the reasons for not starting this unit; and

(c) when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On review, expansion of Gonda diesel shed has been found more economical and urgently required on operational considerations. The proposal for the diesel shed at Samastipur has been held in abeyance for the present.

[English]

#### **Crash of Boeing 737 near Imphal**

5560. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the causes of the air accidents in the past and the present accident of Boeing 737 crashed near Imphal on August

16, 1991 are also on the line of earlier crashes; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to tone up the working and functioning of the airlines to ensure safety of the travelling passengers and to check such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The cause of the Imphal air crash will be established only after the Court of Inquiry has investigated it.

(b) Foremost priority is attached to the safety of operations of the airlines and no effort is spared in the enforcement of safety standards.

#### **Air Accidents**

5561. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of the air accidents take place at the time of landing or taking off aircraft;

(b) if so, the number of accidents took place while landing and taking off in the last three years;

(c) the reasons for such accidents; and

(d) the steps taken to check such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). During the last three years, there were 48 accidents to civilian aircraft, of which 23 took place during landing or take-off phases.

(c) Of the 23 accidents, investigation has been completed in 19. It is found that 17 of these accidents took place due to pilot

error, one due to weather, and one due to the presence of a bull on the runway. In the 17 accidents mainly attributable to pilot error, maintenance of aircraft was a contributing factor in two cases and weather was a contributing factor in two other cases.

(d) Measures for enhancing the level of air safety are continuously taken, like implementation of the recommendations emanating from investigations of aircraft accidents and hazardous incidents, dissemination of safety information, monitoring of Cockpit Voice Recorders, and Flight Data Recorders, monitoring flight crew proficiency and periodic inspection of aerodromes.

#### **Earnings from Sahibganj to Jahajghat and Sakri to Jahajghat Railway Lines**

5562. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of goods transported through the railway line laid between Sahibganj to Jahajghat and between Sakri to Jahajghat in Sahibganj district and the extent of income earned there from during the last three years;

(b) the expenditure incurred in laying the said lines; and

(c) the steps being taken to make those lines more remunerative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) The branch lines from Sahibganj Jn. and Sakrigali Jn. to Sakrigalighat popularly known as Jahajghat has been closed for over ten years and there has been no goods traffic and the earnings therefrom on this line.

(b) The expenditure incurred on laying these lines is not available, as they were laid more than 50 years ago.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Transportation of Grit in Bihar**

5563. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of rail line laid to transport grit of black stones in Pakud, Bakudih, Maharajganj of Bihar and Rampur Hat and Murarai areas of West Bengal, the date on which this line become operational and the quantity of grit transported so far;

(b) the year-wise amount of freight received by the Government thereon;

(c) whether it is proposed to lay another rail line in the area in near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

#### **Overbridge at Maksi**

5564. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is heavy rush of traffic on a railway crossing at Maksi (Madhya Pradesh) on Agra-Bombay road;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to construct an overbridge on the railway crossing there;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The work has already been included in the Railways' Works Programme.

(c) No time schedule has so far been drawn up for construction of the overbridge.

(d) The work is in planning stage and can be taken up for execution, only after the detailed plans and estimate are finalised, jointly with the State Government/Ministry of Surface Transport.

#### **Air Service in Uttar Pradesh**

5565. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Uttar Pradesh presently connected by the air services;

(b) the names of the places for which air services are proposed to be introduced during the current year and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Agra, Varanasi, Kanpur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Dehradun in Uttar Pradesh are presently connected by air services.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Operational capacity with airlines and traffic demand do not justify Airlinking of new stations in Uttar Pradesh at the present moment.

#### **Closure of LPG Agencies in Uttar Pradesh**

5566. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise details of the LPG agencies closed down during 1990-91 in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHANKUMAR): (a) and (b). During 1990-91 one distributorship in Saharanpur district and another in Lucknow district were terminated on account of violation of Marketing Discipline Guidelines.

[English]

#### **Transportation of Betel Baskets at Macheda Station**

5567. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of steps proposed to be taken for the improvement of betel baskets transportation at Macheda station, South Eastern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): Betel leaves being perishable traffic gets priority for clearance by Mail/Express trains. As a result of intensive drive to clear betel baskets by Mail/Express trains 46,694 qtls. were loaded during April to July '91 as against 41,480 qtls. during April to July '90. Various other steps have been taken including attaching of additional parcel vans by trains running through Macheda station.

#### **Night Flying Facilities in I.G.R.U.A**

5568. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy (IGRUA) is imparting training in night flying;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the aims and objectives of the IGRUA have been achieved; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to achieve them?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). In the case of single engine aircraft, the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademy is imparting training in night flying.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Harrassment to Passengers at Bombay Airport**

5569. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agents are harrassing the passengers with connivance of staff of the airport and the Indian Airlines and offering O.K. tickets after charging extra money from them; and

(b) whether the Government have received complaints of hardships and harrassments to passengers at Bombay airport;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government to curb this malpractice at all domestic airports?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Some complaints have been received in this regard.

(c) Certain surprise checks carried out by security and vigilance officials of Indian Airlines on their own and alongwith C.B.I. revealed that some agents were indulging in black marketing of Indian Airlines tickets. They were misleading the Gulf passengers by speaking in their languages and offering them O.K. tickets after charging extra money.

(d) In order to curb this malpractice, surprise checks are being carried out regularly by the officials of Indian Airlines, along with the CBI, at the airports covering high density flights. The following steps being taken to curb this menance:-

1. Thorough checking of the tickets at the entry gates so that only bonafide passengers gain entry in the terminal building.
2. In coordination with the agencies, raids to apprehend the persons involved in the racket.
3. Augmenting the strength of policemen in plain clothes and intensifying the patrolling to apprehend the offenders.
4. Indian Airlines to display a board for information of passengers regarding availability of seats in the south bound flights.

#### **Extension of Calcutta Circular Railway**

5570. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the circular railway in Calcutta from Princep Ghat to Majherhat;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to get the project cleared by the Port Trust; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Extension of Calcutta Circular Railway from Princep Ghat to Majerhat involves use of Culcutta Port Trust (CPT) land. Matter regarding transfer of the required land to the Railways has been taken up with the CPT authorities.

12.00 hrs.

REGARDING SECURITY PROVIDED TO  
FORMER CHIEF MINISTER OF UTTAR  
PRADESH

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, an honourable Member had raised the issue concerning security of the former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on 28th of the previous month. The charge levelled by him was that the Government of Uttar Pradesh had not only withdrawn his security but was also trying to return security provided by the Central Government. Since the issue was very serious, an other-honourable Member and the former Prime Minister, who was present in the House a short while ago but is not present at the moment, had also intervened. Even the leader of the House had also expressed his concern. I am not referring to their didactic utterances, but I want to quote the words of Mr. Chandra Shekhar:

[*English*]

"Yesterday, I got the news that NSG, Which has been provided to Shri Mulayam Singh by the Government of India on the report of Intelligence Bureau, has been asked to be withdrawn by the U.P. Government. Though the Government of India and the Intelligence Bureau have said that the NSG should be there, the U.P. Government is not cooperating in this matter. I had a talk with the IB Chief and also with the Home Minister. I was surprised to hear from the Home Minister, that the U.P. Government may not cooperate."

[*Translation*]

The words uttered by Mr. Chandrasekhar were very serious ones. Naturally

these would have caused concern in the house. I had also said that I would contact the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the facts that have come to light after contacting the Government of Uttar Pradesh tell a different tale. First of all, whatever security arrangements were made by the Central Government for the former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, these were accepted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. I have documentary proof in this regard and I would like that charges should not be levelled like this in the House against any of the State Governments. But an attempt was made in the House to this effect. The Central Government had said that Shri Mulayam Singh be provided security classified as 'Z' category. This was stated in the letter dated 25th July...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): It means the security of the lowest category.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This 'Z' has no connection with 'X,Y,Z'. I would like to state for the information of the House the security cover available under 'Z' category. An armed security guard consisting of two Head Constables and 8 armed constables of P.A.C., an escort consisting of a Head Constable and 3 constables in two shifts, 6 personal security officers, of whom two officers remain on duty at a time, one with a revolver and the other with a stengun. Three watchers-two on day duty and one on night duty. Thus total number of security personnel works out to 27. Uttar Pradesh...

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Who is being helped by Mr. Vajpayee? Is it necessary to give these details?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: So far as the National Security Guard is concerned, the Central Government had provided N.S.G. to him. Later on, the Central

Government decided to withdraw the NSG. This is not the decision of the State Government. I have two documents in this regard. A note was prepared by the Director General of Police, Uttar Pradesh on the basis of a message received by him from the Central Government on 16th July, I would like to quote a few lines from that note\_

[English]

"New Delhi informed me telephonically that Commandos of the National Security Guard deployed with Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, former Chief Minister, U.P., are likely to be withdrawn soon. In any case, it will not be possible to continue them after 31st July, 1991."

[Translation]

There is one more letter, though not based on any message. This is a letter from the Joint Security, Ministry of Home Affairs. I quote;

[English]

"In view of the pressing demand for N.S.G. it would no longer be possible to provide N.S.G. cover to Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav."

[Translation]

There were the instructions from the Central Government... (*Interruptions*)... The last line of the letter says that arrangements may please be made for his Security, and Security arrangements are being made.

The question is as to why the Home Minister had misled Mr. Chandrasekhar in the matter of withdrawal of NSG? Shri Chandrasekhar had said it in the house. Was the Home Minister unaware of the facts or it was a deliberate attempt on his part? If he was unaware of it, their working deserver to

be criticized. If he had deliberately misled Mr. Chandrasekhar, it is a matter of breach of privilege. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like the Home Minister to be called here to clarify the position.

I would like to emphasize one point. Although I have been selected from Lucknow this time, yet I would be forthright. Mr. Speaker, Sir it has become a practice here in the House to say anything against any of the State Governments without ascertaining the facts and even without referring the matter to them. The leader of the House has been elected as such for the first time. He may not be familiar with the customs and conventions.

That day, an honourable Member had raised the issue of Ayodhya and the reply of the leader of the House sounded like a threat to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Were they not in a position to find out whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh was bringing forward any legislation or whether it was taking any step to acquire the land? It is not the right approach to say that if the Government of Uttar Pradesh takes such and such step, it will have to face certain consequences. This is not a proper way to ensure healthy centre-state relations. The present Government of Uttar Pradesh has come to power as a result of popular mandate and it is not at the mercy of any one. Moreover, it is not a minority Government and it is running the affairs of the state with the support of majority. This Government seeks to work within the parameters of the Constitution and will abide by the laws.

It is quite natural for Members to rise during zero hour and to raise certain issues Government's reaction should be that they look into the facts and report back to the House. It should not be the attitude that if the matter relates to BJP Government, you stand up and start speaking whatever you like. I would rather like the Hon. Minister of Home

Affairs to give a reply as this matter relates to security...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to say something about it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a regular debate.

MR. CHANDRA JEET YADAV: It is not the question of regular debate...*(Interruptions)* Because it is the question of security of the former Chief Minister of U.P. Therefore, I would like to place some facts before you.

MR. SPEAKER: It would take a long time.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: There is nothing like that.

MR. SPEAKER: Everyone wants to speak. Should I give an opportunity to you and not to others?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a question of policy. It is a question of security and it cannot be regarded as an ordinary question. It is a question of security. Please listen to me for a minute. *(Interruptions)*

Unfortunately, I was not present in the house on the day this question was raised. I was in Lucknow. When I read this newsitem there. I out of country, went to see Shri Mulayam Singh for it was the question of his security. He was very much worried because he was feeling insecure. He was of the view...*(Interruptions)*...Well, many people fear. According to Mulayam Singhji the persons of National Security Guards posted there were provided facilities such as vehicles for transportation, a jeep and a car

for keeping a watch upto an area of 15 k.m. and two cars were provided by the State Government. The Government of U.P. issued the orders withdrawing both the cars. One was sent within no time and all the vehicles for transportation were withdrawn by the Government of U.P. The jawans of National Security Guard were themselves feeling unable to work there. They felt that they could not perform the task as the Government of U.P. had withdrawn all the facilities. I asked him as to whether the Chief Minister of U.P. had personally called on him or made a telephonic call in regard to his security? He replied that the Chief Minister U.P. had neither called on him nor made any telephonic call *(Interruptions)*...I, therefore, would like to say through you that it is not merely a technical thing that the letter was sent from here. He, in my presence, dialled the phone to security guards. I was present there. It was said on phone - as the Government of U.P. has withdrawn all the facilities we are thinking to provide you security by increasing the allowances of the Security Guards. It is not correct to say that the Government of U.P. had done nothing. As you have read yourself that all the seven Police Officers, Inspector of Sub Inspector have been withdrawn. Only constables and head-constables who belong to the 'Z' category have been posted there for his security...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM NAIK(Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as hon. Vajpayeeji has said that the Chief Minister, Mr. Kalyan Singh had written a letter to the Minister of Home Affairs. I would like to lay the same letter along with the enclosures on the table of the House with your permission.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: There are rules to be followed. You have to follow them.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I am seeking your

permission now to allow me to lay the papers on the table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to follow the rules.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: It becomes quite clear from that letter that whatever the State Government had done was done only after receiving the communication from Central Government. It should also be kept in mind that Shri Kalayan Singh was kept behind the bars for two and a half months by the then Chief Minister, Mr. Mulayam Singh. But our political culture is different so we do not have any feeling of Vendetta against anybody...(*Interruptions*)...Sir, I seek your permission to lay the latter of Mr. Kalayan Singh on the table of the House.\*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You do it according to the rules. I will examine.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This letter is very important. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am telling you to lay it as per rules. I will examine (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This letter has been written to the Home Minister...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will see it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Just

now our friend, Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav raised a point...(*Interruptions*) I would like to made a correction. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the letter says. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Naikji, whatever you have pointed out, I will look into that as per rules...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to say this much that the letter I have referred to says that...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow to quote from this letter unless it is...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: I want to say that the information provided to Lok Sabha on that day was not based on facts. I would rather like the Government as well as Chandra Shekharji, who is not present here, to seek an apology from the House for this letter. They had written it perhaps on the basis of wrong information supplied to them. He should seek an apology from the House and uphold its dignity. Besides, the Minister of Home Affairs should also make a statement about it...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIDIGVJAYASINGH (Rajgarh): Sir, I want to intervene here. First of all, a letter of the Joint Secretary of the Home Ministry of the Government has been printed in the newspaper. Secondly, a secret communication from the Chief Minister of U.P. to the Home Minister of the Government of India regarding the security of a person who is in 'Z' category - how has this letter been circulated to the Members of Parliament in

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\*As the speaker did not subsequently accord the necessary permission, the paper document was not treated as laid on the Table.

this House? Sir, it is a secret document. How has this come in their hands? Sir, have they not committed a crime under the Official Secrets Act? Is it not a violation of the Official Secrets Act? How has it come into their hands? (*Interruptions*) Sir, the issue is clear.

MR. SPEAKER: You don't have to read.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: NSG has been allotted to people who have a certain category label. Now, the communication that is printed in the *Indian Express* today, I may be allowed to... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please be seated

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, the hon. Leader of the House must have inquired as to how this secret communication from the Chief Minister of U.P. to the Home Minister of India has gone into the hands of some of the Members of Parliament. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please, take your seat.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your as well as Shri Vajpayeeji' permission, who is a senior member of the House, to say a few words in this regard. I am always eager to learn something from everybody. I will consider myself fortunate if I get a chance to learn something from Shri Vajpayeeji. But I would like to submit that we can learn to follow Parliamentary practice and Procedure if we show patience. I would like to make it very clear that during whatever little period I

had to function as the leader of the House, I did not make any comments regarding any State Government except that I would draw the attention of the concerned Minister and request him to collect the information and place it before the House.

You have just said that when an hon. Member raised the Babri Masjid and Ram Janmabhoomi issue, I threatened him. I would like to request hon. Vajpayeeji to please go through my statement. I have not mentioned the name of any state Government and please try to understand the context in which I had said that thing. I had said that any issue which causes, has caused and may cause unrest in the country, should be tackled very seriously. It must be solved through mutual agreement or a judicial process. If we fail to do so and any desperate situation is created, this desperate situation will have a desperate remedy only. This is what I had said and even today I repeat my words, because this is not against an individual or a Government it is concerned with the security integrity and future of the country. I think that it is the responsibility of each and every person whether he is in the Government or not, to adopt such an approach, an outlook and to take such a step on such a sensitive issue, that the unity of India is not endangered.

It has been stated in the House that we can not and should not discuss any state administration, Mr. Speaker, Sir you may also kindly examine whether any hon. Member can give reply on behalf of a state Government... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my question has not been answered.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I was not present in the House when hon. Gurudev Atalji raised the issue. It is a matter of regret that the position stated by me on that day was different from the facts as they emerge now from the report published in newspapers, but I do not intend to involve myself in the controversy. I would certainly not like the issue of security of the country being overshadowed by this controversy. Both Shri Atalji and hon. Leader of the House have assured, and I do believe that there will be no threat to the security of the country. I would like to assure Atalji through you, that I did not have any intention to blame the State Government neither do I have any today. I put those facts before the House which were brought to our notice and which seem to be authentic. From the newspapers it appears that those facts are somewhat different. But I hope, those facts will turn out to be correct and both the U.P. Government and the Government of India will pay due attention to the real problem and the security will be provided to Mulayam Singhji.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jacob, you wanted to say something. Would you like to say something now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): Sir, I wanted to react to only one point.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are you going to make a statement?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Not at all.

Sir, I wanted to react to only one serious

point raised by my esteemed former colleague in the Rajya Sabha Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and subsequently by other hon. Members about the former Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister's security aspect. (*Interruptions*) The point is, after reviewing the security perception on the former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, the Home Minister of India personally talked to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh drawing his attention to the extreme necessity of providing security to Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, the former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. I just want to make it very clear because it was dealt with directly and it was conveyed to him to give protection to Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. The letter which was referred to here was an earlier one and I am talking about the recent happening. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIDIGVJAYASINGH: Sir, my question has not been answered. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Speaker, Sir I would like to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order at this time. Everything is out of order now.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AHAMED: Sir, I want to bring it in order.

The hon. Member, Mr. Ram Naik has now laid on the Table of the House a letter written by the Chief Minister of U.P. to the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not laid.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Under rule 369, it is a public document. I would like to know whether the hon. Member has got the possession of that letter, which is a privileged document from the Chief Minister of



from the Home Minister. It is a privileged document. It is a secret official matter written by the Chief Minister to the Home Minister of the Government of India. How it has gone into their possession. That is also a matter which we would like to know.

MR. SPEAKER. Mr. Ahmed, there are rules which are to be followed with respect to producing letters in the House and placing them on the Table of the House.

I have said, "You follow the rules. I will see if it can be allowed or not".

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KAPSE(Thane): According to the rules, source need not be disclosed.

SHRI E. AHAMED: It is a privileged document. Under the rules, how can he lay it on the Table of the House?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: How a secret official document has come into the hands of a few Members of Parliament belonging to BJP? It needs enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

There is a procedure to be followed in this respect. Only by following the procedure, letters can be produced in this House. If that procedure is not properly followed, letters cannot be laid on the Table of the House. Letters are not yet placed on the Table of the House. He has to follow the procedure and only then, the decision would be taken.

You do not have to worry about it.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN(Rosera):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards a very constitutional and important question. The post of Election Commissioner is a constitutional one. The present Election Commissioner went on leave upto August 26, and at the time of going on leave he had said that Mr. Bhalla would look after his work. After August 26, he neither extended his leave nor joined duty or resigned. Fortunately or unfortunately Shri Bhallaji too retired on August 30. The offices of President, Speaker, Judicial Head and Election Commissioner are constitutional officers and someone should be there to hold responsibility of these offices. Right from August 26 till date there has been no one to look after the work of Chief Election Commissioner. This is a constitutional crisis. We all are sitting here. I would like to request the Leader of the House to depute some person to look after the work of Election Commissioner and he can be deputed from the Ministry of Law. The office of Election Commission has become headless and shapeless so it must be filled up. This is not an ordinary issue. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P.G. Narayanan.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You may give an assurance, if you can not respond...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You have raised it now.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa): the Leader of the House may kindly respond.

MR. SPEAKER: Now this is becoming a little unfair to the Leader of the House. It is

because you are raising the issues on the floor of the House relating to the State Government, relating to certain organisations and things like that. Instantaneously, without giving him time also, you want a response from him. When he responds in consideration of your request, then again you find some fault with it.

Well, this cannot go on like this. Now here is an issue which you have raised without giving notice to the Minister. The Minister is not ready with the information and yet you want instantaneous reply.

I have allowed you to raise this issue. You have raised it. Probably the Ministers have noted it. The Ministers will reply if they want to. But every time you do not expect the hon. Leader of the House or the Ministers to respond. Otherwise, mistakes would creep in.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): some-times one can expect a response from the Minister.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Two days back, four fisherman of Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu were seriously injured and their boats were damaged by the firing of the Sri Lankan Navy. This is not the first time that Sri Lankan Navy attacked the Indian fisherman. On several occasions in the past, Sri Lankan Navy killed many fisherman of Tamil Nadu. They have arrested and tortured several fisherman and their boats were also damaged. The 1947 agreement which was signed by India and Sri Lanka Government provided fishing rights to Tamil Nadu fisherman. But the fact is that Tamil Nadu fisherman could not go near the island Katchatheevu and fishing rights of Tamil Nadu fisherman have been denied by the Sri Lankan Government.

So, Sri Lankan Government always acts against the spirit of 1974 agreement. Therefore, 1974 agreement is liable to be cancelled and we have to get back the island Katchatheevu to safeguard the interests of Indian fishermen.

In spite of repeated requests by our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the Government of India is not taking any steps to solve this problem.

I urge upon the Government of India to demand adequate compensation from Sri Lankan Government for the families of Indian fisherman who have lost their lives and belongings in the firing by the Sri Lankan Navy. The Government of India must take all possible steps to get back the Island Katchatheevu at any cost to safeguard the interests of Tamil Nadu fishermen.

*[Translation]*

SHRIDAUDAYALJOSHI (Kota-Bundi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a result of advertisements the sale of chocolates have increased in the country. Keeping its consumption in the view, the Ecological Research Laboratory in Lucknow has recently published a report about chocolates. It has been stated in the report that carsonogenic substance has been found in these chocolates. The content of this substance upto four microgram per unit is considered adequate but this substance in the chocolates has been found from one hundred to six hundred micrograms which blocks the R.N.A. energies. This may cause cancer. This observation has been made by the laboratory. My request is that prior to this B.V.O. was found in cold drinks like Rasna and Limca, Orange. After repeated discussion in the Lok Sabha these companies issued advertisement to the effect that Rasna and Limca and Orange drinks do not contain B.V.O. Once again Rasna, Limca and Orange drinks are being sold all over the country after mixing B.V.O in

them with a view to make to them tasty. Through you, I would like to request the Government that use of chocolate can cause cancer to the children. Even the youths too use it, hence, its use must be checked immediately.

Therefore, my only request is that the Government must set up research centres immediately in Delhi and other states to check the content of the substance from being mixed in these materials

[English]

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): Sir, I want to bring through you to the notice of the august House regarding the protection and preservation of the historical monumental temple of Lord Jagannath, Puri Dham, Orissa which is the most sacred place and which depicts the harmony of all religious culture and tradition in the world. Its car festival is the biggest festival in the entire global area. Lakhs of pilgrims inside the State and far-flung countries are every day visiting Lord Jagannath in this big temple. But it is a pitiable thing to see that that Temple is being ruined. There is every possibility, every apprehension of the ruination of the Temple. The internal locking iron-rods of the slabs are getting rusted. There is very possibility of the big slabs falling from the roof of the Temple. In 1988-89, a big slab fell down from the roof of the Temple. I want to state here that the Archaeological Department has been there since a decade. It is only looking after the outside plastering work etc. But no protection is being given to the main Temple. No effort is being made to protect this monumental Temple from its ruination. For instance, I want to say one thing here. The Sun Temple of Konark, the most wonderous Temple of sculpture of the world is now meeting its decay because of exposure to salinity. That is why, through you, Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister in-charge of this to visit the Temple

with group of experts to see how this Temple can be saved from its ruination.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention as well as that of the House to an important issue.

The Bofors issue has been a matter of concern and aspiration for the people of the country for the last several years. Now this scandal appears to have been forgotten. But I would like to thank the Supreme Court on this occasion for over-riding the judgement of the High court in this regard.

[English]

The Court has found that the Delhi High Court's ruling was based on convoluted and strained reasoning.

[Translation]

As per newspapers reports Before scandal involves Rs. 64 crores. But as per my information, it is virtually a scandle involving Rs. 1400 crores. After the judgement of the Supreme Court, it becomes that pious and moral duty of the Government of India to pursue the matter accordingly and find out the facts of the case. On the contrary, the people have a feeling that the Government did not conduct proper and necessary investigations in the matter. The people have apprehensions about the facts in this case. That is why I want to draw your attention and the attention of all the countrymen that after the judgement of the Supreme Court it has become the responsibility of the Government of India to find out the facts and conduct proper investigations in this case. The Government of India has not paid proper attention towards investigations into this criminal case for six months. Thus, the Government of India is at fault.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I therefore, would like to bring to your notice that it was a matter of coincidence that Bofors Gun factory and Noble Industries have declared themselves as bankrupt and the Swedish Government had taken over both these factories under its control after their insolvency. Thus these have become public undertakings. I would like to inform the Government of India and the House also that a mass movement has been going on in Sweden for revealing the names of the culprits. Mr. Westender the leader of Swedish peace and Arbitrary Society is pressing the Government of Sweden to reveal the names of the culprits involved in the case. But the Government of India is silent over the issue. I would like to request the Government of India to contact the Swedish Government to know the names of all the culprits involved in the Bofors scandal.

Secondly, I would like to say that the Congress Government had ignored the issue. The credit goes to V.P. Singh Government. I had lodged F.I.R. and issued a letter rogatory in this regard. The Supreme Court has accepted it. Therefore, I would request that the Government of India should take appropriate action to get it investigated properly in Switzerland and ask the Swedish Government to disclose the names of all the culprits. I would request Shri Arjun Singh to take the people of the country and the House into confidence about the action being taken by the Government of India in this regard.

SHRI MADAL LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 5th September is known as the teachers Day. On that day, the nation the Government and the countrymen express their gratitudes towards the services rendered by teachers. I urge upon the Government to implement the recommendations of Chattopadhyay Commission for the teachers of Delhi on the eve of the Teachers Day.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Fourth Pay Commission was set up, the teachers were told at that time that it was not taking the issue into consideration as the Chattopadhyay Commission has already been set up. In 1985, the Chattopadhyay Commission has submitted its Report but its recommendations could not be implemented so far. I would like to submit only two things in the matter. You would be surprised to know that the teachers of Delhi are at present getting Rs. 15/- only as medical allowance. If wife and husband both are employed as teachers, either of the two will get the benefit. Both of them are not eligible to get the benefit.

Sir, the Chattopadhyay Commission has recommended medical allowance at the rate of 7.5%.

Secondly, I would like to say that teachers should get selection grade after completion of 24 years of service. The Chattopadhyay Commission has also recommended the same but it could not be implemented so far. It causes stagnation and kills the interest of the teachers. Thirdly, their demand is to merge teachers allowance with their basic pay. Aided schools have their own problems. There was a time the total emoluments payable to a Delhi teachers were the highest in the whole of India. Today it has gone down to 13th to 14th position as compared to all the States. I would request the leader of the House, hon. Shri Arjun Singh, who is also the Minister of Human Resources Development to announce some relief measures for the teachers as gifts on the eve of Teachers Day so that the teachers in thousands who are sitting on 'dharna' and feel a sense of respect and honour.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid.

*(Interruptions)*

12.43 hrs

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE***[English]***Detailed Demands for Grants of the  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
for 1991-92**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIM.L. FOTEDAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 1991-92. [Placed in Library See No. LT-516/91]

**Statement giving Reasons for Immediate  
Legislation by the Constitution  
(Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second  
Amendment) Ordinance, 1991**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): On behalf of Shri Sitaram Kesari, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1991. [Placed in Library See No LT 517/91]

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: He has a point of order on this laying of the paper also.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go no record except the point of order.

*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI RAM NAIK: I have got a point of order. I want an explanation from the Minister...*(Interruptions)*

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already allowed 45 minutes.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow this.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, I want to raise a point of order. I want an explanation from the Minister for the delay in respect of the explanatory statement, which the Minister wants to place on the Table of the House today. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Shri Acharia, you are not cooperating at all. Please take your seats. As you know the Demands for Grants of the Agricultural Ministry are being discussed today. I had allowed 45 minutes for the items which have not listed in the Agenda and even after that, you want to continue with it.

As far as coal and other things are concerned, that matter was raised on the floor of the House before also. You had asked for a Statement to be made by the Minister. The Minister made a statement on that. You had asked for concessions and the concessions were given. And then, there was a sort of discussion on that point also. Again, why do you want to raise the same point and do not allow anything else to be raised?

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record, except Shri Ram Naik's statement.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, it cannot be done like that. I don't understand whether I should conduct the business in the House according to rules or according to the wishes of each and every Members in the House. If You want me to conduct the business of the House according to the rules, you should please allow me to conduct the business. Otherwise, it is very difficult, I said this matter was raised on the floor of the House.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: First please take your seat. Simple because one senior Member is asking and other senior Members are asking, it is very difficult for me to say no and yes to what the Senior Members say. I got a statement from the Minister; the matter was discussed on the floor of the House; some concession was given. Supposing you are not satisfied with what has been given, I would ask the Minister to discuss this matter with the group of MPs who are wanting to discuss this matter. You may please go to his Chamber. I will ask him to meet you, hear you and if something can be done, to do it.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Simply because you have a point of view, you cannot obstruct the business of the House. The other business is also equally important. I have said that the Minister will meet you in his Chamber and discuss this matter and the Minister should do whatever is possible and necessary. Please go to the Chamber of the Minister and discuss this matter.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfair to

the Chair, this is very unfair to the House. Each and every Member wants to conduct the business of the House according to his desires. I would be very happy if I could accommodate you. But it is not possible. Every time you are just getting up and each Member wanting that the House should work according to his sweet will. Can we do it? If we can do it let us do it. This is very unfair. This is very very unfair to the Chair, this is very unfair to the Members in the House, this is very unfair to the House itself.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN(Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the people are staging a dharna, it is my request kindly to listen to one of the Members. The whole matter would be solved ultimately.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Okay. This is vary unfair. Let me allow the papers to be laid on the Table of the House. Later on, I will allow one Member from here and one Member from there. Please bear in mind, this is very very bad precedent. It should not be followed. This is your House this is your time, this is your procedure and you don't stretch this kind of thing beyond a certain limit. This is not in your interest. Today if you are doing it, tomorrow the Member from here do not it, the day after tomorrow Members from there can do it and every time the Chair and the House would be required to act according to the sweet will of you. It is the responsibility of the senior Members to be very careful about it.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAXMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI( Kaiserganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am shouting from here but you are not prepare even to listen to me. I am giving it in writing. I am trying to express my views but you are

not paying attention towards me. Then what is the use of becoming a Member of the House? Until and unless you hear me, I will go on speaking. You may get me out.

[*English* : ]

MR. SPEAKER: What is it that you are doing there? Please sit down now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is the matter with you? If you have any important matter, we can take it up tomorrow. Please do not get excited. If everybody is getting excited, then the patience of everybody will be exhausted.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We will see what can be done tomorrow.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I want to rise on a point of order in respect of the statement which the Minister wants to lay on the Table of the House. It is about the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, that is, item 3 on the list of business.

On 19th April, an Ordinance was passed about this order. That should have been converted into a Bill. We passed the Bill on the last day. Within six weeks, the Ordinance has to be converted into a Bill. On the last day, the Government came and we passed the Bill on 19th August. But on 20th August, the Ordinance lapsed. The Rajya Sabha was not in session. Then, Government issued another Ordinance.

If you remember, you gave them seven days concession to introduce the Bill. We are entitled for two days, notice of the Bill. That was also not given. We raised objections at that time. That particular Bill, which this House passed, the relevant Ordinance lapsed on 20th August, the Rajya Sabha

was not in session. So, the Government issued another Ordinance on 20th August. That Bill went to the Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha passed it. That particular Ordinance issued on 20th August, we laid on the Table of the House on 26th August. That means after six days.

Subsequently the Bill was passed by Rajya Sabha. It was also laid on the Table of the House on 29th August. The Memorandum giving the reasons for issuing the Ordinance is being placed on the Table of this House today. That means after 13 days. The original ordinance was issued on 19th April and the Government is giving the reasons for the second Ordinance today. This in fact is inefficiency. I presume you should protect our rights and the dignity of this House. This House should not be taken for granted. We should not be taken for granted. For the inefficient functioning of the Government, the Minister owes, an explanation and an apology to the House. Then only, the Minister should be allowed to lay the papers on the Table. That is my point of order.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in so far as why we needed to pass the Ordinance is concerned, I think, the Hon. Member raised the point of order which, according to me, under the rules is no point of order. It is only a question of propriety and it is not really a question of prohibition at any time. I submit through you to the Hon. Member that it was necessitated because the Rajya Sabha was not in session. Even though we have really passed it on the 19th August - the last day - since Rajya Sabha was not in session, we had no other option but to pass the Ordinance. The Bill has been passed by this House and also by the Rajya Sabha and now is law.

**SHRI RAM NAIK:** No, it is not law. It has come back with an amendment. That amendment has to be discussed in this House.

**SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM:** The Ordinance, as it stands, does not really need the emphasis which it does only to buy the period of time of that duration. It is a fact, which the Hon. Member has pointed out, that we should have immediately brought it to the Table of the House though there is no compulsion of that type that it has to be done immediately in that time. In this particular case, the House is continuing in session in so far as the Lok Sabha goes. In so far as the Rajya Sabha goes, the commencement of the House on 26th was critical there because it was placed there. It is true that we should have done it immediately, possibly on the next day, but I do remember the Hon. Minister mentioning that the bill is being passed, that this Ordinance has also come through and is going to come through in order to cover the lacunae. However the Hon. Member has made a point. That point has been taken note of by the Government. It should have been done in the usual course quickly on the next day.

13.00 hrs

**SHRI RAM NAIK:** I can understand if there is any delay in the working days.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am saying what I have to say. You have raised this point. There is a Committee of the House called Committee on Papers Laid on the Table. Now, that Committee has to look into whether or not there has been any unreasonable delay in laying the papers, the statement explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version is given and such reasons are satisfactory. That Committee will perform this work. Now, this Committee is there...

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur):** At the moment, it is not there Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have raised this issue and I am sure that this Committee will be constituted very soon and the matter will go before the Committee and the Committee will look into it.

**SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM:** Without going any further, I would like to say that we have not really committed any violation.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is for the Committee to look into and if the Committee gets satisfied, they can write love letter to you.

*(Interruptions)*

13.02 hrs

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### **Demands For Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources For 1991-92**

*[English]*

**THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Water Resources for 1991-92. [Placed in Library See No LT-518/91]

##### **Detailed Demands For Grants Of The Ministry Of Planning and Programme Implementation for 1991-92**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants



*Submission of report by National Commission on Rural Labour*

(Hindi and English versions) Of The Ministry Of Planning and Programme Implementation for 1991-92. [Placed in Library See No LT-519/91]

**Detailed Demands For Grants Of Department of Posts for 1991-92**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands For Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Posts for 1991-92. [Placed in Library See No LT-520/91]

**Detailed Demands For Grants Of The Ministry Of Power And Non-Conventional Energy Sources For 1991-92**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of The Ministry Of Power and Non-Conventional Energy Sources for 1991-92. [Placed in Library See No LT-521/91]

**Detailed Demands For Grants Of The Ministry Of Civil Supplies And Public Distribution For 1991-92**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution for 1991-92. [Placed in Library See No LT-522/91]

**Detailed Demands For Grants Of The Department Of Ocean Development For 1991-92**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): I beg to lay on

the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Ocean Development for 1991-92. [Placed in Library See No LT-523/91]

**Detailed Demands For Grants Of The Parliament Secretariate Of The President And Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission For 1991-92**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands For Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Parliament Secretariat of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission for 1991-92. [Placed in Library See No. LT-524/91]

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STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Submission of Report by the National Commission On Rural Labour**

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): In pursuance of a commitment made by the then Prime Minister late Shri Rajiv Gandhi in his budget speech on the 28th February, 1987, Government had set up a National Commission on Rural Labour in August, 1987. The National Commission on Rural Labour was appointed to study and report on the economic, social and working conditions of Rural Labour in the context of changing socio-economic framework in the rural areas. The Commission was also to study the existing legislative provisions intended to protect the interests of rural labour and suggest measures to make them more effective.

The N.C.R.L. have submitted their re-

port to the Government on 31/7/1991. The report contains a large number of recommendations regarding general developmental efforts, social, economic and legislative measures and institutional mechanisms for all round development of the Rural Labour.

The recommendations of the Commission will need to be examined at length by the various Ministries/Departments in the Central Governments, in consultation with the State Governments, whereever necessary, before they are implemented. Copies of the Report have already been kept in the Parliament Library for perusal of the Hon'able Members. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-525/91]

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[*Translation*]

SHRIBHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to take your as well as House's precious time to raise an important matter, discussion on which cannot be postponed. 95 per cent of the total cooking coal is extracted in Bihar. During the last four years about 6 crores 50 lakh tonnes of coal was extracted in Bihar every year; out of which 60 per cent was coking coal and 40 per cent was for other kinds of coal.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before the year 1968 royalty was paid on the basis of the cost. But after the nationalisation of coal in 1971-72 the base of the royalty was changed from cost to weight. The result is that prices increase continuously but not the weight in proportion to it. Due to this Bihar has been suffering loss. Keeping this fact in view the Government of Bihar had imposed cess; but the Supreme Court gave verdict in a case on 25-10-89 to abolish it. After that Ranchi Bench of Patna High Court ordered on 6.11.90 to withdraw the cess. They also ordered the State Government to return the cess collected from the various companies

since October 25, 1989. After that, on March 4, 1991 the Supreme Court gave a verdict that the Bengal Cess Act, on the basis of which the Government of Bihar had imposed cess, was basically unconstitutional and illegal. Therefore, it would not be possible even for Bengal Government to impose cess more. In the above circumstances the Chief Minister of Bihar was compelled to announce hunger strike. We were also compelled to raise the matter in the House and the relief provided by the Government concentrates on the weight of the commodity and not the cost. Thus Bihar is going to suffer a loss of about Rs. 150 crores per annum due to the abolition of cess despite relief being provided to them. In the current financial year, Bihar is likely to suffer an additional loss of Rs. 265 crores. The financial condition of Bihar is deteriorating despite the concessions announced by the hon. Minister. My submission is that the royalty should be at least 50 per cent of the total cost.

All the Members must be aware that the freight is equal whether it is from Jharia or Giridih or any other place in remote areas. The result is that the industrial situation in Bihar, already a backward state, has further deteriorated. Therefore, through you, I would submit to the Government as well as the House to fix the rate of royalty on the basis of the cost, moreover, either the condition of freight equalisation should be removed or a separate relief should be provided to the passengers of remote areas.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Communist Members of Bihar Legislative Assembly and Bihar Legislative Council and also the representatives of Bihar in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have been compelled to stage a dharna. You are right we have sought an appointment with the hon. Minister of Finance, we would meet him; however it is not merely a matter of meeting, it is to solve the problems of the State.

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

17 types of mineral products are produced in Bihar and realty is paid on all these products; similar situation prevails in all other mineral producing states. After abolition of cess Bengal is also in difficulty. Similarly Orissa too faces the similar problem. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should modify their policy, otherwise these States will always remain backward.

SHRIBRUKISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri):  
Similar problem prevails in Orissa.

[English]

SHRISIVAJIPATNAIK(Bhubaneswar):  
A serious problem has emerged after the death of an Adivasi worker at Dalla Cement Factory in UP because of starvation and cold at Lucknow, while staging a *dharna* against the privatisation of the factory and demanding a judicial inquiry into the ghastly firing on 2nd June in which some 40 people were killed. The three units at Dalla, Churk and Chunar of the UP State Government Cement Corporation were handed over to the Dalmias in spite of a stay order from the Allahabad High Court and without the proper approval of the Union Government which is against Section 30(b) of the MRTP Act. While the total assets of the Company are about Rs. 412 crores, it was handed over to the Dalmias for a Petty cash payment of one crore of rupees.

All the leaders in the factory are resisting this privatisation. Some 2000 workers are staging a *dharna* at Lucknow where one worker belonging to Scheduled Tribe community named Nepali died on 28th August out of starvation in cold. The body of Nepali was not handed over to his wife and other relatives who were there. While demanding the hand over of the body, Shrimati Subhasni Ali, ex-M.P. of this House and 153 other persons were arrested and were taken to

some distant police stations and were later on released but again arrested while they were boarding a local train.

During our visit to Lucknow on 31st August, we met the workers who were staging a *dharna* there. After privatisation of these three units, they have not got their payments for the last 4 to 5 months. They are living under a very miserable condition. I would urge the Union Government to intervene in the matter so that the agreement with the Dalmia to hand over the three factories is scrapped on the basis of Allahabad High Court Stay Order. The factories should be opened immediately with the public sector management and a judicial inquiry is to be instituted on the firing of workers on 2nd June, 1991 so that the matter can be settled. Talks may also be initiated with the Ekta Sammiti of the workers. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, I have strong objection to your every time getting up like this.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI(Kesarganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of those innumerable people, who have been displaced due to floods, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to raise their problems.

Sir, Ghaghra river flows in Behraich district. Masi, Pakharpur, Ramnagar and Dariabad - all these are in my constituency situated on the bank of river. A dam has been constructed on the bank of Ghaghra river through which shada-Sahai and Saryu canal have been constructed. The water is released from the dam when it is overflown. Due to this unrestricted flow of water vast area in our constituency is affected and the residents who reside in the adjoining area of the site are displaced. A few days back the water was opened due to which hundreds of

acres of land was eroded and hundreds of villages submerged. Land of about 5-6 villages has completely eroded. There is no provision to rehabilitate them. They are surrounded by water and have been living at a raised platform in open. I would like to draw your attention and the attention of the House to it and urge upon the hon. Minister to take immediate measures for their rehabilitation. Adequate financial aid should be provided by the Central Government so that victims of the natural calamities and also of artificially created calamities may get relief. With these words, I thank you for the opportunity you gave me to speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to say that this should not be treated as a precedent.

13.13 hrs

REMITTANCES OF FOREIGN  
EXCHANGE AND INVESTMENT  
IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE BONDS  
(IMMUNITIES AND EXEMPTIONS)  
BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain immunities to persons receiving remittances in foreign exchange and to persons owing the Foreign Exchange Bonds and for certain exemptions from direct taxes in relation to such remittances and bonds and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for certain immunities to persons receiving remittances in for-

ign exchange and to persons owing the Foreign Exchange Bonds and for certain exemptions from direct taxes in relation to such remittances and bonds and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to oppose the motion for leave to introduce the Bill as it is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. My opposition is based on the provisions contained in Articles 13 and 14.

MR. SPEAKER, Sir, I want to submit that when I raised this point last time in relation to another legislation, you had checked me saying that reasonable classification is allowed under Articles 13 and 14 both and hence the objection raised by me had no force and hon. Members had drawn an inference therefrom to oppose my argument in the House.

[English]

Mr. SPEAKER: One more point which I would like to get clarified and that is *intra vires* or *ultra vires* of the Constitution. Is it decided by this House or decided by the Court?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am at the legislative competence.

[Translation]

I am raising this point. I want you to examine the question should we pass the legislation knowing it that it is *ultra vires* of the Constitution? Please look at Article 13:

[English]

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights con-

[Sh. George Fernandes]

ferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

[Translation]

Now the question is whether we should enact a legislation taking the plea that it is the job of the Supreme Court and High Courts to decide whether it is *ultra vires* or *intra vires*. But the question is how can we enact a legislation knowing well that it is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. That is why I want to put both articles 13 and 14 before you.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, kindly look at the implementation part of the legislation.

[English]

"Where is the position relating to the balance of payments, etc.?"

[Translation]

Please take the next.

[English]

"Whereas with a view to attracting such inflow of foreign exchange, it is expedient to provide for certain immunities and exemptions to render it possible..."

For certain persons, certain immunities and certain exemptions are given.

[Translation]

What for these immunities, what for exemptions are given and who are the people? Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to put forth these three things in the context of my opposition to this legislation. If you see section 3, it has been mentioned therein that no question will ever be asked about the source of

remittance. Further, it has been assured that no enquiry would be conducted regarding the means of its earning whether lawful or otherwise. Then, it has been stated in 3(c) that the fact that the recipient has received a remittance shall no be taken into account and shall be inadmissible as evidence in any present or future suit.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present several cases involving big people, are pending in many courts. Nobody is put behind the bars. Even after 10-20 years minor punishment is given to big people, who are involved in tax evasion. Presently, many such cases are pending in the Supreme Court, High Courts or lower courts. You mean to say that the persons against whom cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act are pending in the courts and against whom Government have proof of taking the money out of India, should not be prosecuted on the strength these proofs in the courts.

Please go through the sub-clause (c) of clause 3 and another clause 6 of this Bill. You are going to do such a discrimination which is beyond one's imagination. What a House, what a Parliament and what a Constitution which say through this legislation that the person working abroad will be punished under the Foreign Exchanges Regulation Act in case he fails to remind back his earnings as provided under the Act, but the person, who have taken Indian Capital out of the country or who have clandestinely kept or deposited abroad their income, would be extended all facilities to bring back that money into the country. These two different type of approach emerge from this legislation. On the one hand, we instead of rewarding the honest person, have provided for punishment under FERA, Income Tax laws etc. On the other hand, we are offering all sorts of immunities and exemptions to the dishonest.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the issue of reasonable classification

which is raised in courts and was raised in the House also.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to apply that criteria to everybody.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The principle of reasonableness as defined by the Supreme Court in innumerable judgements while deciding the whole question of reasonable classification is that it must be right, it must be just and it must be fair.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I asked Judge Saheb sitting on my right as to what is meant by reasonable classification. According to my study—

[English]

It must be right; it must be just and it must be fair. Otherwise, there cannot be anything called a reasonable classification.

[Translation]

Now I want to ask you whether this legislation is meant for protecting the dishonest person and awarding punishment to the honest person. Has this legislation been brought forward in the House for this purpose? Is it right? Would it be proper to send an honest person to jail since he is weak and to provide every facility to the dishonest person? Is it right? Do we intend to work like this? Is it fair?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these three criteria, three questions are...

[English]

You have given innumerable judgements

[Translation]

And I asked the Judge Saheb to explain it in one sentence.

[English]

He says, "we read hundreds of judgements".

[Translation]

I again requested him to explain it in one sentence, then he said—

[English]

"The classification must be related to a particular class or a group of segment for whom the law is being enacted".

Now it is a class or a segment or group for whom this law is now sought to be enacted. It is a class of smugglers; it is a class of people who have taken out this country's money that they should not have taken out.

[Translation]

You are making provision for extending facilities to the big people who have indulged in under-invoicing and over-invoicing and who have deposited money in foreign banks, Swiss Banks, Cayman Islands and at other places.

[English]

Is this the class of people for whom this kind of reasonable classification is now being sought by the Finance Minister?

[Translation]

So far as the question of violation or bypassing Article 13, is concerned, that does not apply to this legislation. Tomorrow the Supreme Court will have to sit in judgement. How far is it proper that this House should

[Sh. George Fernandes]

make law to make dishonest person honest? Supreme Court should not come into the picture. It is a challenge to the dignity, righteousness and intent of the House and it is totally against the Constitution of the country that the thieves, dacoits and plunderers are protected in the name of reasonable classification.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has talked of financial constraint in the preamble of the Bill. The country is passing through a severe financial crisis. The reasons of the crisis will be discussed at the time of discussion of the Budget and the Finance Bill. I don't want to discuss it now. But I want to say that it is true that the country is facing crisis of foreign exchange. But the Government should not put the country and the constitution at stake for it. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request you not to grant leave to introduce the Bill.

SHRIGUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, question of legislative competence has been raised. Constitutionally this matter has to be examined from two angles. We have to see the Schedule for the purpose of judging the legislative competence. There are three lists I, II, III given in the schedule. In list I matters have been enumerated in respect of which center has exclusive power to make laws; list II is in respect of State subjects and list III is the concurrent list. This matter is covered by entry 36 of list I. The matter relating to foreign exchange is simpliciter. As far as the technical aspect of the legislative competence is concerned, it is there. The hon. Member raised the point of classification. A law can be declared void under Article 14 on grounds of discrimination. Articles 226 and 32 relate to powers of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. In so far as legislative competence is concerned, it is technically covered under Article 246 and Entry 36 of

List I of the seventh Schedule pertaining to currency, 'coinage and legal tender; foreign exchange'. Article 246 provides as to who will enact the legislation:

[English]

"Notwithstanding anything in clauses (2) and (3), Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List I in the Seventh Schedule in this Constitution referred to as the "Union List".

[Translation]

Thus, there is no problem in regard to Legislative competence. So far as classification is concerned, you have examined it on many earlier occasions. The question of legislative competence is to be examined as and when it comes up. I can support the question of competence that has been raised in this case.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to the Hon. Member, the former Chief Justice Shri Guman Mal Loha for having clarified. Legislative competence is a matter which one looks into under Article 246 and the Union List and the Concurrent list, when it comes to the competence of this House to legislate a law. The issue whether a particular Act is constitutionally valid or not, or ultimately something that will have to be ruled by the courts as per the Constitution we have. Of course it has been decided and it has been pointed out here and your goodness has been kind enough to rule already that the Chair will not decide on whether the legislative competence exists or not, that if

would be taken into account by the Hon. Members while taking a decision, and mind by Members when they vote or take a decision on the introduction of the Bill.

But so far as the legislative competence is concerned, I would submit that under List I, read with Article 246 as well as Entries 36, 46, 82, 86, 97 there is clearly power with Parliament to legislate on the matter.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Do all those entries apply?

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Yes. There is immunity, criminal law etc. All the entries are inter-connected in this particular Act.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Do not read that note.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I have not read it. I have read beyond that note.

If I may submit, whether we would like to go into the issue or not, whether or not Article 14 is valid, the Hon. Member Shri George Fernandes, while speaking himself admitted that there is clarification. The issue is whether it is reasonable or not. He has gone into the question, what is just, right and fair. Just, right and fair are not absolute terms. They are terms which have to be seen in the circumstances. We know very well what the situation of our foreign exchange position is and keeping that in mind and keeping in mind that there is no way that an honest man is going to be penalised in the existing law let us make one thing clear. A particular person who has committed an offence earlier, would not cover up his offence because if he gives money, that is also not provided for. Reading more than what is necessary in the law. I humbly submit, is not the situation. We have the legislative competence; with regard to the constitutional validity, we are reasonably

certain that it is constitutionally valid. I would request the House to keep this in mind when they give us leave to introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I do not want to quarrel with the *ratio decidenda* given by Shri George Fernandes while arguing that this House has no legislative competence to turn this Bill into a law. The question as to the vires has to be decided by the Supreme Court or the High Court.

Now as far as the competence of this House is concerned, of course the debate and the discussions on that point can take place here and after hearing the debate and the discussions on that point, the Members can vote to allow this Bill to be introduced or not to allow this Bill to be introduced. The debate would have a persuasive effect on the Members and the decision given by the Members would be binding on us. It is not for the Chair to decide in these matters. It is either for the House Members to decide or for the Supreme Court to decide. So, I am not giving any decision in favour or against it. I am just putting this question to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for certain immunities to persons receiving remittances in foreign exchange and to persons owning the Foreign Exchange Bonds and for certain exemptions from direct taxes in relation to such remittances and bonds and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.



13.31 hrs

**WATER ( PREVENTION AND CONTROL  
OF POLLUTION CESS ( AMENDMENT )  
BILL**

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-  
ESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): I beg to move  
for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the  
Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution)  
Cess Act, 1977.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to intro-  
duce a Bill to amend the Water  
(Prevention and Control of Pollu-  
tion) Cess Act, 1977."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I introduce the  
Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Matters under  
Rule 377.

13.32 hrs

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

- (I) **Need to construct a road over  
bridge, at Thiruppappuliyur  
Railway Station in Cuddalore,  
Tamil Nadu**

*[English]*

SHRI P.P.KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddal-  
ore): Thiruppappuliyur is a part of Cuddalore  
Municipal Town and is also the headquarter  
of the South Arcot District. It is a selection

grade municipal town. The level-crossing  
near the Thiruppappuliyur Railway Station  
in Southern Railway is a busy level-cross-  
ing. For the facility of the public, construction  
of a road over bridge in place of the existing  
busy level-crossing is necessary. The in-  
habitants of the Cuddalore Municipal Town  
and the surrounding areas have been  
demanding a road over bridge for the past  
two decades. Their demand is genuine and  
justifiable. But it has not materialised so far.  
They are suffering in silence.

The Southern Railway has also pro-  
posed a road over bridge in replacing the  
level-crossing for the consideration of the  
Board. I urge upon the Union Government to  
include the provision of the above road over  
bridge in the works programme of 1991-92  
and complete the same as early as possible.

- (II) **Need to upgrade the Gopalpur  
Minor Port at Arzipalli in Orissa**

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Ber-  
hampur): The proposal to upgrade the  
Gopalpur Minor Port set up at Arzipalli in  
Orissa is long pending with the Central  
Government. This is a seasonal Port, which  
operates for only six months in a year. For  
optimum utilisation of assets already cre-  
ated for catering to the needs of future traffic,  
it is essential to upgrade the Port. With this  
aim, the Government of Orissa has submit-  
ted an updated Master Plan prepared by the  
Ocean Engineering Centre, Madras in Au-  
gust 1990. It has also forwarded a project  
report for obtaining assistance from the Asian  
Development Bank, if necessary.

According to the studies made by the  
port and Shipping Sector, the capacity of  
Paradeep Port will be 24 million tonnes by  
2000 A.D. It will not be able to handle the  
increasing traffic, particularly the entire coal  
cargo of 35 million tonnes required by the  
thermal power stations. Thus, it will be desir-  
able to have second outlet at Gopalpur for

shipping of coal along with the products of Indian Rare Earths Limited, Chatrapur.

I, therefore, request the Government of India for conversion of Gopalpur Port, which is only a minor Port on a long coast-line of about 400 kms. in Orissa on top priority basis.

- (III) **Need to restore proper functioning of telephone services in Thane, Dombivili, Kalyan and Murbad areas in Maharashtra**

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Sir, after the heavy rains on the 7th June, 1991, the telephones in Thane, Dombivili, Kalyan, Murbad areas, which went out of order have not been restored so far. The new Exchange No. 534 which was introduced has failed to work properly. Original problems of Exchange Nos. 50 and 59 of Thane are also the same, resulting in wrong numbers, busy lines, excessive billing etc. Several complaints were made to the Telephone authorities by the public from the areas. The authorities have not taken any action to rectify the defects. The Telephone Users Association have started agitation to protest against the inaction on the part of Telephone authorities. Government are, therefore, urged to take immediate action to restore these services at the earliest.

- (iv) **Need to lay new rail line to connect Giridih with Koderma, Bihar**

[*Translation*]

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the rail line proposed to be constructed between Giridih and Kodarma in Bihar. On one hand the Government is introducing new trains and laying new rail lines in many parts of the country while on the other hand it has

neglected Giridih Kodarma where coal and mica mines are located.

As such, I will like to emphasise on the Government the need to immediately lay a rail line from Giridih to Kodarma.

- (v) **Need to convert existing telephone exchanges in West Dinajpur and Malda district of West Bengal into C-DOT Exchanges**

SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE (Raiganj): Sir, Northern part of the State of West Bengal is completely neglected zone since a long time. I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government that Dalkhola, Islampur, Kaliagnj and Gangarampur within the district of West Dinajpur and Chanchole, Harishchandrapur, Samsi, Kaliachak and Manikchak and Malda district in West Bengal are very good commercial centres in North Bengal. In all the above mentioned places the existing CBNM Boards of 200 lines are practically full. These exchanges control so many PCOs and small exchanges also. But there is no STD facility in any of the exchanges.

I urge upon the Government that the existing exchanges mentioned above be converted into C.Dot exchanges immediately on top priority.

- (vi) **Need to extend Bakhtiyarpur-Rajgir railway line up to Bodh Gaya, Bihar**

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Government of Japan is providing assistance to connect and develop the various Buddhist religious places with each other. In the Buddhist circuit Nalanda, Rajgir and Bodh Gaya are very important.

[Sh. Vijay Kumar Yadav]

There is a long standing demand to extend Bakhtiyarpur-Rajgir railway line upto Bodh Gaya and restore the suspended trains.

There will be increase in the revenue as a result of extending this line upto Bodh Gaya and we will also be able to earn more revenues and foreign exchange from Indian and foreign tourists by linking by rail all the Buddhist religious places.

As such I request the Government to extend the Bakhtiyarpur-Rajgir railway line upto Bodh Gaya.

- (vii) **Need to improve the Communication facilities in tribal dominated district of Sundargarh, Orissa**

[English]

KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO (Sundargarh): Sir, the district of Sundargarh is a tribal dominated district which mostly has been neglected from time immemorial.

But for Rourkela Steel Plant, Sundargarh district, one of the richest in mineral resources, would have been one of the most backward districts of India. Because of Rourkela Steel city, the State Government as well as the Central Government have got the impression that the district is one of the advanced districts in India. But the Bonai Sub-division, the Gurundia Block and Nuagaon Block are the most neglected parts of India. During the rainy season, these areas are cut off from the rest of the world due to lack of communication facilities. Seven bridges are to be constructed over seven hill streams. The tribal-dominated

area is deprived of the supply of the bare necessities during the rainy season. I would, therefore, request the Government to take necessary steps to bring these tribal-dominated areas under the Central Government Scheme and provide sufficient fund to make provision for communication facilities in order to bring them in the mainstream.

- (viii) **Need to construct new railway station in Yashwantpur, a suburb of Bangalore**

PROF K. VENKATAGIRI GOWDA (Bangalore South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Yashwantpur, a suburb of Bangalore, has become a beehive of industrial and business activity. It is along the broad gauge railway line leading to Madras. It has a population of three lakhs. The railway station was built over thirty years ago when there were no industries and business activity was almost non-existent. Despite the phenomenal increase in industrial and business activity in recent years and the rapid growth of population in the area, the capacity of the railway station has not remained in original state. It is too old and too small to handle the passenger and goods traffic, resulting in considerable hardship to the industries and businessmen and people of this town. It is necessary to build a railway station with capacity sufficient to handle the goods and passenger traffic and to relieve the congestion there and to facilitate free flow of goods.

I appeal to the Government of India undertake the construction of a new railway station in Yashwantpur on a top priority basis and to help the industrial and business expansion of the area.

14.43 hrs

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
1991-92—*CONTD.*

Minister of Agriculture,  
Ministry of Food  
and  
Ministry of Rural Development  
—*CONTD.*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up the discussion on the Demands of the Ministries of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development. Shri Rameshwar Patidar was on his legs. You have already taken twenty minutes, so, you will have to complete within one or two minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khar-gone): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while speaking last time I tried to explain as to how the farmers are getting low prices of foodgrains and how the prices of the commodities are going up in the market. In this way he suffers double loss if he produces foodgrains in higher quantities, he is given low prices and if he produces in lesser quantity the country has to suffer a lot. Being patriot, he does not mind as to what does he get but produces as much as he can. I would like to submit that how the farmers continue to suffer loss. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the price-index of the manufactured items which was only 9 percent more in comparison to the agriculture produce in 1971-72 became 42 percent more in the year 1980-81. Thus, in this period of 9 years only the prices of the manufactured items increased by 13 percent more as against prices of the agriculture produce. Even the comparison of each agriculture price with the level of general is too disappointing. In 1976-77 the indices of all the

commodities were 173 and the price indices of foodgrains were 174...

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not give quotation.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Between the period of 1975-76 and 80-81 the price index of the general commodities increased by 48 percent whereas in the same period the increase in the price of the foodgrains was 24.7 percent only.

MR. SPEAKER: According to rule either the Government publications or the book written by a great author can be quoted only. This House may be misled by the quotation from some other books.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Sir, I want to point out only this that how the prices of foodgrains registering increase in markets at low pace in comparison with prices of factory-made products. What I want to say is that the prices of foodgrains as well as other agriculture produce should keep increasing with the pace the prices of general commodities increase in the market. This alone can benefit the farmers. What has happened so far is that the share of foodgrains crops in 50-51 which was 76 per cent has come down to 72 per cent in 1985-86. Production of foodgrains kept going down. With the loss to farmers the country also suffered loss.

The other point I would like to raise is that the subsidy on fertilizers has been reduced. It has been stated here that the subsidy on fertilizers has been granted every year to the farmers to the tune of Rs. 3600 crore. Then a 40 percent reduction was effected in order to charge a sum of Rs. 1800 crore more from farmers but after a strong protest against this move the Government lowered down the reduction to 30 percent from which a sum of Rs. 450 crore is expected to be fetched. Now it is

[Sh. Rameshwar Patidar]

being said that the Government would accrue less income despite the income of Rs. 450 crore but that is not true. On the one hand, it is said that there would be no reduction in subsidy for small and marginal farmers and the other hand, the prices of fertilizers are being increased and only a paltry sum of Rs. 125 crore is being given to farmers in the form of subsidy.

By way of subsidy a sum of Rs. 13 crore is being given to Madhya Pradesh where the number of small and marginal farmers is 43 lakh. If it is seen from the point of view of the share each farmer is going to get, it comes to Rs.30 to 33. Each farmer purchases nearly 30 to 35 bags of fertilizer in year. In this way a marginal farmer gets the benefit of rupee one per bag. Even then the government is saying that full exemption is being given to them which is quite misleading. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, therefore, demand that this dual price policy be done away with, that the discrimination between big and small farmers be done away with and all the farmers should get equal subsidy on fertilizers.

Now I would make my submission just in one minute that a great deal about fodder machines had appeared in newspapers in 1987. I do not want to remind the hon. Minister of Agriculture the bitter memories of yore but simply want to know from him, whether those imported fodder machines are being utilized today or not. Apart from that twelve thousand farmers were to be trained for handling those machines. I would like to know the number of farmers who have been trained. Are those machines still in the use of fodder-production I hope the hon. Minister of agriculture will elaborate all these points when he would reply.

[English]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH

(Fatehpur): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. It is a very important subject that we are discussing at this moment. We are looking forward to the reply of the Minister of Agriculture on the various issues and points that have been raised by the hon. Members.

It is needless to say that agriculture is the mainstream of our economy. There is a symbiotic relation between industry and agriculture. In our view it is not an antagonistic relationship. The welfare of one reinforces the welfare of the other. When there is drought, industry also suffers; when there is good crop, industry also flourishes. So, the importance of agriculture in the whole economy has to be understood in a larger context. It is also the area which still gives the largest employment. If employment is a problem in the country, then agriculture is a sector where there is still largest potential for employment. But this I mean not only those who own land but also labour and people of other activities that are associated with agriculture, if we take in the totality.

Agriculture has been the foundation for our self-reliance. There was a time when we used to import wheat. That was a serious challenge to our economic independence and it goes to the credit of the farmers of the country that in providing economic independence to the country they have contributed their mite. Still 70 per cent of India does live in the rural side and agriculture is the main activity there. So, this being the importance, before going into the details what is necessary is to look and have a holistic view about agriculture, a total perspective of it. There is, therefore, a need for national agricultural participation.

In 1956 we passed the Industrial Policy Resolution. It became the guideline of various Governments that came later. It is surprising that India being predominantly an agricultural country, we have not yet evolved

a national agricultural policy. And it was our Party that put it first in the manifesto that there must be a National Agriculture Policy. Not only this when the National Front Government came, we involved people who were associated with farmers' movement. Shri Sharad Joshi was heading the Standing Advisory Committee and we involved the other leaders of the farmers' movement. Almost the work was over and we were to come forward with the National Policy on Agriculture. I think that work should be carried forward and I would look forward to an assurance from the Agriculture Minister that the Government would be coming forward with a national Policy on Agriculture so that the future of the farmers, their fortune, is not tied up with the changes of the Government, but it is assured with particular definite direction from the Government, whichever Government it may be, and that is not only to benefit the farmer, but to benefit the whole economy. Stability will be coming to the whole economy if we can have a stable perspective and policy on agriculture.

The National Front Government also had declared that in the coming decade let us dedicate to the farmer and declared the decade to be Kisan Dashak. We are going to the 21st century, let us not forget the farmers, let us dedicate the last decade of this country to the farmers so that when we go to the 21st century, the farmer comes along with all the development and progress that the next century may bring.

Sir, the problem that is facing agriculture, I think, in the macro level must be attended to. There has been a stagnation of investment in private sector as well as public sector. If we take into account the inflation and all that, and value how much investment is needed, at least there is a plateau level and this is the most serious thing that is affecting agriculture. In this respect the capacity of the farmers to invest, the terms of trade for this has been continuously

deteriorating. That means from what the farmer has to sell, the prices of those products, to what the farmer has to buy, the relative prices have so moved during the past years that it has been adverse to the farmer, thereby implying that there is resource transfer from that sector, it is through the mechanism of relative prices that resource transfer takes place, there is a resource transfer from this sector and the capacity of the sector of the sector to reinvest and out capital formation both are severely jeopardised by this mechanism of adverse terms of trade.

Also, in the various factors of pricing that we take, natural calamities, drought and floods which eat away the capital of the farmer, hardly goes into the calculation: the whole family works as labour on the farm, and all these are factors which are not quite properly taken, maybe some factor to some degree may be taken into account, but certainly not fully. We have decided one thing when the National Front Government was there that for support price the managerial skill of the farmer will be taken care of and the minimum wage that is declared by the Government will form the basis of calculation or wherever they are—in Punjab it is paid higher and that will be the basis for calculation and also if after declaration of the Government there are some inputs, prices go up and there will be inflation that will be finally counted. I would look forward to an assurance from the hon. Minister that those inputs have not been changed and they are going to be implemented to ensure justice to them. What is reflected in the *per capita* contribution on agriculture? It is something which is very serious and because of the stagnation in investment, the capacity to invest is going down. The share in GDP on agriculture has come down. It was 60 per cent, now it is around 30 per cent. This is not alarming. When a country industrialises itself, its contribution in GDP comes down. Our con-

[Sh. Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

cern is, still the dependence of the population on agriculture more or less remains the same. That has not come down whereas in other countries where there is industrialisation that comes down. The *per capita* contribution in GDP of the farm section has come down. It is something very serious when we look at all the problems of agricultural sector and its economics. Then, the other problem is, the green revolution has been uneven. It has been uneven regionwise; its benefit has not spread to all the regions and also not to every foodgrain. It has been foodgrains specific; certain foodgrains have been benefited, but there are many others which have not been benefited—jowar, bajra and so on which are the poor man's food items. The green revolution has bypassed the poorer sections and those who have not got irrigation facilities. Therefore, it is these various things which call for a national policy on agriculture, a holistic view and a response to this. There are also various restrictions on value additions. A farmer produces paddy, but he cannot convert fully into rice. Then, though there is a declaration that there is freedom of movement, in fact in practice we know that there are a lot of restrictions by this method or that method. Some permission is required and a lot of restrictions are imposed indirectly by the various State Governments.

Then, there is the problem of distress sale. Here, the Government can think of godowns where against the foodgrains the farmers may deposit, certain advances can be given and so the distress sale is not resorted to and the farmers get the proper price. That is particularly beneficial for the small farmer who does not have the capacity to retain this foodgrains when the prices are not much. Here, the inefficiency of the Food Corporation of India gets loaded on the whole system. That also has to be a major part of the focus invariably, for foodgrains and its

distribution. I have already mentioned that in this policy, there is a need for involvement of those people who are actually in the farmers' movement and an emphasis has to be there in evolving a mechanism where the farmers could be involved in policy decisions. At the same time, when we speak of all these things, we cannot forget land reforms. We have seen that by mere change of the economic relationship in the rural side, greater productivity was unleashed when zamindari system was abolished and ownership was given to those who till the land. The system of *pattaider* is still prevailing and there are still *benami* land holdings. (Interruptions) In land reforms, on-the-spot enquiry is necessary as to who is in possession of foodgrains or as in whose *kalian* the thrashing takes place. Where does it go? This cannot be concealed. The land is an open thing under the Sun and you cannot put it in a locker or put it somewhere. Where does it go? Without the labour, it cannot be harvested and it cannot be thrashed. It is very easy to detect it. There can be land tribunals wherein there should be people from poorer sections and that is where comes the sharing of power; precisely that what we attempted. In various fields, there is a need for share in decision-making and in power structure for those people who are really aggrieved.

14.00 hrs

It is there we can put in those people. Then, you can implement land reforms effectively through these land tribunals. All this investigation can take place and land reforms could take place.

The other thing is about market. Apart from internal market, there also comes the problem of access to external market and the benefits that accrue to the farmers. Certainly what is essential for the country, for the poorer people and for their consumption, that should be assured first. On that,

there should be no compromise. But still mechanism has to be evolved as to how we can evolve a rational policy of import or export of agricultural goods. I would suggest that there should be a trigger mechanism of prices. If the domestic prices go above a certain mark, we can stop the export because the commodity is domestically needed and further export will again push up the price. If it goes below a certain price level, then export should be allowed. So, the farmers can get the benefit of wider market. So, within a range, we can have this trigger mechanism rather than for months and months together the Government processing the case whether cotton will be exported or not exported, whether onion will be exported or not exported, whether potato will be exported or not exported or certain other commodity will be exported or not exported. We can have a range where trigger mechanism can be evolved. That will facilitate the access to market.

Then there is also the question of treating agriculture as an industry. I think, the benefit that accrues to industry should accrue to agriculture and I look forward an assurance from the hon. Minister on this count. One thing, I differ very strongly with the statement of the Agriculture Minister when he says that the loans that were given to the farmers have been harmful. Here I want to strongly protest and say that he is sadly mistaken in his view, which is the Government view when he says, it is also the Government view.

In fact, it is the deteriorating terms of trade by which resources outflow has taken place, pauperisation has taken place. Per capita GDP contribution has fallen. Due to this kind of economy, a relief was sought to be given as loan. It is not that you are just distributing charity. There has been inherent injustice in the whole system. So, that was a mode of giving respite. Having done that, they get the terms of trade improved.

We tried to do that. We cannot go on repeating, giving loans. But once repenting for the sin, give time for correction. That was the idea I think, behind our taking the loan decision. I think, the Government will implement it. I look forward to this. At least about what we read in the newspaper, if the hon. Minister corrects it here on the floor of the House, I think, it is better.

[Translation]

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): The decision of waiving loan taken by him was unfortunate. Its benefit did not reach most of the farmers.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Let him make a beginning. Let them do better work than what we did but let there be some work for farmers...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Coming to fertilizer and fertilizer subsidy, what is the nature of this subsidy? Fertilizer industry has been guaranteed, after deduction of tax, 12 percent profit. That will be ensured. That is the only industry where the Government has given such an assurance. Because of various capital investment allowance and all that, it comes to almost 24 percent. Not even to the public sector, the Government has given any such assurance. It is one industry in the whole of the country where the Government guarantees 12 percent profit. What has it resulted in? It has resulted in what is termed as "gold plating" of the machines that we bought, a tendency to inflate the prices of the machines, a mechanism by which foreign exchange outgo is there much more than what is necessary and where that money lands up is a matter which is not much of a dispute. On this inflated price, the taxpayer pays to the Government an assured profit. Rs. 1,000 crores project is inflated by



[Sh. Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

Rs. 100 crores. That means, Rs. 24 crores gift basket is given. In four years, that money is back and then a permanent gift packet is given. It has also led to inefficiency because once your profit is assured, there is no compulsion for you to prove your efficiency. It is also well-known that the technical choices that have been imposed on the fertiliser industry have been such which have not been efficient. Certain technologies have been imposed where consumption of electricity is much.

So, what are we subsidising? We are subsidising to these inefficiencies, to these decisions and to these wrong policies. The inefficiency of one sector is sought to be transferred to the farm sector, which has hardly anything to do with that inefficiency. If fertiliser was priced at unit efficiency, farmers should be called to pay the price.

Gas prices are laid down. As regards the utilisation of the gas along the pipeline, it is hardly utilised and for very long distances, gases have been pumped and that is loaded on the fertiliser and the farmer has to pay for it. If there is a criterion of fertiliser prices, it should be comparative to what is being internationally efficiently used of electricity, raw material and other things which go in for producing one tonne of fertiliser. We have to see whether it is at that level or not. If it is not, I ask why it is being loaded on the farmer. It is not the question of farmer. You are loading it at this juncture when the terms of trade have been deteriorating and when the agriculture industry is unable to re-invest, capital formation is low and it is the hub of economy. At that very time, you are striking at it. It will affect the whole of the economy on a large scale. Balancing of? fiscal deficit is one thing and balancing the economy is another. If you are not balancing the economy, your economy will become imbalanced.

Your fiscal balance will not improve. This is where it is going to lead.

This dual pricing certainly is not going to work. We know it. You know it in the heart of your heart. Perhaps you are saying that you will implement it up to a certain extent. You know you cannot carry it farther. What will really happen is, dual pricing is there and in the name of smaller farmers, fertiliser will be issued. Finally, you will find that it will lead to black-market and it will go back to the richer ones. If the small farmer has to buy it, he will have to buy it from black. It will result in reduced consumption of fertiliser.

I am not quoting from any unknown person. But I am quoting Dr. Swaminathan who is a very well-known agricultural scientist. Only today I was looking to his article. He has stated that whenever fertiliser prices have been raised, consumption has come down and production is also affected. It has taken some time for its recovery. That is the relationship in this situation. He asks that if we are going to face all this, what will happen to self-reliance.

So, here I would say that this decision of the Government to increase fertiliser prices is very unfortunate. I would suggest as and I would demand rather, that the increase in the fertiliser prices should be scrapped and the agriculture which is the hub of the economy should be saved. That is the only way to ensure our self-reliance and to ensure greater employment. Also, the vast country men who live in our rural-side will have some hope.

Therefore, Sir, I strongly demand that the fertilizer prices that have been raise by this Government, should be scrapped. I look forward to the Government and the Minister that they will do some thing in this regard.

Thank You,

SHRIS.MALLIKARJUNIAH (Tumkur):  
 Mr. Speaker: Sir, I am really happy because I am able to get an opportunity to speak about agriculturists as I myself an agriculturist. Very recently I have been to my constituency. Wherever we go, the agriculturists are rallying round the politicians and they are demanding that the rates of fertilizers shall have to be reduced and the subsidy that has been withdrawn, shall have to be restored. The reasons for this is very clear. I have been very much convinced about their demand. As the hon. former Prime Minister has rightly put it just now by this rich experience, if the same state of affairs are to continue, I think there will be a terrible shortage of foodgrains. There is no doubt about that. At present, the agriculturists are very much disappointed. To get some 50 kgs. of urea or sulphate, they have to go from depot to depot and in spite of that they are not in a position to get it. Actually, the agricultural season has started. They have not been able to get it with the result the foodgrains production will definitely go down. Therefore, my humble request is kindly treat this on par with the industry.

Sir, it is true that for many years, the rates were not increased. But at the same time we have not educated out agriculturists to go in for cow-dung or green manures. Our old system of preparing the manure - by storing cow-dung etc. in the pits - is virtually being wiped out. Everybody has become accustomed to using the fertilizers. Therefore, my humble request is that the rates of fertilizers should not be increased and the subsidy element also should not also be withdrawn.

Secondly, the rates of insecticides and pesticides are terribly very high. There is no proper control. It is left to the whims and fancies of the factories. They fix the rates and substandard insecticides and pesticides are being prepared; the agriculturists are purchasing them with the result that they are

not very much benefited. Their agriculture is virtually spoiled. They could not save the crop.

Thirdly, I feel that the agriculturist is a producer. He must be looked with sympathy. For example, in my own State, we have faced a severe flood havoc. Half of Karnataka is undergoing shortage of rains and wherever we have sufficient rains, inundation is there. There is no rain on a regular basis. Except the wet-lands, the dry-lands are virtually withering; the crops have almost withered. Therefore, agriculture is virtually in the hands of monsoon. There is no assurance that water will be available. Therefore, I would request that agriculture should be treated as an industry. The Agriculturist must be looked with great sympathy because he is the producer.

Next, I come to agricultural implements. There is no parity between production and the rates of the agricultural commodities and the implements. Fancy prices are being fixed for the agricultural implements. Therefore, I request that parity may kindly be restored in this case also.

Lastly, I would like to say something about the Regulated market Cess (RMC). When it was introduced, it was stated in our State that whatever cess was collected that would be exclusively utilised for the rural development, transporting the agricultural commodities to the market places etc. But not a single *naya paisa* is spent for this purpose. The PWD shall have to spend some money if money is available or the Zilla Parishads have to do it. The Zilla Parishads are not in a position to spend money. Also, the PWD is not in a position to do it. What happened to the cess which you have assured when you introduced that Bill? You are misusing it. You are misusing this fund for some other purpose. Virtually, it is the agriculturist who pays this cess for others benefits. During rainy days, he cannot bring

[Sh. S. Mallikarjunaiah]

his commodities to the market because the roads are very bad. Therefore, I would request the hon. Agriculture Minister to kindly look into this aspect.

Finally, I am very happy that the hon. Speaker has given me some time to speak. With these words, I end my speech.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to implement development programmes in the villages the Department of Rural Development had decided to pass the Panchayati Raj Bill. The 64th Constitutional Amendment in this regard was passed by the Lok Sabha, when late Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister and it was sent to the Rajya Sabha, where unfortunately, it could not be passed. However, this time our Prime Minister has constituted a group of Ministers to oversee the passage of the Panchayati Raj Bill, because the former Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh had convened a meeting of all the State Chief Ministers and made many changes in the original draft. It shall be our endeavour to introduce this Bill and get it passed this time.

You may be aware that we have a variety of local committees, known by various names like Panchayat Committee, Panchayat Samiti etc. We have more than five lakh villages in the country and the development that should have taken place has not taken place. Moreover, even these villages do not have proper motorable roads. After taking over this portfolio, I got an estimate done to find out the amount required to link our village roads all over the country with main roads and it was found that

it would need 10,000 crore rupees to fulfill this Herculean task.

Even after 45 years of independence, our villages do not have connecting roads and it is the endeavour of both our dependent and other voluntary agencies working in this field to connect our village with roads. This is a very important task as the absence of these roads is a heavy financial burden for the agriculturists in these villages and our endeavour is to solve this problem as early as possible. Through the Panchayati Raj Bill, we want to provide some constitutional powers to the Panchayat President or the Sarpanch and a feeling would be created in their minds that they have been empowered to develop their villages. After the passage of this Constitution Amendment Bill, it would become abundantly clear to the elected representatives of the people, whether they be at the village, block or District level that elections to the local bodies would be conducted periodically on the lines of elections to the State Assemblies and the Parliament. Such a Bill would instil a sense of confidence in the minds of the people living in even those areas where no such local bodies exist at present.

Mr. Speaker, Sir as you may be aware, thousands of crores of rupees have been spent for the development of villages since independence, but the development that has taken place, is not upto the mark. All of you know this very well that when the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, he used to say that even 15 percent of the crores of rupees that have been allocated so far for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have not prelocated down. He was of the opinion that the middlemen pocket money meant for rural development. Thereafter, a serious effort was made to find out the actual process of rural development. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was launched keeping this in mind. This year the

Union Government has put 21 crore rupees and the State, 523.33 crores rupees, thus a total amount of 2623.33 crores rupees are being spent on this scheme. The main objective of this scheme is to generate rural employment 60% of the amount is to be spent on providing employment and 40% on purchase of necessary material. This year an amount of 524 crore rupees has been allocated for the 'Million wells scheme' to provide work to those who do not have food to keep their body and soul, together, to those who are unemployed, to those who are not getting any seasonal work. Under the 'Million wells' scheme, it is proposed to dig small wells for the benefit of small farmers. Thus this scheme, on the one hand would generate employment and on the other, improve irrigation facilities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, similarly we have an 'Indira Awas Yojna' fully financed by the Union Government and its aims at providing dwellings to people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Rs. 157 crores have been allocated this year for this purpose. Thus, under the provisions of these schemes the 'Sarpanch' or the head of the village panchayat shall be provided the necessary amount through the State Governments. Already cheques worth 1510.92 crores have been sent to village Panchayats or Panchayat Presidents and this amount would accelerate rural development.

However, there is a pre-condition, that the Village Panchayat Chief will have to call a meeting of the Gram Sabha to decide on the projects on which money is to be spent. Now that these powers have been given to them, development projects are being taken up in right earnest.

Mr. Speaker, Sir many hon. Members drew the attention of the Government towards the misuse of funds. In my opinion, money has been entrusted to elected repre-

sentatives of the people and the Government is satisfied with the work that is being done. However, there may be some drawbacks and even cases of misuse of funds cannot be ruled out. The States are sending teams to check the loopholes and the Union Government too is sending team to check the misuse of funds.

I would like to inform you that under this scheme, 90 crore mandays are being created. The seasonal workers too are getting benefits under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. I am certain that this scheme would be further extended and would benefit the rural folk immensely.

You all are very well aware of the problem of land ceiling. For the past many years, many States have been trying to implement the Land Ceiling Act of the lines of Land Reforms. As you may be aware about six million hectares of waste land acquired after the abolition of the Zamindari system has been distributed by the States among the landless people. Ownership of about 7.72 million hectares of land has been given to tenants. Apart from this, the surplus lands at the disposal of the States have also been distributed among the landless. However, not much attention is being paid to "Benami" lands. Many big and powerful people own large areas of "Benami" land unless and until people from all parties join hands, it won't be possible to find out such 'benami' land. Unless this is revealed, it won't be possible to provide land to the landless people in the villages... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): You cannot do anything without political will. Your party should make its intentions clear... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: There are many things, which cannot be said in the House. However, it is my belief that if we start this process right here, a large number

[Sh. G. Venkat Swamy]

of 'benami' land can be identified... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: I belong to the C.P.I. (M) and I am prepared to disclose my assets.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Even I am prepared I don't possess even a single acre of land... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI INDERJIT (Darjeeling): Are those Members, who possess lands, prepared to keep a list of their assets on the table of the House? So that we can proceed further... (*Interruptions*)... I am making a suggestion that let the Members come forward. I am ready to lay the list on the Table of the House. When I say that Members should come forward, I mean they should come forward and declare how much land do they own.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): You have said the Members are saying so and if it is true, it is a serious charge. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I said that the Members may take it up and come forward with their declarations.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Let a committee of all parties be constituted so that the Members could visit different places in order to examine as to how much land is owned by each Member... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: I said that a beginning should be made from detection of benami transactions so that it may have salutary effect on the people in the entire country and benami transaction could be detected. If all of us could work together, the dreams cherished by Gandhiji and Indiraji could be fulfilled. I am giving special empha-

sis on the land ceiling only because we are committed to transformation of the villages and thereby the country as a whole. This will help us in realising the dream of "Gram Swaraj" once seen by Gandhiji. There is no electricity in the villages even today.

14. 30 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There are no connecting roads in the villages. There are villages where the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been allotted houses even after the introduction of the Indira Avas Yojana. We are trying our best to see that these people get houses. We are taking the assistance of voluntary organisations for this purpose.

In spite of financial constraints in this year's Budget, we have made an additional provision of Rs. 250 crores for drinking water. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1,60,000 villages in the country were in the category of problem villages. We have solved the problem of drinking water in 1,50,000 villages by the end of March this year. Only 53,000 villages now remain in the category of problem villages. It is for these villages that we have provided this much of funds. We shall make arrangement for drinking water in such villages through filtration process, if possible. There are some villages where boring is not possible. Most of these villages are in hill areas...

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): In Rajasthan also.

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Yes in Rajasthan also. It is our endeavour to see that problem of drinking water is solved in these villages. Without taking much time of the House, I would like to say that we are committed to speed up the work of rural

development and it will be our endeavour to ensure that the poor in the villages...

**SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR** (Mayiladuturai): Before the hon. Minister concludes his speech, I would like to know from him whether Government intends to fulfil the first promise in the Congress election-manifesto, viz that we shall bring within 100 days of coming to power the Constitutional Amendment Bill on Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalikas? Is the Government bringing forward the Panchayati Raj Bill?

**SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY**: I had said about it in the beginning itself. Perhaps, you were not present at that time. A sub-committee of group of Ministers has been constituted for the purpose and the matter is under consideration of that Sub-Committee. It is our earnest endeavour to bring forward the Panchayati Raj Bill.

Without taking any further time, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I would like to submit, through you that our department will examine all the suggestions put forward by the hon. Members and try to implement them. I would request the hon. Member to withdraw the cut motions they have given on the Demands for Grants of the Department of Rural Development so that we could march towards progress and dispel darkness to pave way for light in the villages. With these few words, I conclude.

**SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN**: Ten hours were allotted for this Demand, of which 16 hours are already over. Our party was allotted 37 minutes, but only two of our Members have spoken. Shall not we get more time?

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER**: It is true that only two persons have to speak - Shri Chokka Rao Juvvadi and Shrimati Basave Rajes-

wari. Thereafter, the Hon. Minister is to reply for this.

**SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN**: the smaller parties, that is, those who have only two or three Members, have already consumed 14-15 minutes.

**SHRI E. AHAMED** (Manjeri): That is not correct.

**SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN**: That is correct. We are 34 Members.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER**: Let us check up whether any injustice has been done.

**SHRI E. AHAMED**: Sir, whether time was due to the small parties, it has been given. There was absolutely no special favour given to small parties.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER**: Shri Chokka Rao Juvvadi.

[Translation]

**SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO** (Karimnagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministries of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, I would like to put forward a few suggestions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have made tremendous progress in the field of foodgrain production. Thanks to the achievements of our research scientists and hard work put in by our farmers. However, the Government or the political parties have not paid adequate attention to the rural people who constitute 70 per cent of our country's population and on whom depends the entire country. I would like to congratulate our scientists and farmers who are feeding this country. Most of our rural farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans who constitute over 70 per cent of our population live below poverty line. Their number is 50 per

[Sh. J. Chokka Rao]

cent of their total population. Neither the ruling party nor the parties in opposition are doing anything concrete for their upliftment. Just now, our former Prime Minister made a mention of agricultural policy. Whosoever came to power, whether it was Shri Deval, the former Deputy Prime Minister and Agricultural Minister or somebody else, they talked of agricultural policy day in and day out but took no decision in this regard. Now that Shri Bal Ram Jakhar, a leader of the farmers happens to be the Minister of Agriculture, may I know as to when the agriculture policy would be finalised. Let the Government take a decision in this regard in consultation with all political parties in this House. The policy so formulated should not be for the benefit of the ruling party, it should be in the interest of farmers. Therefore, it has to be formulated through mutual understanding. Just now Shri V.P. Singh said that the investment in agriculture sector was going down. In the Fifth Plan, investment on irrigation was 11.3 per cent, in agriculture it was 8.6 per cent. In the Sixth Plan, corresponding figure went down to 10 per cent in irrigation and 6 per cent in agriculture. In the Seventh Plan, it further slumped to 9 per cent in irrigation 5.9 per cent in agriculture. Our former Prime Minister also knows as to who is creating impediments in it and why we are not achieving success in this regard. The rural farmers and rural labourers are not properly organised. In the interest of politics of vote, the capitalists are concentrating on urban development and are exploiting the rural areas. The result is that income disparity between the urban and rural people is increasing even after independence,

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a short while ago, the Minister for Rural Development, Shri Venkat Swamy was speaking about land reforms. Why land reforms were not implemented? The hon Minister was saying that, whosoever is in power, whether it is the

Congress Party, Janata Dal or any other party, the politicians take recourse to benami transactions. Why does not the hon. Minister name such politicians. All political parties should make it obligatory on the part of their Members to declare their assets and property honestly. Those who take recourse to benami transactions should be exposed and expelled from the party. The names of those who hold political offices and indulge in such activities should be exposed. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is sitting here. I would like to ask him as to why did not they expose the names of such politicians when they were in power. Now that he is out of power, he wants to know the names of such politicians. If he is committed to this cause, he should mobilize the people for agitation against this malpractice and expose the people who indulge in such acts. Merely making speeches in the House will not do. Will he organise the farmers?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Those who own benami land should not be given ticket for M.P

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Let all parties decide it together.

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: I am not referring to any particular political party. Such politicians may be in your party as well as in our party. If the people in power, whether they are Ministers or other politicians are sincerely committed irrespective of their party affiliations, they can expose such people and flush out benami transaction. If politicians do not do it, the people will have to organise themselves so as to expose such people in the society. Through their misdeeds such people are bringing bad name to the rural people. Urban ceiling has turned out to be a mere slogan. Whichever party may be in power, to what extent have they enforced the urban ceiling? It has become a source of bribe and money making. Therefore, there is a need to organise the

people who are committed and working for the rural areas irrespective of the political party they belong to. As long as the farmer's leaders in the country do not win the confidence of agricultural labourers, they cannot be called leaders of the farmers. The leader who does not enjoy the confidence of the agricultural labourers and other exploited people cannot do justice to them. I shall take only two-three minutes more.

Everybody is unhappy over the withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizer. The reason that has been given by the Finance Minister is that the economic condition of the country is bad and, therefore, this subsidy of Rs. 2000 crores should be withdrawn. When an agitation was launched against this decision, as assurance was given that subsidy on fertilizer will continue in the case of marginal and small farmers. But nobody including Shri Bal Ram Jakhar and opposition leaders plead the case of farmers with the Government today. Who should bear the burden of this subsidy worth Rs. 2000 crores? The Government should have imposed this burden on capitalists who are making enormous profits by manufacturing luxury goods. The Government says that if the benefit of subsidy is given to the small and marginal farmer, it will result in corruption. Where do the political parties stand today? How can we show our faces to the small and marginal farmers in the villages if we are not able to make the intended benefit of subsidy available to them? It is a fact that it is difficult to implement it because there is no commitment on the part of political parties. We raise slogans only to fetch votes. If the hon. Prime Minister Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao has taken a decision for the benefit of small and marginal farmers, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has a greater responsibility than Shri Bal Ram Jakhar for its implementation because the use of fertilizer is largely confined to Haryana, Punjab and certain other States. So far as small and marginal farmers of Bihar are concerned, they do not have even irriga-

tional facilities. The Government must provide them more irrigational facilities for their cultivation.

Coming to land ceiling, I would like to point out that distribution of surplus land under the land ceiling has proved to be a force. The Government takes credit for distributing surplus land, but may I ask what type of land has been distributed? Water logged land is distributed. Can such land be cultivated? This is all politicalisation of the issue. The Government distributes such surplus land which in fact is Government land. But as they do not get other facilities, they have not become farmers and have remained labourers. Instead of wasting crores of rupees on land and Land Ceiling Act implementation, the poor labourers should be provided facilities. Unless the politicians mend their ways the condition of villages will not improve. I would like to cite an example in this connection. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi brought forward the Panchayati Raj Bill it was defeated in the Rajya Sabha.

The former Prime Minister had expressed a desire to have participation of the weaker sections in Government and their representation in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha by bringing a Constitution Amendment Bill. But what happened to the Panchayat Bill which was brought forward during your time. You might be aware of it or not but such a Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha. Just now the Rural Development Minister has referred to a sub-committee of the Cabinet to bring forward the Panchayati Raj Bill. Instead of bringing a Bill on the recommendation of the sub-committee of Cabinet, I would like that changes should be made in the Panchayati Raj Act by providing representation to agricultural labour, artisans, small and marginal farmers and those living in villages. The persons who belong to villages but are in employment or working in the towns and cities and have property in the cities should not be registered in the



[Sh. J. Chokka Rao]

Voter's list of Panchayats. Even our Planning Commission does not think about them. These labourers should have a right to make plan to ameliorate their lot and implement it. If we leave it to the Planning Commission it will not benefit the labourers and farmers. Unless there is a change in the system itself, we will not succeed. Therefore, I would like that we should rise party politics and work together.

Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singhji, I do not know whether you would get another opportunity or not? I do not know whether you would again become Prime Minister or not and where would the Janata party take you. The slogan which you gave about doing justice to the workers should be carried forward and I would like you to strengthen the hands of your junior colleague, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, who is sitting next to you. You should rise above party considerations and unite the workers, so that the land ceiling be there and the lands of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remain safe. Today, the lands of Scheduled Tribes is forcibly occupied by others and even if some Harijans and Adivasis have got land holdings they do not have adequate irrigation facilities nor do they have any other facility. You should provide them irrigation facilities free of cost, whether it is through minor irrigation or irrigation with water fetched from well. The situation today is that he forsakes farming and rushes to cities for job. The Government must help him.

Though I wanted to make many suggestions but because of time limit I would conclude after making one or two suggestions. Even our party allots us very little time when we have to speak. It is unfortunate and it deserves consideration. I would like to submit here that we may belong to any party whether it is Janata Dal, Leftists or any other Party, our basic difference are with the B.J.P.

but even then all of us should work together and try to do justice to the society.

I know hon. Minister of Agriculture, that you want to work for the betterment of these people but you are not getting full support from other Members of the Cabinet and the Opposition. I know that it can be done only when we work together. I think there is consensus on this issue that we have to uplift the poor and weaker sections of the society. All of us want that the hardworking and honest people in this country should get an opportunity to progress and prosper. We want that the farmers should prosper but in spite of that we do not succeed. When a farmer approaches for loan he faces innumerable hardships. All our institutions have become weak, particularly, the Co-operative Movement. The Co-operative sector does not get adequate assistance also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to appeal through you, to the entire country and the workers in particular, that they should unite and fight for their rights. If we continue with petty party politics we would not be able to achieve much. The people living in villages should also forsake their petty differences and the farmers, workers, artisans and others should unite together. Only then we can achieve something. That is what I feel and want to convey it to the entire country through you. With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Masudal Hossain.

Mr. Hossain, you please give some importance to time because those Members who get chance to speak early they get more time and those who speak in the last, get very little time.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Sir, I did not want to touch the land reforms issue but now as a point has been raised about it, I would like to discuss it. 1/5th of the total land that was distributed throughout the country is in West Bengal and one of the reasons for doing so was the political will of the State Government. When we acquired land of the big land-lords, we knew that we would not be able to distribute land to all the landless labourers and in fact even they knew that it would not be possible for the Government to distribute land to all. But in spite of this our party made an announcement to this effect that we would acquire land of the big land-lords and as soon as we did it people came out with lathis. This lathi was not for land but it was against the feudal system. As such the feudal system in West Bengal has collapsed and Panchayat Raj has been established without any bloodshed. Now the landless labourers and the Adivasis become Sarpanch ana no lawyers, doctors and businessman who work in the cities, are not able to become Sarpanch. This is not the case in other States. Land reforms in West Bengal has made the feudal system a total failure. I did not want to speak on it but anyway I have made a passing reference.

Sir, the subject on which I want to express my views has bot been taken up for discussion by the House and that is the Co-operative movement. Shri Jakhar is present here and he has done his Doctorate on this subject. I would like to draw his attention to the fact that there are two types of co-operatives in West Bengal. The co-operative which could have really benefited the poor and provide him facilities is not working properly. The co-operative system is a three-tier and four-tier system. The other co-operative is not family co-operative system like sugar mills, rice mills etc. These co-operatives directly get money from the

Government. The agency that provides them funds in N.C.D.C. Now I come to marketing. About Agricultural Marketing, it you want, I can give you statistics. In 1974 there were two lakh Primary Agricultural co-operative Societies, in 1984 they were 93,000 in 1987 these were 90,000 and in 1989-90 they were just 87,000. On the other hand the agro-processing units like the Sugar mills, Rice mills are increasing but they are not getting adequate facilities. I have the figures of the funds that have been provided to LAMRS (Large Multipurpose Societies). Just Rs. 90 crores were given under this scheme, whether a sum of Rupees 100 crores, 150 crore and 200 crore is being given to Sugar mills and Rice mills. The facilities that are being provided to the poor through co-operative societies are decreasing. Through N.C.D.C. the other type of Co-operative is being encouraged. In fact Co-operative is a state subject but there is a system of Central assistance that without which this sector cannot work effectively. When the Government provides funds through N.C.D.C it does not take the State Government's approval. It has been stated in the 26th Report of the Public Accounts Committee which was submitted for the period 1985-86:

[English]

"The Committee understands that in certain States, the National Cooperative Development Corporations have been releasing grants directly to State Cooperative Bank without involving the concerned State Government."

[Translation]

The Centre does not involve the State Government and then says that it is a State subject. With the result what has happened in Burdwan, West Bengal should be looked into. Funds were sanctioned for setting up a

[Sh. Syed Masudal Hossain]

Rice mill but that Rice mill never came up. This is given in the N.C.D.C report. I would like to submit that though the Central Government has its policies in all other fields such as Education, Health or Textiles but there is no policy for co-operative sector which may provide maximum facilities to poor farmer of villages. There is no separate Minister to deal with the affairs of villages. The Officers who draft report in respect of Co-operatives are callous in their approach. I have with me two reports i.e. of last year and of this year. All the paras about Co-operative are the same as they were last year except the first para which has been changed. If you want I can read it out. We had heard that the students copy during examinations but your Department also copies reports word be word. Even the full stop and coma has not been changed. The work which can be done by co-operative is done by other agencies. We see this in the case of jute in West Bengal. Jute is an agricultural produce and the co-operative sector was adequate for marketing it, but the JCI which is connected with the textiles, has been entrusted the task of marketing jute. Had the Marketing Federation purchased jute, would it have done any harm. The funds which are given to JCI could have been given to the Marketing Federation.

There is lot of cotton production in Haryana. The CCI has been set up to procure cotton there. Had it been procured direct from Marketing Federation, it would have helped the farmers to some extent. But the Government does not think in this direction. We do not pay attention to production-oriented co-operatives. If we pay even a little attention to it, perhaps the farmers in villages might benefit a little from it.

14.58 hrs.

[SHRI P.M. SAYEED *in the Chair*]

I would like to urge that if the Panchayats and Co-operatives work together and the implementation of land reforms is done successfully we can bring about a sea change in the condition of villages. But we can hope little from the Government because it has some other intention.

I would like to make one more submission about the farmers that CWC was set up to provide storage facilities to the farmers for their produce. At that time a law was also enacted that if any farmer stores his produce with CWC and obtains receipt, he would be entitled to get 90 per cent loan against that receipt. But now CWC has passed

15.00 hrs.

into the hands of business community. I was going through the report for the year 1984-85 on Public Undertakings in which it has been stated that in 1980-81 only 259 farmers, 1981-82 only 409 farmers and in 1982-83 only 344 farmers kept their produce with CWC. It was set up with a view to provide facility to the farmers to keep their produce but today they are not getting opportunity to keep their produce. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to ensure that our farmers in rural areas get opportunity to keep their produce with CWC for whom it was set up. By doing that our small farmers who keep their produce with Baniyas could also save their money.

With these words I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention on the points which I have raised and particularly on the cooperatives.

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this discussion. I have been trying to participate, for several days to get myself an opportunity

[Smt. Basavarajeswari]

and finally today on the last day I got it. I am very thankful to you.

Because the time is short, I would like to give a few suggestions. I am very happy that the Hon. Minister for Agriculture, Shri Bal Ram Jakhar, who was the President of the Bharat Krishak Samaj and was advocating much for the welfare of the farmers, is now the Minister for Agriculture. He knows the problems very well. He is very serious in handling the position to find out ways and see that the farmer is not put to a great hardship. But unfortunately due to the financial crisis, I am afraid whether he would be able to implement some of the welfare measures meant for the farmers.

On fertilizers many Members have spoken. Many State Governments have already stated that they are not in a position to implement the dual policy as enunciated by the Finance Minister. They are saying that it is very difficult to implement it. There is every possibility of the misuse of fertilizer and also the funds meant for it may be misappropriated. Therefore, some ways and means should be sorted out for this. The Government of India has decided about the enhancement of the price of fertilizer. The sowing season has started and if the fertilizer is not available, the entire farming community would become upset. It would have been better if the subsidy were removed carefully and gradually. But the sudden removal of the subsidy for the fertilizer has caused a lot of inconvenience to the farmers.

Firstly, the fertilizers are not available. The dealers are not selling. Secondly, the price has also been hiked up. The rise in the prices of other commodities also is there. The argument put forth by the Finance Minister is that he is going to compensate them at the time of procurement. I would like to

ask which is the agency that is going to procure? Does it mean that the procurement would continue throughout the year? Then the problem will continue to be there. Where. Will it be applicable for all the other food grains which we grow? I do not think so. How many societies are functioning? How much is there to provide for it? There are the things which have to be thought over. Otherwise, it is going to be a slogan. The farmers will lose confidence on us. We have to find out the ways and means as to how best we can compensate the price rise in the fertiliser.

Procurement of foodgrains should be taken throughout the country and the money should be provided from the Central Government to all the societies to procure most of the foodgrains or the oilseeds which they grow at the appropriate time. There should be proper godowns to keep the produce. Otherwise, this is going to be a waste. There are no proper godowns and without proper godowns, how are you going to procure such committees. It is going to be a very tough job. The entire commodity which we are going to procure is going to be a waste. So, this aspect also should be thought over.

Next, I come to the seed aspect. As on date, most of the seeds which we are getting are adulterated. Many people are involved in this. In the name of certification, they sell the adulterated seeds to the farmers at a higher rate and the innocent farmers purchase these seeds and when the crop comes for harvest, they see the difference. And because of this, the production is very much less. Therefore, there should be a National Seed Act. There are Acts at the State level. But they are not being implemented properly. There should be a National seed Act throughout the country to see that only certified seeds which have come out from the research stations are supplied to the farmers instead of using the seeds indie-

criminated by the farmers. This has to be thought over.

There are a number of central farms in the country. We have given a lot of money for the central farms, its research and development, levelling, etc. What is the fate of these central farms today? In my constituency there is a very big farm; 4,000 acres have been acquired under Tungabadra irrigation project. It is a beautiful black cotton soil. Now what is the fate of the central farm today? It is full of baul trees. Is it not a waste? Either you hand it over to the State Government, where they are entrusted to grow seeds in that farm or manage the whole farm and take it up at the national level so that some intensive cropping pattern can be taken in the central farm. This is my suggestion.

Regarding soil conservation and wasteland development, we are spending a lot of money and we want to avoid soil erosion and to develop wasteland. A lot of money is being misused in this. There is no proper authority to check up whether the money which we are spending for the soil conservation and wasteland development is being utilised properly or not. I am sorry to say that the Officers in that Department are very happy to work in the Soil Conservation Department. There is quite a misuse of funds. Very recently in my constituency, in one Zilla Parishad, some officers involved in this and they have taken not less than Rs. 40 lakhs, and the investigation is going on. What is that you can do? You can only suspend those officers. What for these funds are being used? There should be a follow-up programme as far as the soil, conservation and wasteland is concerned.

Now, I come to sprinkler and drip irrigation. Here is an irrigation system, with a little water that is available, we can irrigate more and more. This should be encouraged. More and more subsidies should be given. Even

the small and marginal farmers should be given fifty per cent subsidy as far as the sprinkler and drip irrigation systems are concerned.

Now I come to the New Agricultural Policy. Till date we have not announced the New Agricultural Policy. After 1956, several times we had announced the Industrial Policy. After 40 years of independence, we are unable to announce the Agricultural Policy. This has to be taken into consideration. I hope the hon. Minister will think seriously about the New Agricultural Policy as early as possible. Sixty per cent of the population is very much depending on agriculture.

This policy is very very essential for the entire farming community as a whole.

Then, regarding remunerative prices, the Hon. Minister was kind enough to mention on the floor of the House that while fixing the remunerative prices for the crops, he will take into consideration, manual labour, investment on land, managerial cost and cost of inputs, market trend and transport etc. The inputs, pesticides, fertilisers, steel, cement, these are all the essential commodities where the farmer is using. Apart from that transport is also very costly. Therefore, I would request the Government that all these things should be taken into consideration at the time of fixing the remunerative price for the crops.

The farmer is not getting remunerative price nor the consumer is getting things at a reasonable price, and the third man is eating away the entire money. For example, apple is sold at Rs. 4/- a kg in Himachal Pradesh, when it comes to Delhi it is sold at Rs. 20/- per kg; grapes are sold at Rs. 6/- kg, but when it comes to Delhi it is Rs. 30/- per kg. There is a lot of difference. Therefore, some value added products should be established. Hence, I would suggest that more process-

ing units, agro-based industries should be established in each and every district.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras should be started in each district. In my constituency I have been asking KVK Jhagri in Ballary District. Karnataka Government is pressing to start oil- seed Development Project and Onion Research Development Project at Belgaum. These two projects should be sanctioned by the Central Government.

Then, Karnataka is well-known for growing vegetables. I think that many of the vegetables are being sent to various States where there are no adequate vegetables. There are no cold storage coaches in the railways for transporting the vegetables. Hence, I would request the Department of Agriculture to provide air-conditioned coach to transport vegetables from Karnataka. Fruits are also grown in Karnataka like grapes etc. For that also proper arrangement should be made. Potatoes are grown in Kolar, Hasan and Belgaum. The Hon. Minister was kind enough to reply on the floor of the House that there are 76 cold storage godowns in Karnataka. Those godowns are meant only to store fish products. Hence, there is need for more godowns to store potatoes. For want of that, the farmers are forced to make distress sell. Hence, cold storage godowns should be provided in all the three districts to store the potatoes.

Then, I would like to speak something about Rural Development and Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika Bill. This is a revolutionary Bill which has been thought over and it has been discussed at length. It provides for 30 per cent reservation for ladies. It should be passed without any delay. We should never forget the effort made by late Shri Rajiv Gandhi who had done lot of work at the time of introduction of the Bill. Discussions were held at various levels and taking into consideration the policies and programmes of various State, he had taken the

cream out of it and brought that revolutionary Bill before the House. It is our duty and we have also stated in our manifesto that as early as possible, we are going to enact this law. I hope this will be enacted as early as possible.

As of today, we have been thinking of importing vegetable oils and also cotton. What for, I do not know. When there is foreign exchange crisis, is it necessary that we should import oil and cotton from other countries? That will reach only at the time when our farmers would have grown them and would be awaiting the crop. Then they will have to sell them at a distress sale only. I do not think it is necessary to import oil and cotton from other countries when our farmers are already growing oilseeds and cotton, including long-staple cotton.

We should seriously think of exporting some of the agricultural produces. I think wherever necessary, we should be in a position to export and wherever necessary, we should be in a position to import. This policy should be thought of very clearly and without delay.

Regarding drinking water, we should provide drinking water to every village. There are villages which do not have adequate water. That is also one of the problems. Simply saying that we have provided drinking water is not sufficient. Inadequate water also means that there is no water. The population is growing very fast. We should try to implement the *Yojana* thought of by our late Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and, as far as possible, we should try to provide drinking water throughout the country.

With regard to the Public Distribution System, I would like to make one or two suggestions. We have issued Green Cards for supply of foodgrains. The Green Cards that we have issued are not only very inadequate, the persons whom they have been

[Smt. Basavarajeswar]

issued also shows that this is politically-motivated. Real beneficiaries have not been given Green Cards. So, we should enlarge the scope and many people should be given Green Cards, both in urban areas as well as in rural areas. More and more people should be brought under this system.

There is shortage of commodities and also adulteration at each level. So, there is every possibility of misuse of the commodities which are supposed to be distributed under the dual price policy. Therefore, we should have a proper set up. There is no proper and uniform administrative set up at present. In one State, the Zila Parishads are entrusted in another State, only the District Collectors are administering; and in another State, there is a separate Food Department who has been entrusted with the task of distributing the commodities. Therefore, I would suggest that there should be a uniform set up and also the shortages and adulterations should be checked properly. It is better that the entire system should be entrusted to ladies. They will be capable of doing justice and they know the facts how these should be distributed. I hope they will be honest in supplying these commodities to the rural folk.

With these words, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak and support the demands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request all the Members who are going to participate in the debate to be very brief because still there are many Members who want to speak. Now, Shri Premchand Ram.

[Translation]

SHRI PREM CHAND RAM (Nawada):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am a new entrant to the Parliament and it is my maiden speech.

Therefore, I would like to thank you, for giving me an opportunity to speak. Now this session is going to end. During this Budget session I realised as to how the intelligentsia has given rise to the capitalism by lowering the dignity of labour and by exploiting the agricultural labourers and workers. As a result of it a major group of agricultural labourers and workers have become annoyed and heading towards extremism and terrorism. This labour force could have joined the national mainstream in national building but no alternative steps were taken for their development.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I belong to a village and therefore I would like to tell the prevailing condition of the land in rural areas. Land reforms programme was launched during first five year plan but the problem of land reforms is still unresolved. Development programmes implemented after independence have benefited some areas but some other areas remained neglected. West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are the main paddy producing states but no progress has been made there to increase the production of paddy. There is no doubt about it that all the laws enacted during 1950 to 1970 in this regard remained ineffective. This fact was accepted in the report of the meetings of Agriculture and Revenue Ministers of the States called between 1986-89 by the Late Rajiv Gandhi's Government. Every time it was said that there are certain loopholes in land ceiling laws and they would be plugged. In every meeting it was repeated and the failure of land reforms were accepted. 1990 was marked as agriculture year and the Government of Shri V.P. Singh also called meetings on agriculture. The then Agriculture Minister was considered to be very close to the farmer community and was called as masiha of farmers but these problems were not discussed even during his tenure.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the beginning of

Ninth Lok Sabha it was said in the President Address that 'land belong to the tiller' but it is missed in the President Address given at the beginning of Tenth Lok Sabha and it seems that the Government have forgottten it and they have nothing to do with the farmers.

Sir, the Hon Prime Minister has admitted it in a reply given to the West Bengal Chief Minister comrade jyoti Basu that land reforms laws have been properly implemented there and other states should follow it. But what the Government is doing in this regard? Not even one and a half per cent of the surplus land have been distributed among the landless labourers. It is been stated in the Rural Labourer Inquiry Committee's report that the number of landless agriculture labourers has gone to 15 crores. Sir it is astonishing as to why it is happening. The number of marginal farmers is increasing by by ten lakh every year. The percentage of these marginal farmers was 51 in 1970-71 which has now risen to 58-1 per cent. In this way if you count landless labourers and these marginal farmers together that would come around more than three-fourths of the total population. What may be the statistics of the Government, but infact poverty is increasing and it will go up till land reforms are not implemented. It has been discused at length and I think the Government will take some concrete steps in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, laws relating to the bonded labourer, minimum wages and 20 point programme are not coming into force because of influence of big landlords. Police also work under their influence and the leaders who demand the implementation of these laws are killed in fake encounters by branding them as extremists or terrorists or they are not behind the bars.

What was the result of going in for a Green Revolution without Implementing reform laws. Agricultural productivity did increase but we are still far away from a

position of self-reliance. Our country needs 27 crore tonnes of foodgrain if each and every citizen is to have the minimum amount of calories to stay healthy but our production is only 17.5. crore tonnes. So, the Government cannot claim that the country is self-reliant when half the population does not get an adequate diet. Proserntly, 12.5. lakh tonnes of foodgrain are being imported. In view of the increasing population if the foodgrain production is not increased by 80 lakh tonnes per annum, the problem of starvation will become unmanageable. Let us turn our attention to the Five-Year Plans. Statistics related to the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans, as given in the Economic Review, show as steady decline in the rate of productivity. The rate of growth of population is 2.25% per annum whereas the rate of production in case of foodgrain is 1.7% per annum. Studies conducted by experts in various parts of the country indicate that barring a few States like West Bengal and Kerala, in most of the States the landlords are dominating the administration and have a strong influence over the Gram panchayats. They pocket crores of rupees through the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. The late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had himself admitted that people in villages get only 1/6th of the funds meant for them. May we know where the rest of the money goes? This is the reason why 4 crore hectares of barren land has not been distributed among the poor. Agriculture has been affected by the problem of land erosion. The land under forests is of no use. The lending institutions in the agricultural sector like the Agriculture Co-operative Committees and Land Development Banks are dominated by landlords. So poor farmers are not able to get loans. Village craftsmen are a dying breed. People in rural areas are going deeper into the mine of poverty as they are burdened by debts. Small and marginal farmer are not able to adopt the latest farming techniques, nor can they afford quality seeds and fertilizer. With the result their productivity is low. Small and marginal farm-



[Sh. Prem Chand Ram]

ers constitute 76% of the total farmers in our country. Agricultural reforms are thought of due to the commanding influence of landlords over small farmers but these reforms are never implemented. The legislation regarding minimum wage for labour is on paper only. There has been a break in the level of agricultural productivity, particularly in areas where the Green Revolution has taken place. The Economic Review states that during the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods, the rate of foodgrain production was 34% in West Bengal, 24% in Haryana, 23% in Punjab 21% in Bihar and 18% in U.P. This shows the rate of productivity is falling in States where the Green Revolution has taken place and plenty of assistance has been given to farmers. These farmers prefer to grow cash crops which are more profitable. Hence, the fall in rate of production in case of foodgrain. In States like West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and U.P. the number of small and marginal farmers is very large. As agriculture is their only source of livelihood they work very hard to fulfill their needs.

Farmers in Punjab and Haryana invest less in crops like wheat and rice because of low returns on investment. They are laying more emphasis on setting up agro-based industries and are desirous of investing their money in the same. The production of wheat and rice thus suffers. Therefore, there is need for strict implementation of land reform laws. The used land area belonging to big landlords should be distributed among the small and marginal farmers to fully utilize its capacity. This would lead to a qualitative increase in production and provide an opportunity for export of foodgrain instead of its import. This is possible only when 'benami' land is identified by the Government. The extra land must be distributed among the poor through land ceiling. Only such steps can help the poor to survive. This will raise the country's prestige and brighten the pros-

pects for development. The implementation of land reform laws is necessary for the upliftment of people living below the poverty line. It would be a step towards social justice. Gram Panchayats can also be made autonomous. Otherwise development of forests, welfare of the poor and a clean environment will remain to be achieved. What good will it do if such things are merely subjects for discussion in the Lok Sabha? Alleviation of poverty and checking atrocities in society will become distant dreams.

The rate of agricultural productivity was 6% in the Sixth Plan and 4% in the Seventh Plan. The rate of foodgrain production was 4% and 3.6% in the Sixth and Seventh Plan respectively. It shows that the rate of foodgrain production was less than total agricultural production. Members of the ruling party make tall claims through speeches for the poor but do not take any action. They claim that their party is taking steps to uplift those who live below the poverty line.

Agriculture is the foundation of industry and development in general depends on it. Social tensions can be diffused if there is equality in education, inclusion of the right to work in the fundamental rights and provision of unemployment allowance for the unemployed. Implementation of land reform laws can make all this possible.

Villages should be agriculturally progressive, farmers should get remunerative prices for their produce, compensation against destruction of crops should be paid etc. A contingency fund should be set up in every village to provide quality seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to farmers and protect them from the clutches of unscrupulous money-lenders. The debt-ridden farmers go through a lot of hardship every year, particularly when their crops are destroyed. In such circumstance it should be declared a drought affected area. I don't think any attention is

paid in this direction. Bihar and U.P. are drought affected areas but I don't think that the local farmers will be compensated for their destroyed crops. Whereas factories are insured, and if they go bankrupt, adequate compensation is paid to them to revive them but this is not done in case of farmers. It is not fair on the part of the Government to neglect the farmers who feed the masses.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PREM CHAND RAM : I am just concluding. Will the Government take steps to improve the lot of farmers. Facilities like electricity and tubewells should be provided free of cost to poor farmers. The Government should pay attention to it that benefits of schemes meant for small farmers are not usurped by big farmers.

Sir I support my Hon. colleagues who say that without implementing land reforms panchayati Raj will remain a distant dream and we will not be able to save society from exploitation. This must be taken into consideration if small farmers and labourers are to be saved from exploitation. With these words I thank you and conclude.

[English]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Mr Chairman, Sir, India is a great country having a vast stretch of land available for cultivation. More than 70 percent of the total population is agriculturists, Kisans. So, the country is said to be the Land of Kisans. So, our country will look more beautiful when all the cultivable lands are kept ever-green throughout the year. The country will be stronger when the Kisans are made stronger.

Of this great country, Manipur is a part in the North Eastern region. For the welfare of the people, particularly the Kisans, I am very much agreeable to the proposal of

treating agriculture as an Industry. I think, it will encourage the Kisans and promote the activities of Kisans.

I would now like to propose a scheme to give pension to the Kisans when they become very old and when they are unable to work in the field. As you know, the employees of the Government or semi-Government or other organisations are given pension after 30 years of service or when they are over 60 years. But when the Kisans are very old and unable to work in the field, there is none to look after them, if they do not have their children to look after them. It is a very pitiable position in which the Kisans are living. Therefore, I would like to propose a scheme for providing remuneration in the shape of pension or in some other form so that they can live on when they are unable to work.

Now I am coming to Manipur. I rise to thank our Hon. Minister of Agriculture since his Ministry has taken a decision, which has been informed in this House that the Agricultural University for the Northeast will be established in Manipur.

I thank the Ministry for taking such an important decision. It has been a long-felt need for the region. It will now meet the need of the region.

Manipur was known as the granary in the East of India in respect of production of rice. There is plenty of paddy produced in Manipur and it supplied paddy to Nagaland and to some parts of Assam also. But now the position is quite the reverse. Now the state has become deficit. The produce cannot meet the demand of the people because the land available for reclamation is not much and the population has been increasing very much. So, the produce cannot provide to feed the increasing population. In the context of the new scientific inventions of technology, I think the farmer must be taught to

[Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam]

cultivate in the method invented newly. In that case only, the farmers will be able to produce more. This University that is going to be established will be helpful in that light.

I would like to bring to the notice of this House that there is a particular variety of rice in Manipur known as CHAK-HAO. It is not available anywhere in the world. It is available only in Manipur. The colour of this rice is black. In Manipur, if a feast is arranged, Chakhao rice is a must for the menu. It is rich in food value also. If Chakhao rice can be produced in large quantity and if it can be exported, it will earn foreign exchange. This is my proposal.

In this context, I would like to propose that this type of rice is to be produced in large quantity.

I would like to propose that research centres should be set up in every district of every State in the country. That will be very much helpful to make the growth of agriculture in all the States throughout the country.

Lastly, I would like to say that it would be in the interest of the rural population if 50 per cent of the total amount available for development is earmarked separately for investing in programmes of rural development. As you know, without developing the rural areas, India cannot be taken as having made any improvement. As Gandhiji said "if one wants to see India, the real India, he has to go to the villages." Therefore the rural population must be developed and enough funds should be provided for that purpose.

With these few words, I thank you very much for giving me time to speak.

[Translation]

\*SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS

(Mysore) : Mr Chairman Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministries of Food, Agriculture and Rural Development. I thank you Sir for giving me an opportunity to speak on these vital issues. While speaking on Agriculture and Rural Development I would like to give some suggestions for the consideration of the Hon'ble Ministers of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Agriculture is the main profession of our country. Many people especially people in the rural areas are dependent upon agriculture and other subsidiary industries. Many farmers follow the traditional method of cultivation and they depend upon rain completely. After independence the 5 year plans have brought some changes in the method of cultivation. Our late Prime Minister, late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said that we should treat the irrigation projects as temples. Even now we can see such inscriptions and other wise sayings on the foundation stones. This was the faith that our late Pandit Nehru had in the irrigation projects and we should follow his foot steps if we are really interested in the welfare of our farmers.

Farmer wants to be self sufficient and is content with minimum needs. Scientific developments and implementation of five year plans have helped to modify the method of cultivation. Farmers are benefited by the various agricultural research centres set up in the country. These days the processed seeds are supplied to the farmers. Animal Husbandry is an integral part of agriculture. Animal Husbandry can flourish only when the forests are protected. Sufficient quantity of cattle feed should be available. Unfortunately the forest area is decreasing day by day and this has to be checked once for all.

There are sufficient discussions in this House and outside the House about Fertilizers and subsidy. There is a feeling that the agricultural produce would be more nutri-

tious if it is grown using chemical fertilizers. Of course, the use of chemical fertilizers has resulted in the increase of agricultural produce. The use of manure in agriculture is on the decrease. Many youths are migrating from villages to urban areas. Job opportunities, entertainments etc. available in cities have attracted the village youths. Our Government should take immediate steps to check this migration and to help the agriculturists. Therefore, Animal Husbandry, poultry, sheep rearing, sericulture and other subsidiaries of agriculture have to be encouraged. Then only the farmers can become self sufficient and production of agricultural produces can increase. For example we can earn more foreign exchange if we increase the production of silk. The Govt. should also encourage the use of compost manure. Compost manure is produced by putting cowdung, sheep-dung, Birds dropping and green leaves in pits. This compost manure is much better than chemical fertilizers, but unfortunately the use of compost manure is becoming unpopular in our country. The number of farmers using compost manure is decreasing every day.

Processed seeds are being supplied to the farmers. They are also getting subsidy on fertilizers. However, no one has given full protection to the farmers of our country. Farmers are affected by floods on the one hand and severe droughts on the other. Therefore many farmers are in the jaws of debt. The farmers have to be rescued from this crisis. The farmer is born as a debtor, grows as a debtor and dies as a debtor. This is the miserable condition of the farmers in our country. It is like eating sweet pudding while taking loan and while paying back the loan instalments it is like breaking the backbone. Sarvajna says-

"Slavanu Kombaga Halogarundante  
Saliganu Bandlevage Kibbadiya keelu  
Muridante"

At present the backbone of the farmer is being broken. This has to be avoided. The centre has to come forward to help the farmers. There should be new programmes to liberate the farmers from the clutches of debt. The eighth five year plan is before us. In this plan prominence should be given to irrigation and production of electricity. In my state there is no considerable increase in the generation of electricity for the last ten years. There is no increase in the area of irrigated land also. The electricity that is being produced in the thermal power plants and Hydro-power plants would be exhausted very shortly and I think we have to depend completely on solar Energy in future. This is inevitable because the population is increasing day by day and the problems of farmers are also increasing. Hence Scientific Research Centres and Training Centres have to be set up by the agricultural universities. Similarly agricultural training centres have to be set up at the Taluk and district level. The centre should provide financial assistance to set up these centres.

Agriculture should be made a compulsory subject in our educational institutions. Many students after their school education would lose interest regarding land, water, soil etc. Hence topics on agriculture must be included in the syllabus of our schools. Today the paradox is that some students imagine ragi plant as a tree, and coconut tree as a plant. Hence to avoid such ignominy we should make it a point to set up technical training centres through agricultural universities.

We can increase export of food-grains and earn valuable foreign exchange. Each farmer cannot take up this responsibility on his own. Hence Centre should take initiative in this direction and assist farmers in all possible ways to boost agricultural production. At the same time the Centre should see that middle men don't exploit the farmers. Marketing facilities should be available to

[Smt. Chandra Prabha Urs]

the growers of cotton, silk etc. Raw material should be readily available for processing. Storage facilities should also be there. Irrigation must be given priority. Agriculture is a vast field and many of my colleagues have expressed their views on the subject-matter.

Once we had imported wheat from America. This wheat brought parthenium to our country. So far these parthenium plants have not been destroyed completely despite various efforts by the people. The Govt. has not taken this matter seriously. These plants are not only health hazards but also harmful to crops. The Centre and states should see that this parthenium menace is checked completely.

Water is life. Hence every drop of water should be stored and utilised properly. Throughout the country bore-wells have been provided and the water level is going down. Therefore digging of tank is very essential to store and recharge water. Desalting and minor irrigation works should get priority.

At present we are importing oil seeds. I feel ashamed to talk about this import of oil seeds. Our land is fertile and most of our people are agriculturists. Why can't we grow sufficient quantity of oil seeds like sunflower seeds, groundnut seeds etc.

Our late lamented leader, Smt. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister gave us the 20 Point programme. Unfortunately this programme has not been implemented in all the States. In my State this programme has enabled lakhs and lakhs of poor people. The tiller is the owner of the land. Houses should be constructed for poor people. Land reform measures adopted in Karnataka have achieved tremendous success. Sufficient financial assistance should be provided to States for proper implementation of national Rural Water Scheme.

Our late Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had stressed the importance of public Distribution system and he wanted that all the poor people to get the benefit of it. Centre should provide sufficient funds to see that Public Distribution System reaches the remote villages. Our Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao also expressed the same view. I hope he would release funds generously for this purpose.

Jilla Parishads and Gram Panchayat should be made to work efficiently. There should be uniform, administration in Jilla Parishads and village panchayats. Overlapping should be avoided in IRDP, RLEGP, Nehru Rojgar Yojana and other programmes and they should be implemented strictly such that the rural poor can get the maximum benefit. Money should reach the poor directly. There should be no middlemen. Checks and counterchecks should be there to avoid misuse of money. Accountability is a must. Non plan expenditure should be reduced to a great extent.

I hope that the Centre and the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture would come to the rescue of farmers and help them in their ventures.

Sir, I thank you once again for permitting me to speak on this important subject and with these words I conclude my speech.

16.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Mr. Chairman Sir, in this country many people have formed an opinion by reading newspapers and hearing speeches that we have more or less solved our agricultural problems. By that it is meant that the cereal shortages which took place in the 50s and early 60s have some how been overcome. Food has always been equated with

cereal in India and no other kind of food or agriculture is given any importance. This is a mind-set attitude which has been developed from the very beginning of this country's strive for progress after independence.

It is very unfortunate that without understanding where the real potential of this country lay, the leaders of the country veered not only towards industry, but industry of a kind-heavy industry -where this country has come to a very miserable end. What we are seeing today-the balance of payment and serious economic crises-is perhaps due to the fact that we have never found the way this country should have striven for prosperity after independence.

Having had a colonial past and having thought that we were being exploited by the British, because we were producers of primary products-of course we were-we thought that we must get out of primary production and go in for industry and there lies the profit. So our primary production remained more or less stagnant. It has increased no doubt, but if you compare India's progress with that of other agriculturally advanced countries, even countries which have made advance during the last ten or fifteen years, we are very much backward in agriculture, just as much backward as we are in industry compared to the advanced western industrial countries.

Really speaking, I hear year after year the Ministers in this country boasting that our agricultural production has gone up to this level or that level, it is nothing compared to the potential which this country has. Not only we have the largest arable land in the world, not only we have the very large labour force, second only of course to China, but we have the best agricultural climate which China does not have. Most countries having a landmass which is nothing compared to India, particularly the western countries, can grow only one crop. We can grow three crops if we want to do so. Today's technology make it

possible to do so. But we have not gone for that, just because our political leaders and economic leaders think that it is in industry that the country's salvation lies, their profit lies and it is through that path that a quick short-cut to prosperity can be achieved.

Even after forty years we have failed to do so. Even then it has not entered the heads of these people that we must look for another path. Even then they do not look around and see how rapid progress has been made by countries which depended on agriculture to lead them to prosperity.

Look at countries like Thailand, Turkey or even Israel. The miracle of bio-technology has made it now possible to reach a level of prosperity which can be really very quick. Three years or four years are enough time if we go in that path.

Sir, unfortunately nothing has been done first of all to propagate that attitude, that mind-set, that culture into the people. Whoever receives some education in this country will not go back to agriculture. In fact I sometimes think that education is becoming something of a hindrance towards the country's growth, instead of helping it.

No education is given whatsoever to the farmer's son, to the peasant's son so that he can do that father's trade, family trade, family occupation better. Nothing is done. Therefore, everybody wants to ultimately migrate to cities and become peons or clerks. Nobody thinks maybe except in Punjab and one or two other places where they have achieved prosperity already. Some amount of prosperity for a fairly large section of people has been achieved. Except in those States, nobody, who has received a little school education, would want to go back to agriculture as an occupation. This is disastrous for the country. The sooner the leaders of this country wake up to this fact, sooner they apply their minds and understood the possibilities

[Sh. Amal Datta]

which lie today in agriculture through biotechnology, through proper preservation and conservation of soil and water-not only in agriculture but in many other fields of primary production-it would be better. nothing is known in this country.

I have been told that it is possible even today to get 1 million by pisciculture in one acre of land. I have not seen it myself but I have heard it. I have myself seen and I have got it done in my constituency that by growing vegetables, one can get even Rs. 1 lakh from one acre. It is possible. But unfortunately in my constituency, the land holdings are small. Nobody has got one acre on which to grow vegetables. They can grow in say one-tenth of an acre maximum. not more than that. But they are making good money. On one-tenth of an acre, they are making Rs.10,000 by growing vegetables for which they take only 120 days. Unfortunately this knowledge I myself have to carry to the people. Neither the Government's Agriculture Department nor the Extension workers-nobody-knows anything. Why is it so,? I have been going to the agricultural laboratories from 1982 onwards. I have myself seen that this was possible even then. I asked: What do you do with storage? Do you store it here? Do you not take it outside? Because I myself did not know before I went there that this was possible. But they said, "Our mandate is only to do research and development. We just send it to the Government. It is for the Government to do what they want." But the Government does not want to take it to the people. Why has the Agriculture Minister been so very callous about the development of agriculture in this country? Maybe there is a vested interest, I do not know. I do not always believe in the theory of vested interest in everything. But it seems to me that nothing has been explained why people in this country the peasants, the marginal

farmers-have not been given the technology so that they can become prosperous.

It is not only just agriculture, just growing something in the farm by way of food. It is the total raw material for industry. You have cotton, jute, oilseeds. You have so things. Anything grown from the soil and then processed becomes industrial raw material. So many many things become processed food. Today, with three or four years' effort, Thailand is able to export processed food and vegetables to the tune of Rs. 40,000 crore. It is a small country having a small population. They can do it. Turkey can export ten times that more of processed food and vegetables. We cannot do it. Why can't we do it? Because our Government has never seriously applied itself to it, having had the eyes fixed always towards the industry and never understanding the potential which is today in agriculture, in all types of primary production.

I have seen with my own eyes a bull standing before a five-star hotel in Melbourne, Australia. I was surprised. It is only in the streets of Calcutta or Delhi one can see a bull roaming around like that. But not roaming about, it was standing there.

I was told that it had been held inside in auction. They were holding this auction inside the plushy carpeted rooms and lounges. Bulls are fetching a high price in auction. The price of the bull was half a million Australian dollars.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): you are objecting whenever he is referring about bulls.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, half a million dollars is the price of a bull. I was surprised and so I asked the agricultural experts in our country to tell me the reason.

The reason is again bio-technology because a bull can be used to produce lakhs which is now possible for the last five years only. It was not possible earlier. The female progeny will give milk to the tune of 100 liters per day. That is way it is possible. Now, where are we? If, in our villages, the cows produce five liters of milk per day, we are very happy. Nobody has heard of 100 liters of milk at all. We cannot produce even five liters as there is no fodder. The fields in our country are lying idle excepting growing one crop. You know that only 30 to 35 per cent of the fields in India are used for a second crop and the rest of the fields are lying idle throughout the year. Instead of growing fodder in such fields, what do, we do? We import fodder machines. I hope you remember that there was a big row in 1989 because fodder machines were imported by a big wig or at least, under his blessings. We do not know what had happened to that. I hope that the Agriculture Minister will enlighten us as to what happened to those mechanics. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There are many more Members to speak.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): The cock and bull story must end now.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, I have gone into the bull story only. But my friend is inviting me to go into the cock story also.

What I am saying is that the Government of India and the leaders of the Government must wake up to the fact that it is possible. Agriculture provides a shorter route today with the application of bio-technology for which most of the knowledge is already available with us. We may have to get some knowledge from outside. The main thing is extension of that knowledge and make the mind of the people such that they turn towards agriculture and not turn away from it which is happening upto now. So, this is what

requires the immediate attention of the Government. I would request the Prime Minister and other Ministers of today to set right their policies which they were following till now and to go on the right path so far as this aspect is concerned. Here, We will not oppose if private enterprises will be brought in. Private enterprises does not mean big industrialists. Of course, private enterprises are already there. There are millions and millions of small farmers. Let their enterprises be given the knowledge and attitude of mind which are required for going towards prosperity-based agriculture.

Sir, the Finance Minister had announced that subsidy will be given to marginal and small farmers so far as fertiliser prices are concerned. It had been announced that Rs. 37 crores will be given for West Bengal. But the Paschim Bangla Pradeshhi Krishik Sabha has calculated that the need is Rs. 60 crores. So, I appeal to the Finance Minister and the Agriculture Minister that Rs. 60 crores be given as subsidy for West Bengal this year.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA (Rampur): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on agriculture. Agriculture is an important subject because 75% of the population of this country is rural and dependent on agriculture. I shall briefly touch upon the achievements in the agricultural sector in the past 44 years. This can be gauged from the fact that both India and China have the same area of cultivable land which comes to about 14 crore hectares. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the fact that China is producing 45 crore tonnes of foodgrain while India's production has been between 18-19 crore tonnes in the last 3-4 years. This means there are certain reasons as a result of which our production is low.

Sir, I would like to inform the House that



[Sh. Rajendra Kumar Sharma]

agriculture contribute 33%, industries 29% and other services 38% to the national income. The contribution of agriculture can be easily raised to 50% in the national income. The main reasons for low national income are the wrong policies and their faulty implementation by the Government. To increase the national income we must raise the contribution of agriculture in it to 50%

Sir, I would like the Agriculture Ministry to note that irrigation and fertilizers play a key role in increasing agricultural production.

Sir, so far as irrigation projects are concerned, out of all the projects planned in post independence period, about 246 big and medium projects were undertaken. At the end of these forty four years only sixty five projects have been completed and 2300 big dams have been constructed and 1800 dams are yet to be constructed.

Sir, the Members of the House would be surprised to know that even in this age of Science 70 percent of the water of these dam gets evaporated. In this modern age when other countries have been making efforts to find out a solution to it our country does not seem to be concerned at all. If attention is paid to all these factors our agriculture will develop and more and more area will be brought under irrigation.

Sir, fortunately our country has been blessed with great natural wealth. Underground water is also available in abundance and can be utilised best to encourage irrigation through tube wells in North India. The maximum credit of the achievement made in this regard so far, goes to the farmers. Electricity is the basic necessity to meet out irrigation requirement. I need not say much about the state of electricity throughout the country and particularly in North India and

Uttar Pradesh which is the most backward state in the country. Therefore, my submission is that unless we increase the power generation we cannot solve the problems baffling us.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Agriculture that it is a matter of disadvantage for us to continue the projects in hand for a longer period, because the expenditure goes on increasing every year. The result is that the expenditure increases twice as compared to the initial cost. It creates a number of difficulties and the work of the project come to a standstill for a long period. In Uttar Pradesh, several projects have been lying incomplete due to the non-cooperation of the Central Government. These include Saryu river project, Drainage Composite Project, Sharda Sahayak (tributary) project, and Kanher irrigation project. In this connection, I would like to urge the hon. Minister of Agriculture that the Central Government should provide funds for these projects in time so that the projects are completed and the farmers get irrigation facilities and also the production of foodgrains in the country may increase.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to submit that according to our experts at least 33 per cent of the total land should be covered by forests, however, due to the continuous denudation during the last 44 years, presently only 6 per cent of the total area is covered by forests. It is only agriculture which has been suffering. Soil erosion is on the increase and affecting the agriculture. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Agriculture that all these things are related to agriculture. Therefore, the Government should pay attention to it and take measures to encourage afforestation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Members of the House to a matter to which very few members have drawn our attention. But I consider it a very

important issue. We are unfortunate that in Olympic games we fail to win even a bronze medal. What to talk of gold. What is the cause behind it? The reason is that 75 per cent of the population living in rural areas remain deprived of milk, 40 per cent of the rural children crave even for a drop of Milk other than their mothers' milk. In this August House, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Agriculture that I would not like to go into the details of what the Government have done for the poor people so far and what they would do in future but I would submit that fortunately the cattle in rural areas of the country are taken care of like other members of the family. Therefore, we need not impart any training in animal husbandary, we need only to improve the breed. The cow which gives only 1 kg milk today can give 20 kg milk only if the Government take some initiative in this regard.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura):  
 How is it possible?

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:  
 Shri Acharia wants to know how is it possible. Has he no knowledge in this regard? The area to which Shri Acharia belongs is regarded as rich area from the point of view of fishery. Employment for crores of people can be generated by utilising the latest technology on the 7000 km long coastal area. Employment can be provided to crores of people. Government should make concrete efforts in this direction. Today, a cow in our country gives average 1 1/2 kg. to 2 kg. milk everyday whereas cows in foreign countries give 15-20 kg. milk on an average. In the countries like America, Germany etc. butter mountains are formed and when the production exceeds the limit they supply it at concessional rates to countries like ours. Those who have enough milk can get anything in the world. We make curd and ghee out of milk and have to import pulses through forging debt to get oils. Import of these things can be banned. The Government have not been

providing medical facilities in rural areas. When there are no medical centres medicines cannot be provided. Now take the case of desert and hilly areas of out country. Australia rears up about 18 crore sheep. Every hon. Member submits that poor people are unemployed. I would like to know what the Government did during the last 44 years? Sheep rearing can be encouraged in these areas even today. I would enable to eradicate poverty and establish industries. We have been earning foreign exchange by exporting tea. Tea gardens better than in Assam can be developed in Garhwal, and though a survey has already been conducted, yet no action has been taken there on so far. Universities are being opened at various places but the experts and scientists engaged in research work should be directed to visit rural areas. Several Members have expressed their views in regard to fertilisers. The dual policy adopted by the Government have created a serious problem for the farmers. The fertiliser which was available to the small farmers at the rate of Rs. 115/- is now available at the rate of Rs. 165/- due to the dual policy of the Government. We are referring to small farmers. Unless he gets the membership of cooperative Society he would not be able to get fertiliser at cheaper rates. There is a large scale corruption in Cooperative Societies, it is injustice to the farmers. We oppose the dual price policy of fertilisers. An insurance scheme was introduced in Uttar Pradesh which was the only means for the farmers to protect their crops. But the Government have withdrawn the scheme. Insurance scheme was applicable to what the farmers used to save with the help of banks. But this scheme was withdrawn four years ago. Everybody has the facility of insuring his things to keep them protected and also to get the compensation of the loss he suffers. Similarly farmers should also be provided this facility. Sugarcane prices to the tune cooperatives, cooperations and of crores of rupees are outstanding against Sugar Mills in Uttar Pradesh. I would like to

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submit that the Government should make efforts to help the farmers to recover their dues. The Central Government should provide assistance to State Government, if they lack resources. The Minister of Agriculture should review the dual fertiliser policy because all the hon. Members agree that this dual policy should be abolished.

**SHRI CHUN CHUN PRASAD YADAV** (Bhagalpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, agriculture, fertilisers and rural development are related with one another. That is why the demands for grants of all the three concerned Ministries have been put together for discussion. I am a farmer and comes from a rural area. I am grateful that opportunity has been given to me to speak on the demands for grants. India is an agricultural country and about 75 per cent of the total population depend on agriculture is one way or the other.

Three fourth people in this country are either farmers or agricultural labourers. Until and unless the lot of the farmers is improved, how can we even imagine that the country would make any progress? Even after 44 years of independence, we have not been able to improve the economic condition of our farmers. It is because they have always been a neglected lot. During our childhood, much before independence, we had studied that 'Uttam Kheti, Mathyan van, Nishiddh Chakri, Bheekh Nidan' (Amongst vocations, agriculture is the best one followed by business. Service should be avoided and begging is the last resort. But today agriculture has been relegated to such a position that it is now in the third or even the fourth position. Because those doing physical labour and begging, at least, earn some money, but the farmers who have to hard along with their family members are today in a dplorable condition. I would like to relate you the situation in Bihar. The condition of an orderly or messenger in a Government office is better

than that of a farmer, who owns ten bighas of land. Except for five or ten percent, ninety percent of those people who cultivate ten bighas of land have a maximum, annual crop production of 100 or 125 maunds. It means an earning of about Rs. 12,000, which includes among others things the cost of production also, which a peon or a messenger working in a Government Department gets a salary of Rs. 1,500-2,000 without any investment. Thus, you can see for yourself the condition of a farmer owning ten-bighas of land on the one hand and a peon on the other.

I am also a farmer and I would like to say only this much that the condition of farmers throughout the country is deteriorating. Today, if you look at a man doing business in clothes or anything else, in a small shop in any city, you will find that he is doing his work under the comfort of a fan, his children go to good schools and they get good food, but the farmer is not in a position to provide either good education, good clothing or even good food to his children. This is the condition of our farmers. The Government should ponder over some wayout to save them from this situation. Actually, the farmers have to resort to distress sale of their produces. Moreover, if he has cultivated with money taken on loan, he immediately disposes of his produce at throwaway prices to pay back his loan. The middlemen pocket a lot of money in the process. The Government should take suitable measures to that instead of the middlemen, the farmers themselves get the benefits.

Similarly, storage facility should be made available to farmers. In its absence, the farmers have to face a lot of problems. If the storage facility is there, he can keep his produce there, and sell it whenever he gets a remunerative price for it. You should provide such facilities. Similarly, all possible financial assistance should be extended to him so as to enable him to overcome all his

debts. For this, it is necessary to make co-operative societies strong and effective. Further, irrigation facilities in the country should be expanded so as to enhance crop production. At present, only 30% of the total agricultural land has adequate irrigational facilities and the rest 70% of the land is cultivated without any irrigation support. These farmers are at the mercy of rains. If there is rain, they can harvest and if not, there is brought and the consequences are very bad for the farmers. Therefore, priority should be given to expand irrigational facilities.

Thirdly, Government provides all kinds of assistance to rejuvenate sick industrial units, but if the crops at the farmers are destroyed or face a drought situation no assistance is provided. Therefore agriculture should be treated at par with industries and crop insurance schemes should be implemented effectively.

Today the disparities between the rural and urban areas is widening. The reason is that with the onset of major industries, the village handicrafts have been paralysed and people from villages are migrating to cities. Many people from Bihar work as labourers in Punjab and Haryana, because they get more money there. Therefore, cottage industries should be encouraged to check this migration. Animal husbandry is a major source of livelihood. The Government should pay attention to it. Under the minimum requirement programme for villages, there is a provision for pucca roads in all the villages and to link villages with a population of one thousand with main roads. Unfortunately, this programme is not being implemented properly. The State Governments do not have enough financial resources to spend on this, therefore, the Central Government should bear half at the expenditure.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has adopted a dual policy on fertilizers. Fertilizer

is an important import of agriculture. Earlier, the proposal was to cut the 40% subsidy on chemical fertilizers, but when it was opposed by one and all, the subsidy facility was restricted to small and marginal farmers and 30% subsidy on fertilizers was cut in case of big farmers. This will have a negative effect on agricultural production. The Government should abandon its dual policy. In this regard, I would like to say this much that this impractical dual policy would only decrease production. Further, when the Budget was presented arrangements were not made to persuade the traders to sell their stocks at pre-budget rates. Although some controls were put on small and medium businessmen, no such controls were put on small wholesalers, nor were their stocks checked. What does all this indicate?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Government only pretends to be socialist. Rather, this is a capitalist Government. Socialism has today given way to capitalism. Therefore, I oppose this Budget. I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRIDIGVJAYASINGH (Rajgarh): Sir, I stand to support the Grants for the Agriculture Ministry. I will be very brief, and only raise a few points.

The share of agriculture in the national income during 1950-51 was 60 per cent. In 1989-90 it was less than 30 per cent. More than 70 per cent of the population is involved in agriculture. The disparity in incomes of agricultural labour and non-farm worker which was 1:2 when India became independent has become 1:4. The share of agriculture in exports is reduced from 31 per cent to 16 per cent of the total exports. This only points to one direction that agriculture as an occupation has become non-remunerative. And something has to be done about that.

[Sh. Digvijay Singh]

Sir, it is said that where the prices of land has been increased, it is more economical to sell the land and deposit the money in a bank rather than to do agriculture on it. This situation has arisen in this country. This needs a very close look. In this context, the New Agricultural Policy should be framed. But unfortunately the Agricultural Policy which has been circulated to the States for consideration is totally inadequate.

Sir, to highlight the points, the agricultural productivity of each District in every climatic zone has to be seen. I would suggest that the Agriculture Ministry should collect information for each District, make agricultural productivity plan for each District make a data bank and then on the basis of that, you make your Agricultural Policy so that the productivity of the crop goes up.

The hon. Minister had intervened and rightly pointed out that we can produce more. The national average productivity on demonstrate plots is 2.5 times more than the national average. So, we have the potential. It has to be extended to the farmers who are at the lowest level. Extension is one of the most important parts of spreading the message. But today the extension is one of the weakest. We inherited the Israel concept of 'Training and Visiting' system, that is, T & V system. Initially we thought that it was a good programme. But we found that it has become 'Touch and Vanish' system and not Training and Visiting system. The village level worker would touch the farmer and vanish. Now even the touching has been stopped and only 'V' remains, and the extension from the rural areas has been vanished totally. Sir, because of what I would urge upon the Minister to forget about the extension to the village level workers, make the contact of farmers strong, strengthen their organisation, select them and give them proper training and they would be your greatest messen-

gers of higher technique to be involved in the farming.

These are the following few areas which if implemented in right earnest can improve the economic conditions in the rural sector:

- Efficient use of inputs;
- Integrated Agriculture;
- More exploitation of ground water and conservation of run off;
- Agriculture based industries in farmer cooperative sector so that the value added non agricultural produce go to the farmer;
- More incentive to agricultural exports;
- More work to rural landless unemployed;
- Employment Guarantee Scheme in the country;
- Minimum wages should be raised;
- Appropriate technology for rural artisan and cottage industry; and
- Development of sericulture.

16.43 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, the agricultural productivity of pulses remains what it was thirty years ago. Not much has been done. Gram is one of the most important pulses. The average yield of gram is still the same what it was thirty years ago.

Sir, the Million Well scheme of the Rural

Development Ministry is a good scheme. But on plateaus the water table is receding because of higher density of wells dug in those areas. So, there has to be a plan to recharge the water. You must come up with that.

About more use of manure, there was a great attention to manure in the earlier stages. But now after the fertilisers have come in, the compost kits which were essential in the first development plan been totally relegated to the background.

Sir, water shed management is essential for dry land farming. I am very happy to say that our Ministry has almost doubled of the funds for water shed management. But, Sir, the scheme for national water shed programme comes from the state to the Central Government for sanction and it takes a lot of time. Even the last year projects have not yet been cleared. That is why, I propose that there should be decentralisation in this; there should be some kind of a team, which is kept in the States so that the national water shed projects in each State could be cleared at that level. The cropping intensity has to be increased. Mini kits are being distributed on a large scale.

But it is being given away or sold in the market at times. I would suggest mini kits should be regulated only through the agricultural primary societies so that it reach the farmers.

The lab to land programme should be encouraged. More KVKs must be started in the areas so that the gulf between the Agricultural Universities and the farmers is bridged.

Again, the fertiliser subsidy has been restricted. I welcome the Government's proposal to exempt the small and marginal farmers from the rise in fertiliser prices. But, there should be no restriction on the total

quantum of subsidy. For instance in a State like Madhya Pradesh, where we need Rs. 40 crores for this dual pricing system to be implemented, the allocation that has been given is Rs. 13 crores which will restrict the benefit to only one third of the small and marginal farmers. Therefore, this should be raised.

Then, I would like to say something about credit. It is unfortunate because of the loan waiver scheme the credit structure has become so weak in Madhya Pradesh that since last three seasons we have not been able to give agricultural credit to our farmers. So, more credit facilities should be made available.

The original drought animal variety of cattle has to be improved. I strongly urge the hon. minister to pay more attention to the Indian breed of chattels, more so in my constituency, there is Malwi breed of cattle which is one of the best breed of cattle for black cotton soil. There has to be a special development farm. Stock has to be conserved so that we have breeding stations for this breed.

My friends from the BJP side are very concerned about the cow slaughter. They only remember it when they are in Opposition. When they were in power, they never thought about it. In Uttar Pradesh, a very serious incident took place. Recently a incident took place in Bulandshahar. A Municipal Committee Gulaothi case of cow slaughter was brought to notice in which BJP members were invited. But no action was taken by the BJP Government in Uttar Pradesh. I personally believe that there should be a ban on cow slaughter. But the way these people have exploited, I strongly object to it.

I would like to say something about the prawn culture. I congratulate the Agricultural Ministry that they have started it in brackish

[Sh. Digvijay Singh]

water. But, in Madhya Pradesh we have prawn in fresh water also. We should examine this whether the prawns can be raised in fresh water also. In Balaghat also in the Wann Ganga we get prawns seven in fresh water.

The productivity of pisciculture has to be increased.

Then, I would like to raise a very important point about rural unemployment. In a number of districts, the migration of labour still takes place. It is very unfortunate that in a number of districts, migration is taking place. I would urge upon the Rural Development Ministry to start some kind of Employment Guarantee programme, which they have in Maharashtra for those areas where the migration of labour is taking place. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojna fund should be allocated more to those districts where the migration is taking place.

The approach of the IRD should be changed from individualistic financing it should be taken up as a project. Unfortunately, what is happening is that you are financing individuals for their work. But until and unless you take up a project approach and take care of training, production and marketing, you will not be able to sustain and make it successful.

Lastly, I would like to say something about TRYSEM, which is one of the most important programme for the unemployed rural youth. In the annual report it has been mentioned and I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister page 30. One of the important areas of concern, it says: "In 78 per cent cases, TRYSEM beneficiaries were provided IRDP assistance for activities other than the activities for which they were trained under TRYSEM".

This means they are being trained for something and they are being financed for something else. This has happened all over the countryside. Therefore, I would urge the hon. Rural Development Minister to look into it.

The achievement of TRYSEM has also been very poor. It has been only 35.5 per cent in 1990-91 and 44 per cent in 1989-90. The congress election manifesto has promised to provide for ten million jobs in a year. This TRYSEM and IRDP could provide jobs in the rural areas provided we have the training facilities, we have the proper approach to do so. With this, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, what is your point of order?

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, my point of order is that in the Agriculture Demands that have been circulated, there is some mistake in Demand No 4. The Revenue is shown as Rs. 222,09,00 and the Capital as Rs. 53,48,00. The total has been shown as Rs. 257,57,00. This is wrong. It should be Rs 275,57,00. I beg to submit that this should be rectified.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has brought that calculation to my notice in my chamber. The hon. Minister may look into it and if there is any mathematical mistake in calculating it, it should be corrected.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for provid-

ing me an opportunity to speak on this important subject.

Agriculture is India's mainstay as more than 70% of our population depends upon it for livelihood. The farmer who produces paddy from the soil is in miserable condition, even after 44 years of independence.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the need of the hour is to formulate a policy that will encourage agricultural production and provide remunerative prices to farmers. There was a time when our country used to import foodgrains, but our farmers took up the challenge and brought about a green revolution, so much so that today we are in a position to export foodgrains, but due to faulty policies, our farmers don't get remunerative prices.

Sir, many Hon. Members drew the Government's attention to this issue and gave many suggestions to improve the lot of the farmers, provide them remunerative prices and improve their economic condition, but less emphasis was given on an issue, which needs to be paid urgent attention.

Sir, there are two kinds of farmers; those who own the land and those who are landless, but till other's land. They are called agricultural labourers. The life of these people revolves around agriculture. Many schemes are formulated, loans are advanced, subsidies are provided to improve crop production, but the small farmers do not benefit much from it. We have been discussing the matter for the past 44 years, but their condition has not improved. There are more agricultural labourers in the villages, than the farmers. All the Government policies are directed towards improving the lot of the farmers, not agricultural labourers. It is true that our former Prime Minister correctly observed that out of the one rupee kept for rural development, only 15 paise reach the farmer, the rest is pocketed by corrupt officials and middlemen, but unfortunately, no effort has been made so far to improve the lot of the agricultural labourers, who are solely dependent on agriculture for their livelihood.

Because the farmers don't get remunerative prices, they are not able to do justice to these labourers. Both the farmers and agricultural labourers are heavily dependent on each other and if the condition of the farmers improve, it would automatically improve the lot of agricultural labourers as well.

Due to this, the development of villages have come to a standstill, Seventy per cent of our population lives in villages and as such we cannot dream of development of the country if the development of villages is impeded. The need of the hour is to improve the standard of living of the farmers. We should work in the direction of encouraging agriculture, by providing the farmers subsidy so that their all round development could be ensured. In addition to this we should also improve the economic condition of agricultural labourers. The system should be streamlined by giving more and more emphasis on agriculture to enable the agricultural labourers and farmers to get justice. The need of the hour is to pay attention to the villages since our entire economy is based on this sector.

MR. SPEAKER: Ten hours were allocated for this discussion but nearly eighteen hours have already been taken discussing this subject. About 60-70 Members have participated in the discussion. When the Hon. Members have discussed this matter for 18 long hours they would certainly like to hear an hour long reply to it. My problem is that I cannot give time to Members any further. I would request the Hon. Minister to reply to the debate.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ( SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you and all the Hon. Members who made every effort to give constructive and useful suggestions during the course of eighteen hour discussion on these demands. From these submission many novel ideas have emerged and some fruitful work will be done.

Sir, the Hon. Members expressed their views on a subject which concerns the lives



[Sh. Bal Ram Jakhar]

of people from all walks of life. No part of the country is alien to agriculture. You as well as this House have expressed several times their gratitude towards the farmers who have made this country self-reliant. Thanks to their hard work, the country is placed in a comfortable position on the food front.

After having expressed this gratitude, I would like to say that 70 Hon. Members have spoken on this subject in the course of debate. I think there is no need to mention their names as it would take ten minutes. I have got the entire list with me and I have analysed the views expressed by the Members. I am aware of every minute details given by Members in this regard.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): You reply to the Cut Motions also along with this.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We shall do it together. Now that we are taking up all points together, let us take up the Cut Motions also along with it. In view of this, I hope that the Hon. Members will consider my request and will withdraw their Cut Motions.

The foremost issue pertains to Agriculture Policy. Everyone has, without exception, emphasized the need for carrying out a detailed deliberation on this subject. Our friends, Hon. Members and the former Prime Minister Shri. V.P. Singh also touched upon this subject and laid emphasis on the necessity of having an Agricultural Policy. Agriculture should be regulated in such a manner that the farmers are economically uplifted and they can earn their bread and butter without any bitterness among themselves and a without nursing a feeling of discrimination. It is true that some of them may be well off and other may be poor. Human beings change according to the changing times. The policies also undergo change according to prevailing circumstances. I do not admit that we did not have agricultural policy in the past. It was never so because no Government can function without a policy. Yes, it is a fact that it was not comprehensive and

there lies the fault. But it is not true that the agricultural policy was non-existent. The veterans of our freedom struggle who played a vital role in giving us independence advocated an agricultural policy for the country.

[English]

I want to take you to 37 years back when Pandit Nehru spoke in the Rajya Sabha. Speaking in the other House 37 years ago, Jawaharlalji said:

"We certainly attach importance to industry; but in the present context we attach far greater importance to agriculture and food and matters pertaining to agriculture. If our agricultural foundation is not strong, then the industry we seek to build will not have a strong basis either. Apart from that, the situation in the country today is such that if our food front cracks up, everything else will crack up too. Therefore, we dare not weaken food front our. If our agriculture becomes strongly entrenched as we hope it will, then it will be relatively easy for us to progress more rapidly on industrial front..." whereas if we concentrate only on industrial development and leave agriculture in a weak condition, we shall ultimately be weakening industry. That is why my primary attention has been given to agriculture and food and that, I think, is essential in a country like India, at the present moment."

[Translation]

Think for a moment about the situation in the country that prevailed immediately after partition. We had a population of 38 crores and we had to import lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains under PL-480 to feed our people. Owing to the hard work of our farmers and scientists and as a consequences to our policies we have become self sufficient in foodgrains. Not only this, we have also decided to export 5 lakh tonnes of rice and 10

lakh tonnes of wheat this year. In addition to this, we have exported 5 lakh tonnes of sugar and the country is having a buffer stock of nineteen million tonnes of foodgrains. The credit for this magnificent achievement goes to the farmers for their excellent achievement in this field and for this I commend them and express my gratitude towards them. But at the same time, we should not forget to give a practical shape to agricultural policy.

Just now, Hon. Shri. V.P. Singh pointed out that he should be given assurance in respect of agricultural policy but at the outset I would request him with due apologies to tell me that why did not be implement the policy despite the fact that it was formulated during his Prime Ministership. I have seen the policy in the files and he had ample time to go ahead with it. He could have also done those things for which he is demanding assurance now. However, it will be my endeavour to fulfil this demand.

AN HON. MEMBER: You could not do it in forty years.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: No, whatever has been done is before all of us. As regards our contribution, I want to say that if we had remained inactive, we would not have attained all these achievements and would not have become self sufficient. They may be having some limitations which prevented them from implementing it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): The entire draft of agricultural policy was formulated and an interaction with Sharad Joshi Standing Committees was going on. This can be confirmed from the relevant documents. It is not that we lacked the will to work, our Government did not last long...

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I have said this on the basis of documents. I am not contradicting it. I am saying that I have no objection to his demanding assurance from me.

We have recently sent it to the States

and we have called for suggestions from all State Governments. We have also sent it to a newly constituted committee and when it is returned we will prepare the draft and place it before the Cabinet after consulting all of you, because it should be done in a spirit of cooperation because it concerns all of us. Our objective is the same although our approach to achieve that objective may be different. The objective is to do welfare irrespective of party affiliations. The roads leading to this solemn goal may be different and we can walk on the same path after due consultations among ourselves. There is neither any cause of concern nor any dispute in this. We will do that and I want to assure you of a contractive and meaningful policy and creation of an infrastructure on which we can move forward.

Now, I would also like to take up the issue which was raised at number two importance wise and would like to make a few submissions about it, i.e. fertilizer and subsidy. We all share the view that the interest of the farmer should be safeguarded. In this context I would like to point out that when I used chemical fertilizer in my field for the first time the villagers complained to my mother that I was destroying the field. They asked my mother not to allow me to use fertiliser as it would ruin the field. Thereafter everyone started using fertilizer and then on the entire agricultural programme was run on a new line. This is something to be noted. I know the agricultural importance of fertilizers. Without using it we cannot expect a better crop and if there is no production, how can we fill our godowns. The stock of foodgrains depends much on the crop. They have said it must not be done. All right, the farmers' interests must be safeguarded. But we should consider another aspect of this as well. I am a farmer myself and so I know well that the ensuring Rabi Crop would require a good quantity of fertilizers. I can meet the present demand of fertilizers but I would not be able to meet the future demands. I have to keep all these things in mind.

All of us sitting here are well acquainted with the history. We know how independ-

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ence has been attained. We know how our countrymen dedicated their lives and how boldly laid down their lives. If we have no consideration for all these sacrifices and if we fail to retain this hard-won freedom, it would be quite unjust. So we will have to make little sacrifice in view of the sacrifices made by our countrymen. Keeping in mind that point we decided to adopt this dual policy about which it is being said that it will not succeed. So far as this policy is concerned, there may be some difficulties. Every thing has two aspects-negative and positive. Sometimes positive aspect ensures progress and sometimes the negative does so. If we think on both the aspects, only then we find whether it has proved beneficial or not. I have got statistics with me and I think all of us might be having these figures. There are 76 per cent small and marginal farmers in the country. Certainly, some extra attention must be paid to them. At the same time we should keep this fact in mind that there are many among them who have only one to one and a half acres of land and who are not able to produce much. How can they manage if they too have to purchase fertilisers for their use. So we thought that their interests should be safeguarded. It may be that there is hundred per cent irrigation in 17.5 acres of land so the ceiling can be imposed on those who have more than 5 acres of land. There may be one or two buffalo somewhere but on that basis it cannot be said that one is big and the other is small and that such and such farmer must be given benefit and such and such farmer must not be given any benefit. They have worked for the country and made the country self-reliant. As prizes and are trophies given to the industrialist for his commendable production, what harm is there if a farmer is honoured for his commendable produce. So we thought that if nothing was given to farmer, it would not be justified. Therefore, a 30 per cent exemption was given to him. It would prove doubly beneficial. He would sow oil-seed and pulses without spending extra money. When he would sell his produce, he will benefit from this policy. The Hon. Minister of Finance has assured to safeguard their

interests at any cost. Their pockets would not be allowed to be robbed. We shall have to face all this burden together as they are the back-bone of our country.

I would like to bring one thing more to the notice of this House. Paswanji, please take your seat, without you we were not enjoining much. I would like to make an appeal to all of you not to think that all the policies would fail. Why have we become so pessimistic. What do we all do and what does our party do? What do our workers in each village do. What do our workers in each village do. We come here from villages and cities and we represent village and cities. Every party has some foot-hold in villages and cities. Because of their existence we are able to come here. Can our men not distinguish between big and small farmers? If everything is in order, as it ought to be and as I am proud of you, then why should not we come forward and work collectively. Whatever we have got this time, we should share it equally. Next year if everything goes smoothly by the grace of God, we would be in a better position...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gazipur): I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister that when the small and marginal farmers go to cooperatives, they do not get fertilisers. They are compelled to purchase the same from the open market at high prices...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: This is what I am submitting. I do not have any machinery of my own. I have means and whatever means I have is of the Government. We can safeguard the interests of poor farmers who constitute 75-76 per cent of the total population in the country, if the workers of their party and my party do something jointly for them. We should not just show our helpness and incapability by saying that nothing can be done for them...*(Interruptions)* We have got thinking capacity. Those farmers who have more than five acres of land also need not worry. I am going to compensate them today itself, rather this very moment and give something more to them with that compen-

sation. I shall also try my best to make up their losses they have suffered on account of inflation...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): While speaking on the Demands for Grants, the Hon. Minister has said that he wants to give benefits to the small and marginal farmers who constitute 70 per cent population of the country. Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that since mutation of names in land-records has not been done in villages, 8 or more acres of land is in land-records in the name of senior member while in reality the farmer gets only one acre of land in his share due to division of land among the members of the family? How would the Government identify the small and marginal farmer in such circumstances? Would it take positive steps in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not do so. The Hon. Minister is replying in one hour to the debate that lasted for 18 long hours. If you put questions like this, then he cannot cover all these things and many important points may remain untouched.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: That is why I request you all to extend your co-operation at this critical hour the country is passing. I hope our economic condition will be on sound footing in a period of one and a half years. We should try our best to achieve this target. This is not a joke. It is practicable and for making the country self-reliant we will have to make sincere efforts. This is what I am submitting it before the House.

[English]

Irrespective of the party affiliation, irrespective of any ideological differences, we must try to do something which is positive in the interests of the nation and of the weaker sections of the society as a whole.

[Translation]

I want to say only this that this time limit is not binding on us.

[English]

There is nothing as consistent as change.

[Translation]

Change is inevitable. We have brought about a change in our economic policy with the result many families have changed. The world has changed, the ways and norms of many countries have changed. So it is not much significant, we can also change it.

[English]

It is not static.

[Translation]

And what is static gives a stinking smell.  
*(Interruptions)\**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow. Not like this please. This cannot be allowed. Mr. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, it is improper on your part. It is not correct.

*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I need your help. I know your difficulties. There are difficulties. I do not shut my eyes. I know the complications and difficulties.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not necessary for the Hon. Minister to reply to the interruptions.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. BALRAM JAKHAR: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, secondly, many hon. Members have submitted that there should be 50 per cent allocation for agriculture. The

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Government is ready to take all possible steps for the development of this sector. But it would not be a correct approach if all the money of the budget is allocated to the Agriculture department alone and it is not possible. Agriculture sector is very large. I have statistics with me. In the year 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 39,239 crore was spent on all the concerned sectors and in 1991-92 Rs. 42,969 crore have been allocated for the same, which is 9 per cent more in comparison to the previous year. Besides this, there are also other departments like electricity, water, irrigation, roads, public-health etc. which are inter-related with agriculture sector. If we take all these together, then the allocation comes out to 50 per cent. But if 50 per cent fund is allocated to my Ministry alone, as some of the hon. members want, then what the other ministries would get. We are required to make joint efforts. Only then we can achieve something. As the Minister of Rural Development was saying that roads are needed. That is right. Where there are transport facilities, progress is achieved rapidly and where there are no transport facilities, progress cannot be achieved. For want of roads people have to lead a life as they lead in the seventh century.

SHRI DAV DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Rajasthan lacks road facilities most.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I hundred per cent agree with the hon. Member. I have already requested the Minister of Surface Transport, Shri Jagdish Tytler to complete at least four national high-ways. For the remaining roads the State Governments would make efforts. Facilities of drinking water and roads are two basic requirements. And today even 44 years after independence we do not have drinking water there. We feel ashamed when we hear it. I had discussed this problem with the Prime Minister also who stated in this House also that Balramji says there is no drinking water. This is fact. When we go to villages to seek votes, the old women come to us and say that they want nothing but drinking water. This hurts our

soul, we feel extremely aggrieved. Despite all our efforts, level of water goes down. Even hand-pump as well as other pumps are of no use as water dries up. This is all nature's fury. Nature has its own course. So, we need to protect our environment first. Though this is not my subject here. I would like to request the hon. Members of this House that unless we protect our environment, our condition would not improve. The mother who does not get good treatment cannot look after her children well. We should love nature. Wherever we go, we should encourage the people to plant more and more trees. In the capacity of a farmer, a citizen and a servant I request you all to plant at least few trees even at the place where you take bath. That will revolutionise the whole concept. The villagers should be educated in this regard. In Rajasthan I visited such places where women, who came to greet me, opposed the cutting down of trees and when they opposed their hands were chopped off. It has happened. Such consciousness may be aroused in every village.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our aim is to lay stress on 50% resources. I am not satisfied with it. Why should this 76 per cent people depend on 50 per cent resources? All of us must work together in this direction. Today, industry and agriculture must go together, as the progress is needed in both the sectors. Both are inter-dependent. I do not want to create a gap, like terming one as urbanite and other as rural. Actually, both are brothers. If the farmers have money, the cities will prosper. If the purchasing power of villagers increases, he will listen radio purchase cloth, Motorcycle and purchase radio sets costing Rs. 100-200. If he does not have money, what will he do? How can he purchase all these items. Actually, we should enhance his purchasing power, otherwise it will be of no use. Several hon. Members are of the opinion that agriculture must be given the status of industry. When I talked to Shri Rajiv Gandhi in this regard, he had given us the last package. At that time, I used to be the Speaker of Lok Sabha. I took keen interest in the matter. I had said that the prosperity of peasantry means the prosperity of self-reli-

ance. He had also laid the foundation of industry. But industry alone cannot do anything. Agriculture must be given all encouragement as that of the industry. He had created the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. It is still in the process of making. This is of course, a question as to why we could not give a serious thought to it earlier. The foremost question was how to provide food to the hungry and not to beg it from other countries, which undermines our self-respect. That is why we want to bring agriculture and industry under one policy. We should ensure that farmers are not subjected to the control of inspectors. I want to ponder over the matter as to how agriculture could be given the status of industry. We should ensure that profits of industry should be made available to agriculture. In other words, agriculture should not be allowed to suffer. That should be the approach. Mr. Devegowda and many of our other friends gave very valuable suggestions. All the savings in Banks come from villagers only. Funds are mobilised from small farmers and labourers. It is their money which finances the industries. When I was a Minister in Punjab I very often said that contribution of the rural sector to Bank deposit was very high. But we do not get bank credit equal to 15 per cent of our total deposits, though we deserve 25-30 per cent returns. My plea is that the money we deposit must be invested on rural development. Let us give it a fillip. I want to invest funds in villages. Funds should help grow vegetables and fruits. Another way is that we must develop a specific technology for each district. There was a proposal to set up 'Krishi Vigyan Kendras'. This is very much right. The more we expand them, the more we gain. I will narrate my personal experience. When I left the college I established my contacts with the Agriculture University. I had an opportunity to come in contact with its extension service. They set up a demonstration farm in our farm and showed us how to do it practically. This brought about a revolution in our agriculture and changed our concept and thinking. I had given half of the land that my father had, to the share croppers and I had given it free of cost. I spent thirty times more than what

people normally spend on the land that I had in my personal possession. I was a fore-runner. I had grown grapes and that too where grapes are not grown. I raised an orchard in the land which was uneven having 10 feet high hillocks. All this could be possible due to our latest technology. It has large potential. It will yield high dividends if proper coordination is effected in its application.

[English]

Seeing is believing.

[Translation]

One cannot believe without seeing with his own eyes. On seeing one has to believe things which he hithersofore considered impossible.

I have been to Bihar a number of times. I have attachment with Bihar. Whichever be the Government, I have championed the cause of the State. Mr. Paswan, as you are aware, it is a large State. There is abundant water in the State. Still the people experience shortage of electricity and irrigation facilities and agriculture suffers. I can throw a challenge in this regard. Allot 500 acres of land to me. I will raise a farm on the land and within five years I will bring about complete transformation making it comparable to any farm in Punjab. Actually, there is nothing impossible in it. (Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): He may be made the Chief Minister of Bihar.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel hurt. This is a very serious issue. Actually I see things in the proper perspective. The examples of Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and the Kangra region are glaring ones. These areas experienced grain deficit of 33,000 tonnes. Now, Punjab and Haryana contribute 65 per cent foodgrains to country's buffer stock. This is because they made progress like anything. The States of Orissa, Bihar,

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West Bengal and Eastern U.P. can also make progress like this.

[English]

All these areas, they can be transformed like anything. It is only a question of will; it is only a question of dedication; it is only a question of imparting knowledge to people.

It is only a question of whether we can do something for them. I can tell you that we can do it. Nothing can deter me; nothing can deter my farmers. Once you show them, then, they can do it. Before the House, I take you into my refuse, as my helpers, as my guides, as my supporters and then we do something for them.

I will call a meeting of all the Ministers of Agriculture. I will call those Ministers here. Please help me. Let us give them whatever they want, for their States.

[Translation]

The Chief Minister of Manipur came to me yesterday and was asking for opening a university there. I assured him to work for him. When the Arunachal Chief Minister approached me, I assured him too to extend help and I told him that I would bring about an over-all change there. It does not behove of us to discuss these titles, we must discuss certain important matters. There should be something novel. (Interruptions) I would fulfil my commitments to realise the dreams of my life. (Interruptions)

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): What were they doing during the last 40 years ?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Let bygones be bygones. There is no use of clamouring for the past events. This is not so, policies are there.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA: More than one

Agricultural University is not allowed in a State. You should allow two or three universities.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Let us start first. One step first, then next one and then to the top; not all at once.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: We have only one University for the last 50 years. We want another.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: There was a reference to Vigyan Kendras. The coat is stitched according to length of the cloth. If the length of cloth is three metres only, my suit cannot be stitched, it can be stitched only if three and a half metre length is available. At the opportune time I will take it up. I am demanding necessary funds from the plan-makers.

[English]

There is only one kind. I will start it. In the next coming years, I want to saturate this whole country, with one University in each district.

[Translation]

I would also like that they should have a direct link so that extension services may function. They must go and meet the people there and show them what we can do.

A reference was made that there should be freedom of selling agriculture products. There is no obstacle, if there is any such obstacle, please point out it to me, I will remove it. We provided support price because we had money at that time. Had we not paid support price in 1966, 67 and 1968, there would have been a crash-down. This may happen even today that if we do not buy them. The traders would sell them at the rate of two or two hundred and fifty, while he would get it at the rate of one hundred and seventy five. It is good if everyone except

one or two is able to get a little more because they have worked hard.

The other issue is concerned with horticulture. It is a very nice department, something ought to be done for this. We have constituted a Horticulture Board, the university is developing new varieties, but new thinking, new plant breeds, new plantation are needed. I went to Himachal Pradesh recently. I visited orchards there and I visited orchards in foreign countries also where there were several varieties of apple. We grow here only 3 to 4 tonnes whereas the foreign countries grow 20 to 30 tonnes. What a great difference between them and us! How can we make progress. We have to bring about a change here. We would have to provide plant materials. We would have to grow new plants by developing tissue culture. We have recently visited Research Center of I.C.A.R., Pusa and also visited such institute in Tokyo. The tissue culture work is done there in a small room in a four-storeyed building from where they are supplying it to whole world but we have nothing here in comparison to them. It is less than a drop in the ocean. We shall have to work for it and bring about a change in this direction. Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon gave a call to grow grapes. We called for two lakh grape-grafts from California which is known as purple variety. Today there is no taker in Haryana. It is easier to create a market but it is very difficult to sell the produce. In Punjabi it is said:

"Surma pana bada Saukha hai,  
per chamkana bada aukha hai".

It is very easy to apply collyrium in the eyes, but to bring forth a shine is a matter of art. We have to find out the ways and means through which we can produce good quality of grains in larger quantities.

[English]

It can stand transport and then it is a whole thing which comprises so many things. It needs post-harvest technology, which means packaging, grading, forwarding, pre-

cooling, transportation, refrigeration and then good quality for export purposes.

[Translation]

Trains as well as aircraft are required for it. We have neither trucks nor refrigerated container vans. What can we do for the things which are grown here and not in the South? We cannot bring those things here, which are grown in the South. What is the advantage of it? Farmers do not get proper price of their produce there and the consumers do not get the required commodities here on reasonable prices. Tomatoes, which are abundantly grown there, are sold here @ of Rs. 25/- per Kg. Why should not we produce such things here itself, which not bring here from distant places. It requires a time bound programme. I want to call for a meeting with the colleagues of my Ministry including the Ministries of Transport, Food Processing, Package Processing, Rural Development in this regard so as to lay a foundation stone for better result in the coming days.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Jalgaon and Bhusaval bananas are grown in abundance which not there. I arranged discussion many a times. I had gone to Nagpur some days back. Some orange growers called on me with the grievance that they did not have trucks. They offered me to take away as many oranges as I could because it was very costly to send them to Delhi. It is, therefore, rightly said about the farmers that he is always a loser whether he grows more or less. I will like to assure them that ways would be found for their marketing. We will have to make efforts. I want to work hard to bring about a change in their condition. But in order to bring about the change collective efforts have to made.

A number of farmers had come here for drip irrigation and sprinkle irrigation. Take Rajasthan for example. little water is found there. Water table is going down day by day. Shortage of water is increasing continuously because there are no rains. It is thus clear that we should use it economically. We should work hard for achieving better results. Drip



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(Interruptions)

Irrigation can irrigate three acres of land while normal irrigation can feed one acre of land. How much difference does it make? Of course, it is costly but money which is spent on it, is recovered very soon, say within 1 1/2 years.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, please.

[Translation]

Do not speak like that. He is not answering your question but he is replying to all the questions put by the others also.

[English]

[English]

It is a very valid investment. I want to pursue this policy. I have written to the Finance Ministry. I think, we can have Rs. 50 crore this year for subsidizing this project for the farmers. Please let them know that there is something; you can do it. That is how I want to go ahead for the sprinklers.

You are wasting the time.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not disturb now.

[Translation]

[Translation]

All the schemes which are based on agriculture...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I am not seeking answers to my questions. I am pointing out that the Hon. Minister is himself posing questions...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): This is no answer to my question. Instead you are posing new questions...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I AM Replying to your questions only....(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Now I come to production of shrimps. He spoke of producing shrimps in brackish water as well as in other waters. We are trying to produce more and more. He is talking of producing 2000 K.G. per acre where it is produced in less quantity. I am answering all the points that that he has raised. You asked about Agro-Science, oil-seeds and pulses, I had not raised these issues. Vishwanathjee had just mentioned that there had not been any improvement in production of wheat and other grains. There has been improvement not only in rice and wheat but also in maize and Jwar. I am referring to oil-seeds. Two years ago, its production was 10.7 million tonnes but this year it is 19.1 million tonnes.

MR. SPEAKER: You alone have not asked the questions, there are many others too who have put questions and he is answering them also.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the Hon. Members that these are the questions which they have asked. I have not raised any question. I have noted each and every question put by them and I am answering them accordingly. If you like, you can see. Your answer too, may appear...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: No, we did not get proper answer to our questions...(Interruptions)...

We produced 19.1 million tonnes or something like that.

[English]

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing this.

I would like to say that new

experiments... (*Interruptions*) Agriculture or agriculture policy is being treated as a matter of joke. I am much distressed for that. I am giving my reply with due concentration. If you don't want to listen, I would stop. I have no objection. I am telling you about the steps we are taking and the steps we propose to take. Very recently, I had gone to Kanpur and there I saw the experiment on seeds and pulses. The pulses production has reached 13 million tonnes and we need one million tonnes more. Dry land farming is needed for this. A lot of research is going on as to which paddy, pulses and oilseed can be produced through dry farming, because we want to become self-reliant in this field. We made export of oil seeds worth about Rs. 1000 crores and imported oil worth Rs. 107 crores. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: In Rajasthan, the Central Government is supplying substandard seeds. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Had substandard seeds been supplied, the production would not have reached 19 million tones from 12 million tonnes. I am going to modernize the seed corporation. We have to see how we can produce quality seeds. Otherwise, the production will not be good. It is the basic ingredient.

Several Hon. Members made a mention of the crop insurance scheme. In this connection, I have already replied that day that it is difficult, because I have not received any good draft as yet. I am pondering over it for last 15 years, but could not do anything. In Gujarat, while the Government received insurance money of Rs. 94 crores, the demand for insurance was Rs. 700 crore. Then who will subsidise and how to subsidise? That day also I made an appeal to all the Hon. Members to give me some suggestions through which we can prepare a basic scheme in this regard. So that the farmers could be benefited. I would again like to repeat the point, which has struck to my mind, we provide calamity relief fund to the States on the basis of the report of the Finance Commission. I propose that another

calamity relief fund should be constituted in every state contribution to which should be made by the farmers, the state concerned and the Central Government. I am saying this on my own I have not yet taken any initiative in this regard. I am telling it to the august House. If any of the Hon. Members could think of any such draft, please let me know. Because such things do not happen every year and everywhere. This happens only sometimes.

SHRI RATILAL VARMA (Dhanduka): Hon. Minister, I had asked that question about Gujarat. I only want an assurance from you that whatever is due to be paid to Gujarat should be paid immediately. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Don't worry. Please listen to me first. I am saying after taking everything into account. (*Interruptions*) Besides this, as regards the policy to be adopted in tribal areas, it was said that shifting cultivation should be done in those areas. Some steps were taken but we have not been very successful in this regard. Some people came to me today and they were asking me to visit their areas. They wanted me to see as to how they do cultivation, how they are applying fertilizer and now the land can be made cultivable by raising terraces. I want to take steps in both the cases.

SHRI KARIYA MURJADA (Khandi): Hon. Minister, there is no need of fertilizer in shifting cultivation. It is done in the forests. There is a need to clean the area and the seeds should be of good quality (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: But it destroys the forests. We do not want it to happen at all. It is disadvantageous. I am talking of how to set it, right by going there and seeing the things to myself, but you are saying something else. (*Interruptions*) It is a very simple thing. (*Interruptions*)

The most important thing that Shri V.P. Singh raised here has also been said by me earlier. It pertains to waiving loans of Farm-

[Sh. Bal Ram Jakhar]

ers and relieving them of the loan burden. It was a wrong policy. I am not saying that the basic ideas was wrong. I only say that the policy was wrong. I will explain it in details. I have understood his view point and I can say that the disease aggravated with each dose of medicine. Their medicine was of no use. How many people have been administered this medicine? It may be one lakh, two lakhs or one crore, but what about the remaining 50 crore people? (Interruptions)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: At least, some farmers were benefited. Secondly, the Government formed a habit of waiving the loans of the farmers, which was not there earlier. (Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Now you are doing a wrong thing. Please listen to me first.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Till now, the loans of only the rich and the industrialists were being waived. (Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Let me also say something. Why are you doing wrong a thing? I don't want to form a wrong habit. I don't want to disintegrate the country. (Interruptions)

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): If you have the courage, declare agriculture as an industry. (Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: You have not listened to my argument. First of all, you may please listen to me. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want that the august House should first listen to me. You must listen to me first, I am crippled... (Interruptions)

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: You should stop providing subsidy to the industrialists. (Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I want that you should fully listen to me first. Everyone has the courage to say, but one should have the courage to hear also. I will tell you and will

prove it also. It will prove beyond any reasonable doubt that it was not correct. (Interruptions) I am not contradicting anyone. I want to say my point and you can also present your views.

SHRI KALKADAS: You are responsible for the picture you have presented here. (Interruptions)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Please listen to me whatever I am saying. I listened to you for last 18 hours. Can't you listen to me? I want to say that there should be a basic policy? Your policy was wrong in this regard... (Interruptions)...

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the basic thing is that I would have saluted that policy, had it benefited the farmers. I also know that the farmers should be made debt free. But what is the way out for this? (Interruptions) I want that we should talk in proper manner. This has blocked the canal which used to supply water to the fields. We used to give loans upto Rs. 5,700 crores, but it was reduced to Rs. 3,000 crores only. Where did it go and whom it was given? I would ask whether Shri. V.P. Singh did not see it? I agree that according to their own accounts, they have done a good thing -

"Khud hi thaili me jo ho makrooz, wah reh bare karwan nahi hota."

Did you understand or not? It is very simple that one thing that I have thought, can not be always right. It can be wrong also. If a doctor's diagnosis is wrong and he gives wrong medicine, the person will die also. I would like to say that this money could have been given to the farmers in other ways also. (Interruptions) If by giving a loan of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, or Rs. 10,000 to a farmer we can solve all his problems for his entire life, I would have welcomed the scheme. But how many persons have been provided that benefit. Now the scheme has been withdrawn. People have become bank defaulters and Banks are not advancing any loans to them. It sets a bad precedent. People taking loans later demand that their loans

should also be waived? Our party members also are in favour of waiving loans but I told them that it was wrong practice. I did not recommend the cases of my favoured few. They had also said that we too should waive the loans, but I always oppose a policy which is wrong. I cannot support such a measure. You are free to say that this should be done. Well, you can waive their loans, but it should be done in such a way that they do not become dependent on it. If you do it in way I suggest, their health will remain good meaning thereby that they will not depend on Government doles. I do not want to give them a dose so as to make them stand on crutches. No, I cannot do that. I want to give the farmers self-respect. I want to protect their honour, but in some other way... (*Interruptions*)

Please listen to me. I have listened to your viewpoint, you also listen to my argument. I want that all of us should work for the betterment of the farmers, but it should be a united effort so that they get adequate water for irrigation, reap a rich harvest and get income from their crops as a regular feature every year.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have collected the figures relating to the farmers whose loans have been waived, three-fourth of them are habitual defaulters. But the poor fellows who were the good repay masters got nothing. I have the figures with me. I have no malice towards anyone. I am not obsessed with any pre-conceived notion. All that I want is that this money should be used for linking each and every village by roads. Let me make it very clear that our effort is to make the farmers self-reliant and not give them crutches. (*Interruptions*) I do not want to make them captives, I want to see them self-dependent. I want to give them liberty and their rightful dues. Right now, there is a mad scramble for getting the loans waived. Our farmer says that since the other fellow has got the benefit of loan waiving, why not he. When his neighbour can make merry on Government money, why not he? We do not want to encourage dishonesty on the part of the farmers.

You have raised queries about fertilizer, which I forgot to touch upon. You said that the factory owners were charging 12 per cent more. Let me say that you have been our colleague for three decades. You have been an equal partner in our good achievements as well as misdeeds. You have been Chief Minister, you have been the Union Finance Minister also. You are equally responsible for all these things. (*Interruptions*)

If you deserve to receive applauses, you also deserve to receive unpleasantries. I want to say that it is a case of a spoiled child. The child was brought up all right, but when he grew up, he was allowed to take to bad habits. To set right these habits, I want to appoint a House committee which could go into the question as to what is his actual cost of production and how much he gets in return. The committee so constituted shall include an expert also who would examine the whole gamut.

AN HON. MEMBER: When will this committee be constituted?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Now that I have said it there is no question of any delay. I am going to do it very soon. It will be a new beginning. We shall give them what is rightfully due to them.

[*English*]

This is what my idea is and I am going to implement it.

[*Translation*]

In order to improve the habits of the spoiled son he will have to be admitted to a school and if needed, beaten with a stick.

Shri Lodha is not present here, Uma Bharati is of course sitting here. She had given some figures relating to animal husbandry. I want to touch upon the present position with regard to animal husbandry, especially cow rearing and bullock rearing.

AN HON. MEMBER: Say something about Makhana.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Yes, I will tell about Makhana also. It will be our endeavour to export it. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: What about cultivation of betel?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I shall think about betel. I do not have knowledge of it. I shall try to have first hand knowledge first and then I shall send my experts and provide whatever assistance is possible. I want to say that as compared to the animal slaughter rate of 35-40 per cent in other countries, the corresponding percentage of animal slaughter in our country is just 1.5. I am a non-violent person. I do not eat meat nor I take liquor. I do not want animal slaughter. We shall not allow extinction of Nagauri, Harynavi and other fine breeds of bullocks which cost around 10 thousand rupees and I have been emphasizing the need for it in the States as well. We have banned slaughter of cow and its progeny in the country barring two States. We shall have to think as to how we can project our fine breeds of cattle.

18.00 hrs.

We want to do cross-breeding, but at the same time we want to protect the pure breeds also. The production of milk has increased but even then there is shortage. We will have to produce more milk. I have felt that we have become selfish. Umaji, was just now saying that we used to contribute 60% earlier but now it is only 30%. Why is it so? It is because we have swallowed the entire thing. We will have to think in this direction. I had said that day also and I would like to repeat again that the entire House should think about environment and family planning. Our future is in danger and serious thought should be given to it.

[*English*]

This is all irrespective of any party affiliations and irrespective of any ideology. If

you want to hand over India to the new generation, then you should brighten it up. We must think about this. We must say that we belong to this nation. This nation is ours. That is what I say.

[*Translation*]

One of my friends said what happened to the machines? I would like to say that I have nothing to hide from you. A person who is dishonest has qualms. I do not want to see that day when I would be charged of dishonesty and the charge is proved. I would like that I should be hanged to death on that day. There are many things which we get as gifts or in donation. All those have things rotten. I had got those machines for the farmers but these just disappeared. I had asked them to make full use of it and this is about one and a half years back. Shri Dandavate had also told to use them to the best possible and keep them safe also. I have already washed by hands of it. I am not at all concerned with it. Six States were asked to do it. Shri Hegde, Shri Bommai and other Governments continuously repeat it for the last three years but in vain. I had merely recommended the case. I have nothing to do with it. I had worked in the interest of farmers and the country.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order. The speech was no doubt impressive but it is already two minutes past Six O'Clock. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I up hold your point of order. I think, we need some more time and we will sit in the House until the business is deposited of.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: How can you encourage the production of fodder? Why did you opt for fodder machines?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: That is what I say. I should have been put to proper use. It should not have been wasted like this without any rhyme or reason. It is just a political vendetta.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: It is a very expensive technique.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I am not speaking about fodder machines alone. This system can be provided to every poor man in the villages. It would benefit them tremendously...*(Interruptions)*...I have not come to sugar so far...*(Interruptions)*...

[English]

I have got a point regarding sugar, in my mind. I have got a point regarding Sugar Complex in my mind. I want to convert this country into a country which can export something. I have seen five thousand plants.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Even then, it is a very expensive technique.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: No, it is not. It will be a Complex in which everything will be generated, everything will be produced from by-products. Nothing will be left. It will be generating its own energy. It will be generating its own resources. It will be generating its own naphtha. It will be generating so many acids and so many other things. I have seen such things working.

[Translation]

Umaji was demanding mechanisation.

[English]

Where will we go? How can we feed our people? I want to keep both the things open, according to their requirements. I am not against it.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI(Khajuraho): I am being misquoted. I have not said this *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I am not going to make this country dependent on

somebody again. I do not want to go back to the Seventh Century. I am looking forward for the 21st Century, with my head high, with a bright shine in my eyes. I want to do something.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I clearly remember word by word what I have said. There are a large number of people in the country who cannot afford machines, therefore we should protect cows. I have not said that we should not depend on machines.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The question is.

[English]

Where are we going?

We have never talked about anything on any other subject under the sun. Where are we going? Why are we singling out only the farmers? I am the first man to put my thumb on them; and I did it; and I know that it should be done. Now, what are we doing? Let us have cooperative farming; let us have joint farming; let us provide those farmers with small machines or other machines with our help, as my friend from the South has said. We have to do it. *(Interruptions)* You don't realise it. There is no other escape if you want him to produce more. I have to provide him with all the wherewithal. Where from will he get all these things? Some Hon. Member has said that the farmer is not using fertilizers in that way. He cannot use it in that way because he cannot afford it. We have to help him so that he is able to use fertilizers in that way. I want to make him self-independent. That is what we want to say.

18.06 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE - in the Chair]

Now I am going to announce the Minimum Support Prices. Some Hon. Member has asked me what are the things taken into

[Sh. Bal Ram Jakhar]

consideration for a pricing policy. The following things are taken into consideration.

- Value of hired human labour
- Value of owned bullock labour
- Value of hired bullock labour
- Hired machinery charges
- Value of owned machine labour
- Value of seed (both farm produced and purchased)
- Value of insecticides and pesticides
- Value of farm yard manure (owned and purchased)
- Value of chemical fertilizers
- Depreciation on implements and farm buildings Irrigation charges
- Land revenue, cesses and other taxes
- Interest on working capital
- Miscellaneous expenses (payment to artisans etc.)
- Rent paid for leased-in land
- Interest on value of owned capital assets  
(excluding land)
- Imputed rental value of owned land  
(net of land revenue paid thereon)
- Imputed value of family labour.

Management plus whatever is the highest that is the labour cost is to be taken into consideration; the price announced by the Labour Department or the highest one will be applicable.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): Is it the highest one or the minimum?

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: The question of not providing minimum wages does not arise.

[English]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: One is computing it at the minimum wages; where the actual wages are above the minimum wages, then the actual wages. So, I want to be very clear about it. Will the minimum wages be taken into computation? And if the actual wages are above the minimum wages, then the actual wages. Is that correct?

AN HON. MEMBER: That is the point he is making.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Unless he says by mouth, it would not be recorded. If he says, yes, then it would be recorded.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: It is already on the record. I had read out the whole paragraph that day.

This is regarding the Minimum Support Prices. The Government have fixed the Minimum Support Prices for Kharif Cereals, Coarse Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds and Cotton for the 1991-92 season. These levels of support price have been fixed after considering the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, including the revised recommendations submitted after the Government announced an increase in fertilizer prices by 40 per cent. The Government have also kept in view,

scaled down increase in prices of fertilizers by 30 per cent w.e.f. 25.7.1991.

The minimum support price for paddy of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) has been fixed at Rs. 230 per quintal for the 1991-92 season marking an increase of Rs. 25 per quintal over the price of Rs. 205 per quintal for 1990-91. The support prices for Fine and Super-fine varieties are Rs. 240 and 250 against the prices of Rs. 215 and Rs. 225 for the preceding year.

The minimum support prices for Kharif Coarse Cereals viz. Jowar, Bajra and Ragi of FAQ have been increased by Rs.25 per quintal from Rs.180 per quintal for 1990-91 season to Rs. 205 per quintal for the 1991-92 season. An increase of RS. 30 per quintal from Rs.180 for 1990-91 to Rs.210 per quintal for 1991-92 has been allowed for Maize. Maize has been allowed more.

The support prices for Kharif Pulses Viz. Arhar(Tur), Moong and Urad of FAQ will be Rs. 545 per quintal for the 1991-92 season showing an increase of Rs. 65 over the price fixed for the preceding season.

The price for Groundnut-in-shell of Free Average Quality marks an increase of Rs. 65 per quintal to Rs. 645 from the price of Rs. 580 per quintal for the 1990-91 season.

For Soyabean Yellow and Soyabean Black varieties to support prices are Rs. 445 per quintal and Rs. 395 per quintal respectively as compared to Rs. 400 and Rs. 350 for the preceding year.

The minimum support price for Sun-flower seed for 1991-92 is Rs.670 per quintal showing an increase of Rs.70 over that for the previous season.

The Minimum Support prices fixed for the basic varieties of Cotton viz. F-414/H-777 and H-4 varieties are Rs.695 and Rs.840 per quintal respectively and show increases in prices over those for 1990-91 by Rs. 75 and Rs. 90 quintal respectively.

I hope the enhanced remunerative support prices for 1991-92 season which, well compensate the farmers for the rise in fertilizer prices and other input costs, will ensure fair returns to the farmers for their produce. This should provide the farmer adequate incentive and a firm base to plan for greater investment in agriculture.

SHIR BASU DEB ACHARIA: You have not announced the support price for jute. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: That is a separate department. It is not my subject. That will come later.

SHRI MASUDAL HOSSAIN SYED: Already, you have fixed the support price for cotton. What about jute? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Jute is not my subject. I will tell you later. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You gave an assurance in this House that the support price would be revised.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Please listen to me. The jute prices have already been enhanced, that was before the announcement of this price rise. So, I will have them revised. That is what I said. I will do it.

All right, thank you all very much.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: You have not said anything about cooperatives also.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I will tell you.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Regarding subsidy to the small and marginal farmers nothing has been said.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: One after another please. Please take your seats. I will allow you one after the other.



SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Regarding the subsidy to the small and marginal farmers in West Bengal, I want a clarification. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in all the Legislative Assemblies reply is sent for concerned token cut motions. Would the Hon. Minister reply to it?...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: If you want, I can repeat it. Everything is there in it...(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: In the State of West Bengal for payment of subsidy to the marginal and small farmers, for fertilizers, the minimum amount required is Rs.54 crores. But only Rs.30 crores has been sanctioned by the State of West Bengal.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: That is not the question at this juncture.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Who will reply?

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Afterwards, I will tell you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Unless this Rs.54 crores is sanctioned, the subsidy cannot be paid.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: You listen to me. I will tell you later.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You will have to reply. How can the subsidy be paid?

I want to know as to how the subsidy can

be given to all the farmers. Also how all the small and marginal farmers can be ensured?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has already replied to this.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, the Minister has not specifically requested the Members, who moved their cut motions, to withdraw...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: I have already requested them to withdraw their cut motions in my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture to vote together, unless any Hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of Agriculture to vote.

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1992, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4 relating to Ministry of Agriculture.”

*The motion was adopted*

## STATEMENT

## Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Agriculture for the year 1991-92 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of	Name of Demand	Account of demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 29th July, 1991		Amount of Demand Grant for voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>					
1.	Agriculture	1731,23,00,000	2,24,00,000	406,43,00,000	9,56,00,000
2.	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	47,47,00,000	60,06,00,000	90,65,00,000	111,90,00,000
3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	182,00,000	...	182,00,000	...
4.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	102,62,00,000	24,45,00,000	119,47,00,000	29,03,00,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of Food to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of Food to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1992, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 38 relating to Ministry of Food."

*The motion was adopted*

## STATEMENT

## Demand for Grants in respect of Ministry of Food for the year 1991-92 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of	Name of Demand	Account of demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 29th July, 1991		Amount of Demand for Grant voted Lok Sabha	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Ministry of Food</b>					
1.	38 Ministry of Food	1374,87,00,000	68,20,00,000	1374,86,00,000	68,20,00,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of Rural Development to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived*

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I have a point of order. A separate reply has not been given for the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Rural Development.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Reply has already given. There is no point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of Rural Development to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1992, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 69 relating to Ministry of Rural Development."

*The motion was adopted*

## STATEMENT

## Demand for Grant in respect of Ministry of Rural Development for the year 1991-92 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of	Name of Demand	Account of demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 29th July, 1991	Amount of Demand for voted by the House	
			Revenue	Capital
			Rs.	Rs.
	<b>Ministry of Rural Development</b>			
1.	69 Ministry of Rural Development	1760,01,00,000	25,00,000	1761,03,00,000
				25,00,000

18.20 1/2 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**Fourth Report**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY  
AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN  
KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, I beg to present  
the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory  
Committee.

18.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven  
of a clock on Wednesday, September 4,  
1991/Bhadra 13, 1913 (Saka)