

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**First Session  
(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. IV contains Nos. 31 to 40)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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No. 33. Tuesday, August 27. 1991/Bhadra 5. 1913 (Saka)

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**LOK SABHA**

Visakhapatnam 15,335  
Hyderabad 79,991

**Tuesday, August 27 1991/Bhadra 5.  
1913 (Saka)**

**The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock**

**[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]**

## **ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

*[English]*

**Waiting List for LPG Connections in  
Andhra Pradesh**

\*569. **SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE** : Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for LPG connections Pending in Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Hyderabad cities of Andhra Pradesh respectively; and

(b) the time by which all the applicants on the waiting list are likely to be provided with LPG connections ?

**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) Name of cities	Waiting list as on 1-7-1991
Vijayawada	11,181

(b) Efforts are on to give LPG connections to as many applicants as early as possible.

**SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE** : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will agree with me that the answer to part (b) of the question given by the hon. Minister is very vague. I would like to know from him how many new LPG connections are being given per year in these three cities respectively and whether it is not a fact that Bharat Petroleum had invited in October, 1989 applications for LPG distributorship under physical handicap category at Vijayawada to replace the previous dealer whose dealership was cancelled because of malpractices and if so.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : This is becoming too specific relating to only one agent.

**SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE** : The question relates to the city of Vijayawada.

**Mr. SPEAKER** : you are going to one agent now.

**SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE** : Similarly about Ganavaram also, few days back when a question was answered, the hon. Minister had said that because of the constraints of production of LPG, new dealership could not be given at several places where 20000 or more population was there. Bharat Petroleum had previously, around two years back, invited applications in

some places. For example. I mentioned of one place. Similarly, in Krishna District at Gannavaram also applications were called for. But, till now no action has been taken. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when a decision is going to be taken so that the consumers in the respective areas which are intended to be served will be served effectively in the coming future.

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR :** Sir, there are a total of 17 million LPG consumers in the country now and 7 million potential consumers are on the waiting list. As per the projected programme of the oil companies, only 5 lakhs or half a million applicants can be satisfied this year depending upon the indigenous production and import of LPG.

As regards the dealership, for the last three or four months the question of dealership or implementation of the 1987-88 marketing plan as per which dealerships are given for LPG, for motor spirit, high speed diesel oil and kerosene, is under review because of various considerations which I do not want to mention here now. We want to take a quick decision on this matter and the implementation of the backlog as determined by us, will start as soon as possible, within a few weeks. It is not possible for me to give the details of each agency in each of the districts of the country. But we have a set procedure for determining the demand and guidelines for determining the potential for a new agency in a given district. We also have a procedure for replacing and punishing agents against whom complaints have been brought and the complaints are established

**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :** Sir, the hon. Minister is answering not only of Vijayawada and Hyderabad but of the entire country

**SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE :** Sir, the hon. Minister is again saying that the criterion will be taken into consideration. I do agree with it. But that exercise was already done. In respect of some places, invitations were already called for as far back as in 1989. In Hyderabad City also, where nearly 80,000 consumers are waiting to get a connection, applications were called for in 1989 itself in places like Alwal and other places in the City. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why the applications were called for long back in respect of these three cities for which I have specifically asked the question. That exercise was already done and applications were called for. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will take suitable steps so that a decision will be taken as early as possible to effectively cater to the needs of these three cities.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** This is restricted to three cities.

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR :** Sir, the applications are called for much in advance. There is a long process of verification and I would like to assure the hon. Member that as far as the three cities mentioned by him are concerned, we will have a close look at it and see that the sanction for legitimate applicants is expedited.

**SHRI D. D. KHANORIA :** Sir, I wish to ask the hon. Minister about the supply of cooking gas in the hill districts. In the hill districts the basic cooking fuel has been firewood and in view of the environmental require-

ment firewood cannot be cut from the forest. In view of the above, would the hon. Minister kindly assure whether he has any special provision for providing cooking gas in the hill districts and also open more number of outlets for gas agencies.

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR :** Sir, the hon. Member would be pleased to know that as far as hill districts—as determined and listed by the Planning Commission—are concerned, a subsidy is given for the hill districts. The subsidy for the LPG is more for the hill districts. The freight is not charged from the storage point in the plains to the distribution point in the hills. The extra expense goes into the oil pool account. This is to encourage greater utilisation of LPG in the hill districts which are essentially in the environmentally fragile areas so that we can replace the use of firewood which would cause denudation of forests. Giving special preference to the hill districts is a part of our oil distribution policy.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI DATTA MEGHE :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister has just now said that there are seven lakh consumers on the waiting list and there is a plan to release five lakh connections. Will the waiting list always continue? Whether Government proposes to start another plan after clearing the waiting list? The waiting list still exists and later on more people will apply. Whether Government proposes to continue the waiting list for ever?

*[English]*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not a question like this.

*(Interruptions)*

**Mr. SPEAKER :** You please ask the question.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI DATTA MEGHE :** I am asking whether there is any plan to clear the waiting list?

*[English]*

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR :** Sir, I have answered in the main question that it is the determined effort of the Government to reduce the waiting list. But there is a gap between the demand and the supply. There is a constraint in the production of LPG indigenously because the LPG is produced from the gas in gas breaking wells and the oil in the refineries. There is a constraint in the imports due to foreign exchange as well as the infrastructural facilities for imports. Therefore, the availability of LPG can be increased only at a certain rate. The waiting list will, therefore, always be there because only five lakh connections are being given now. Ten lakh connections would be given next year. From 1995 onwards, we hope to increase the rate of giving connections to forty lakhs per year. At that time we hope the waiting list can perhaps be eliminated.

*[Translation]*

**Tourism Development at places of Kumbh Mela**

\*570. **SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA :** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state the special arrangements being made for development of tourism at places where 'Kumbh Mela' is being held and specially for the 'Singhasth Kumbh' to be held in Ujjain in April, 1992?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI M. O. H. FAROOK): Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Department of Tourism provides central financial assistance on specific proposals in consultation with State Governments, subject to availability of funds, their merit and inter-se priorities.

In connection with Singhasth Kumbh Mela scheduled to be held in Ujjain in April, 1992, the Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned a 60-bedded Yatri Niwas to be constructed at Ujjain.

Besides, funds have been earmarked for printing of publicity material for the Singhasth Kumbh Mela being held in Ujjain in April, 1992.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 'Kumbh Mela' is a great festival of national integration and culture. People gather there without any invitation. Crores of people assemble there on their own. Such a place becomes self developed tourist spot. I would request the hon. Minister through you that Haridwar, Prayag.....

Mr. SPEAKER: You kindly ask the question.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: You also belong to Maharashtra. Such a festival is also held at Nasik. My submission is that millions of people are likely to throng Ujjain in April, 1992 on the occasion of Singhasth.

The Ministry has given approval for Yatri Niwas.....

Mr. SPEAKER: You ask the question as to what arrangements are being made by the Government for such a great festival.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: It is better that you are asking the question on my part.

Mr. SPEAKER: As your question is lengthy, I am trying to make it shorter.

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: I would like to submit whether there would be airstrip facility for tourists and what specific efforts are being made for them.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon Member is asking whether specific efforts are being made in this regard.

[English]

SHRI M. O. H. FAROOK: Sir, nothing is being done on the airstrip side.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, as far as the airstrip is concerned, it does not pertain to the Ministry of Tourism, and I will request the hon. Member to ask the Minister of Civil Aviation about this in future. But certainly what the hon. Member desires to be totally fulfilled and whatever projects the Madhya Pradesh Government sends to us, we will sympathetically consider them because we understand the importance of this occasion and we would like to do all we can to help and make the occasion successful.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA :**  
There are so many places which could be developed as tourists spots. Whether the hon. Minister would provide special financial assistance for the development of those places ?

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :**  
Kindly give me your suggestions. We would try to cooperate to the fullest extent.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH :** Apart from 'Kumbh Mela' there are many places in the country where the festivals of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs are held. Whether the hon. Minister would like to prepare a plan for the whole country keeping in view the festivals of different religions organised in the country.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :**  
This question relates to Kumbh Mela only.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kumbh Mela is organised at four places only.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :**  
You have talked of all the festivals. But, if you want to get the information about the four places only, I can certainly furnish it to you. I wanted to give you more information but if you want to make the question limited, I would give you information about four places also. I have a detailed list. If you desire, I would give it to you. There are 47 items in the list.

**SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister of Tourism has just now assured that he would consider all the suggestions and proposals given by us sympathetically to make the 'Mela' a success. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I

would request that we would try to submit proposals but the all over responsibility rests with the Government. Kumbh Mela comes once after 12 years whether it is Allahabad or Nasik . . . .

*[English]*

Mr. SPEAKER: Don't quarrel with him . . . . *(Interruptions)*

*[translation]*

**SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :**  
That is why I am asking. Just now the hon. Minister has said that they are preparing. It has been said that 60-bedded Yatri Niwas is being constructed and some publicity material is being printed but that would not do. Because 50 lakh people are expected to reach there. The government of Madhya Pradesh is making arrangement for them at their level best. But what assistance is being provided by Central Government so far as facilities like medicines, drinking water, transport, railway, tourism, bus, etc are concerned. I would like to say to the hon. Minister that it would be a great achievement if an airstrip is constructed there on the occasion of Kumbh.

*[English]*

Mr. SPEAKER: This question is already replied. Now, Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have already said that we usually accord our approval after considering the proposals received from the State Government and the proposals received by now involve Rupees 22

lakh of which we have sanctioned Rs. 10 lakh. Apart from this, we have already released grants of Rupees 23 lakh to C. P. W. D. for the 'Yatri Niwas' to be constructed at the cost of Rupees 45 lakh. The project is under construction. I want to say only that we would definitely consider the proposals received from the State Government but the primary responsibility rests with the State Government. As far as State Government is concerned, I hope, it would make all out efforts. I have some apprehension on the completion of 'Dharamshala' and convention Centre near Mahakali Temple by April, 1992 as the pace of the work is very slow and merely concrete pillars have been erected so far. Apart from this, the ghats are in dilapidated. The State Government has not even started work there. I am telling all these things just for your information

*[English]*

SHRIMATI MALINI BHAT-TACHARYA · My question pertains not only to the places of Kumbh, but also to different places of pilgrimage all over the country.

Now, the people who go to these places of pilgrimage are not affluent people, but most of them are ordinary, poor people many of whom come from the villages. Now it seems that our tourism industry is more geared to earning foreign exchange and accommodating upper class tourism than for developing facilities for ordinary poor pilgrims.

Now, the question that I would like to ask the Minister is whether the Indian Tourism Development Corporation and the Ministry would consider providing arrangements where, you know, the conditions are

absolutely appalling in most places of pilgrimage.

MR. SPEAKER · This is restricted to Kumbh Mela.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHAT-TACHARYA · Is anything considered for providing food, transport and also clean accommodation for them? I want to know whether the profits made from the tourism industry by way of foreign exchange will be ploughed back to provide these facilities to ordinary people

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, this question really pertains to Kumbh Mela. But I would like to set the record straight. The Tourism Ministry is certainly assisting the State Governments. All the projects come to us from the State Governments and we are assisting them in low budget tourism. I have got all the information in my office. I can meet the hon. Member and give her all the information on this. This is not just five star tourism. In fact, I would like to place a major emphasis on low budget tourism. As far as pilgrimage areas are concerned, we have got a whole list of places numbering about 47 which we are going to take up for promotion in this year. I am very seriously considering a major scheme to improve all the wayside facilities to major pilgrimage centres like Badrinath and other places which we are actively considering and the Tourism Ministry could be likely to promote these areas. But, we will be requesting the State Government to send us more proposals and cooperate with us in trying to improve the facilities on the way to Badrinath and other pilgrimage centres.

SHRI RAM NAIK · Sir, at present in Maharashtra, Kumbhmela is going

on at Nasik. It has started only this month. The Maharashtra Government has said that the Central Government had not given them sufficient assistance.

**MR. SPEAKER :** This may need a separate notice.

**SHRI RAM NAIK :** No, Sir. He has got information about all the Kumbhmelas. That is what he has said. In case it is not available, he can say that. So, I just want to know the amount involved in the schemes proposed by the Maharashtra Government. I also want to know as to how much had been approved by the Central Government.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** Sir, the only proposal that we have received from the Maharashtra Government is the proposal to help in certain specific items, mainly for printing of materials, brochures, pamphlets etc. The amount involved is Rs. 5.74 lakhs of which we have agreed to the extent of 50 per cent and that amount has already been released in January of this year. Beyond that we have not received any proposal from the Maharashtra Government.

**SHRI RAM NAIK :** Have you not received any proposal regarding drinking water facilities?

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** We have only received the proposal for printing of certain brochures and pamphlets.

*(Translation)*

**SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, generally three problems are experienced in a 'Mela', viz., drinking water, lavatory and housing. I want to know whether

there is any policy of the Government to provide facilities of drinking water, lavatory and housing at such places where big fairs are organised.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** It is the responsibility of the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

*(English)*

#### **Development of Peripheral Areas around Coalfields**

\*571. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :** Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the area of peripheral development around the coalfields,

(b) if so, the details of the development projects taken up by Central Coalfields Limited during each of the last three years, and the number of beneficiaries therefrom: and

(c) the details of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries in the Central Coalfields Limited?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA) :** (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) to (c) Peripheral development around coalfields is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. The coal companies pay sizeable amounts of cesses and royalties to the State Governments, which can be utilised for peripheral development.

The coal companies, however, contribute to peripheral development around coalfields through Five Year Plans, 20 Point Programme. Special Component Plan for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, Tribal Sub-Plan for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes and Community Development Plan for the benefit of the general population. The funds earmarked for Community Development by Coal India during the last 3 years are :

1988-89 — Rs. 271.12 lakhs

1989-90 — Rs. 495.00 lakhs  
1990-91 — Rs. 571.12 lakhs

The details of projects of Community Development taken up by CCL during the last 3 years are furnished in the Annexure. The number of beneficiaries of the Community Development projects in respect of Central Coalfields Ltd is indicated as about 1 lakh, out of which about 50,000 belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

### ANNEXURE

The details of projects of Community Development taken up by CCL during the last 3 years 1988-89 to 1990-91 are at under :

	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	No	Expdt (Lakhs)	No	Expdt (Lakhs)	No	Expdt (Lakhs)
1. Const./Extn/Repairs of School Buildings.	92	45.96	72	32.83	103	37.26
2. Installation/Repair of Hand Pumps, Wells, Tubewells, Ponds, Dam	90	11.93	22	10.85	43	09.07
3. Construction/Repairs of Roads/Culverts.	19	05.88	17	12.63	25	13.69
4. Const. of Health centres, supply of Medicines, Family Welfare Camps.	8	05.85	9	05.01	18	03.54
5. Self employment and training	13	06.25	4	05.6	12	05.38
6. Construction of Community Centres.	6	3.85	9	04.54	8	07.10
7. Tree Plantation	3,000	00.38	21,000	00.31	900	00.10
8. Sports and Cultural and others.	—	10.66		05.15		07.95
		<b>90.76</b>		<b>76.58</b>		<b>84.09</b>



**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :** Sir, my question is :

- (a) whether the Government proposes to increase the area of peripheral development around the coalfields: yes or no, if no, why?
- (b) whether the Coal India has any moral duty to fill up the open casting mines or underground mining after its completion of mining of certain areas before it can be used for any other development scheme for public use; and
- (c) whether the land acquired for mining operation is returnable to the original owners of their land for their use.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) :** Sir, as of now, when we say periphery area, we normally mean that this should be within a radius of 10 kms. As I said in the main answer, it is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments to develop the peripheral area and actually we cannot afford to take up this responsibility, being a commercial organisation. But we do it because we more or less feel we must do something for the people living around these areas. The amount allocated is not very much. It is Rs. 5 crores this year. I propose to increase the amount for the purpose.

I have more or less covered the second point.

As regards the land acquired whether it is returnable or not, I am not prepared to answer this. I request some time to reply to this.

**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :** My question (b) is whether the Coal India has not the moral duty to fill up the open cast mines.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is a question of opinion.

**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :** I request the hon. Minister to get the answer for me in writing, if possible.

My second supplementary is (a) the number of displaced persons given employment; (b) the number and percentage of displaced people among the beneficiaries; and (c) The details of future plans for self-employment of the displaced, especially the SCST communities.

**SHRI P.A. SANGMA :** Actually when a project is conceived and when a particular area is to be acquired, normally the understanding is that every displaced family should be provided employment. It is the understanding. In many cases, I know it does not happen. Then I feel quite upset about it. We are coming out with a new policy of rehabilitation. I am in the process of finalising a new policy of rehabilitation. I can assure the House that it will be quite effective. I hope to go the Cabinet very soon on a new package and, in case hon. Members want to give suggestions, you are most welcome to give suggestions within a week's time. After that, I propose to go to the Cabinet.

**SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA :** It is not correct to say that the peripheral development of coal field area is primarily the duty of the State Governments because land is acquired by coal field for the purpose of extracting coal. We have seen in Raniganj coal field which is the oldest coal mine in our country, the sub-

sidence of land because of unscientific mining and also because of mining before nationalisation.

**MR. SPEAKER** : You are given time to ask question please

**SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA** : In the amount sanctioned for peripheral development, I do not find anything for reclamation of the land. After extracting the entire amount of coal, the land is to be reclaimed and utilised for agricultural purposes. I do not see any amount sanctioned for the reclamation of the land and also for restoration of the land in subsidence area.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the plan which has been submitted by the State Government three or four years back for the restoration of the entire subsided land in Raniganj coal field area will be approved and whether the Government will sanction necessary amount to tackle the subsidence problem and will take measures for the restoration of this amount and for the reclamation of the land where the entire coal has been extracted.

**SHRI P. A. SANGMA** : What I have stated in the answer is outside the scope of rehabilitation package. It is outside subsidence package. This is what we are doing on voluntary basis as moral responsibility. This is what I have stated in my main answer.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA** : Why do you say you are doing it on voluntary basis? It is the responsibility of Coal India Limited. It is your own responsibility because coal is being extracted and because of that, the land is being subsided. So, restoration of

that land is your own primary responsibility. *[Interruption]*

**SHRI P. A. SANGMA** : Shri Basudeb Achria, you have not listened to me fully. I am saying that the amount that I have mentioned in my main answer is what we are giving on voluntary basis. We have a separate fund for subsidence. Further, the question does not relate to this particular item at all. We have got a separate amount for that. I think it is roughly Rs. 40 crores which we have set apart.

As far as Raniganj is concerned, we have been, I think, discussing this problem for a long time. We have impressed upon the State Governments to legislate in this regard and to create a body. We are prepared to fund it and do whatever is required. Now, we cannot take the responsibility of developing the Raniganj area. I am again writing to the Chief Ministers and requesting them to create an agency. We are prepared to fund it and you can do whatever you want to.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA** : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in the name of cess different State Governments have collected money for the development of peripheral areas around the Coalfields and if it is so, I would like to know from him that during the last three years States like West Bengal and Bihar, how much money they have collected and how much money they have spent for the development of peripheral areas.

**SHRI P. A. SANGMA** : The State Government used to impose cess. Of course, it has now been struck down by the Supreme Court. Whenever the State Governments impose cess, they

impose it for a specific purpose. I have got the specific purposes for each Government. For example, West Bengal has imposed cess specifically for education, for the construction of roads. The concept of cess was that the money which was collected out of the cess should at least be—may be a substantial amount—spent for the development of coal mining areas and also for the development of the peripheral areas. The State Governments have collected large amounts of money. I have got the figures with me. If you allow me, I can give the figures for West Bengal and Bihar. Regarding West Bengal the amount collected during 1987-88 was Rs. 187.88 crores; during 1988-89, it was rs. 261.48 crores; during 1989-90 it was Rs. 279.49 crores. In the case of Bihar, the amount collected during 1987-88 was Rs. 402.34 crores; during 188-89 it was Rs. 642.64 crores and during 1989-90, it was Rs. 648.59 crores. These are the substantial amounts of money spent for the development of those areas. It is meant for that. Whether they have spent it or not, I am not going to pass any judgement. Now that cess is not these. So, we have revised the rate of royalty on coal. I have written to the State Governments and I appealed to them that a substantial amount should be spent for the development of the peripheral areas also

*[Translation]*

**SHRIMATI RITA VERMA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Central Government is responsible for collecting revenue from coal-mines then how it can escape from the responsibility of development of peripheral areas. As a result of acquisition of land poor farmers have to face lot of

hardships. They do not get drinking water as the water level goes down and they have to face various other problems due to coal mines. I want to know from the hon. Minister why the Central Government does not take the responsibility of development of peripheral areas though revenue collection from coal mines is its responsibility.

*[English]*

**SHRI P. A. SANGMA :** There are two aspects of this. There are villages which are in the peripheral areas and which are there because they have been displaced. As far as the displaced villages or people are concerned. I would like to say that we have got a separate package of rehabilitation and the Government is now considering a new package which is going to be quite attractive and much better than what we have now. There are areas where there are not displaced persons but the village happens to be within the peripheral area. We have taken care of that also. It is on that point that the question has been asked. And our contention is that the development of peripheral area should be primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and whatever possible help is required from us, we will extend that.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that the entire area of collieries faces in my constituency and there are a number of good collieries.

**MR. SPEAKER :** No, you are coming to a specific subject and this is not the proper procedure.

**SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE :** Allright Sir, I sak a general question. The hon. Minister has made a mention of infrastructure and general development. The development work has blocked the footway used by farmers.

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER :** I am not allowing this type of question. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** I cannot allow such questions about *Rasta*

[Translation]

**SHRI DATTA MEGHE :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, thee are a number of coal mines in Vidharbha region in Maharashtra. The hon Minister has just now stated that budget proision is being increased. As good quality coal is found in the area, is the provision in the budget being increased for mining coal of good quality to make is available to thermal power plants? I would like to know from the hon, Minister whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent such a proposal to the ministry, and if so, what decisin Centre has taken thereon?

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is also unconnected.

**SHRI P. A. SANGMA :** The main question pertains to the development of peripheral area in the Central Coal Fields. I do not have the information about this.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You can supply that.

**SHRI P. A. SANGMA :** I will supply that information later.

**SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :** The hon. Minister has mentioned about the

package deal which he is going to submit to the Cabinet within a very short time. Since he has disclosed the package deal, may I know what are the salient features of the package deal?

**SHRI P. A. SANGMA :** I will discuss with the concerned hon. Member.

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is increasing pressure on the Government of India or, as the case may be, on the Coal India Limited or any subsidiary coal company for spending much more than what they are spending on the peripheral development since the State Governments are not spending the considerable amount which they receive out of the cess or royalty. I would like to know whether the Government of India will take up this matter with the concerned State Governments for release of more fund for the peripheral development since the villages which are located in the coal belt are subjected to a great environmental hazards.

Secondly, they have earmarked Rs. 5 crores for 1990-91. What are the guidelines given to the prospective coal companies for putting a project and also to ensure about peoples' participation? I would like to know whether they have plans to involve people? Who is monitoring this and how will it be implemented since there is lot of misuse of this fund?

**MR. SPEAKER :** The question is getting confused.

**SHRI P. A. SANGMA :** There is lot of pressure from the villagers. Whenever I visit the coal mines area, the villagers have been pressing me

that the Government should take up the responsibility of developing those areas more and more. As I have already assured the House, I am going to step up the allocation for such activities. I will be very happy if such projects can be implemented with the peoples' participation. And if people form their own committee or if voluntary agencies are available, I am willing to fund them for the development of this area. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI** : Will you associate MPs also?

**SHRI P. A. SANGMA** . Yes, certainly. Our priority areas are education, drinking water and health.

#### **Gas-based Products in Amlapuram, Andhra Pradesh**

\*572. **SHRI G.M.C BALA YOGI** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up any gas-based industries and storage projects in Amlapuram area of Andhra Pradesh in view of the availability of large quantity of natural gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) No, Sir. Available natural gas has already been allocated for use to industries located in the region.

**SHRI G.M.C. BALA YOGI** : Hon. Speaker Sir, I am a new Member and for the first time, I am asking a ques-

tion. So please help me. Before putting my first supplementary. I would like to know the answer from the Minister, with regard to the main question. The hon. Minister has not replied anything to the question about the setting up of gas-based storage projects in the region.

As far as my first supplementary is concerned, I would like to know whether the ONGC is going to allot any funds for the laying of roads, construction of bridges at Vedurulanka, Yanam, Kotipalli, Mukteswaram, Bodasakurru and strengthening of flood banks, in order to protect flood banks and develop the Amalapuram area. Because, it is an Island having a population of about 20 lakhs and the ONGC is using the Roads, bridges and flood banks for running their heavy vehicles and causing damage

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR** : As regards the first part of the supplementary, the question could not have been answered in any other manner, because the ONGC or the Oil companies or for that matter the Oil Ministry do not set up any gas-based industries. The setting up of the industries is the responsibility of public and private sectors, including the State industrial promoting agencies. We only allocate the gas, when it is available.

As regards the second part of the question, the ONGC had asked, as part of its efforts for oil exploration and development in the region, the Government of Andhra Pradesh to take up the improvement of roads and bridges. The Government had in turn asked the ONGC to give them a loan. And we have recently negotiated and agreed to give them a loan of Rs. 4 crores, for the improvement of roads

and bridges, to be identified jointly by the State's P.W.D., and the ONGC and to recover this loan at 15 per cent interest later.

**SHRI G.M.C. BALA YOGI** I would like to know whether the ONGC is going to supply gas to the gas-based projects of Amalapuram, Jegurupadu and Kakinada, in the region as asked by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR** : Amalapuram forms part of the Krishna-Godavari sedimentary basin, where we hope to generate 6 million cubic meters per day of gas, when our present programme is completed within one or two years. Already, 6 million cubic meters of gas stands committed to 17 industries, identified in the region only. I have the list of those 17 industries. Since this gas has already been committed, there is no scope for giving gas to any other industries, unless at some future time, the gas supply can be increased or some of these industries are replaced by others, due to non-offtaking of gas.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH** : Out of the total availability of gas allocated or committed, how much of it is being actually used by these industries today?

**MR. SPEAKER** : You are going from a specific question to a general one. The question is related to Andhra Pradesh.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH** : No, Sir. This is a very specific question. He said 6 million cubic meters of gas has been allocated out of the available gas. Out of the total allocated gas in that area, how much is actually being used or is it being flared up?

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR** : 0.4 million cubic meters of gas per day is being used by the Vijjeswaram Power Plant. The 6 million cubic meters of gas stands committed. I would like to explain or clarify to the hon. Member that 6 million cubic meters of gas is projected, when the project is completed.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH** : How much gas is actually being used?

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR** : 0.4 cubic meters of gas is being used.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH** : Or is it being flared up?

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR** : No. The gas is not being produced. This is non-associated gas. Only that much is taken and the rest is in the reservoir. It is not flared up.

**SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH** : Sir, out of the gas allocated for the industries in Andhra Pradesh, how many industries have refused to take or disconnected due to the unilateral power rate which you are increasing.

How much power is required for Andhra Pradesh for power generation? You would not allocate even though there is more potentiality.

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR** : This is too general a question. It is very difficult to answer it.

**SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU** : Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are already supplying to some industries. The Hon. Minister says that he has allocated for 17 industries. But now because of rate increase from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,400, the industries are not coming forward to take the gas. Is there any proposal with the Government to give it as they

gave previously at Rs. 900 per thousand cubic metre ?

**SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR :** The existing price of gas is Rs. 1,400 per thousand cubic metre for a long number of years. The rate of Rs. 900 was much before that. So, all these industries had come up when the price of gas was Rs. 1,400 per thousand cubic metre.

As per the report of the Kelkar Committee, which has gone into the issue of gas prices, the Government is considering to revise the price of gas. But we have proposed a price which is much lower than the global norms or economic price which will be economical for the oil producing countries companies and which is less than what was recommended by the Kelkar Committee.

We have not finally taken a view in this matter. It is pending for a decision with the Government.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Question No. 573.

**SHRI BH. VIJAYAKUMAR RAJU :** How much time will it take, Sir ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Now we have gone to the other question.

#### **Upper Kolab Power Project**

\*573. **SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI :** Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the installed capacity of Upper Kolab Power Project in Orissa is under utilised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken

for optimum utilization of its installed capacity ?

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

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) and (b) The present installed capacity of Upper Kolab Power Project of the Orissa State Electricity Board is 240 MW (3 × 80 MW). Unit-I is under forced outage since March, 1990 owing to operational problems of excessive vibration. The capacity presently available for generation is 160 MW.

(c) Based on investigation done by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. in association with other experts and project authorities, it has been decided to make certain design modification of the tailpool. These modifications are expected to take about 8 months. Rectification of the generating equipment of Unit-I and its re-erection would also be completed by then. It is expected that all three machines would be available for operation thereafter.

**SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the statement laid on the Table of the House, the Hon. Minister has stated that one of the units of the Upper Kolab Power Project is closed since March, 1990 and it will take another eight months to commission this unit.

May I know from the Hon. Minister when was this fact brought to the notice of the Central Government ?

Secondly, what are the specific reasons that this much time will be

consumed when we are badly in need of power for everything in our developmental process?

**SHRI KALP NATH RAI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when this matter came before the Government of India, immediately a committee inclusive of the Central Electricity Authority was constituted to rectify the mistake. It was found out that there was a design mistake. It was referred for modification. This unit will be corrected within eight months.

**SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:** My specific question is that the time consumed has been very long. In March, 1991, it was brought to the notice of the Government.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It was a design defect.

**SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:** If it is a design defect, may I ask the Hon. Minister, who has supplied the design? Is it not Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.—a company of the Government of India? If it is so, is it not possible on the part of the Bharat Heavy Electricals to combine itself with the loss and to replace the machinery within the shortest possible time?

If so, may I ask what is the loss which the State has suffered during this closure. Will he specifically assure this House that by this time, they are going to replace the design and this unit will start functioning?

**SHRI KALP NATH RAI:** Sir, the State has not suffered energy loss. It has suffered only in the matter of demand of that area. Now, this defect took place because of excessive vibration and the Central Electricity Authority, the BHEL and the Central Water Commission together found

out the defect. They are going to rectify it in the next eight months. When this defect will be rectified, it will come into operation.

**DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:** What is the normal installed capacity generation of the Upper Kolaba Power Project and what is the capacity after the defect has occurred since March, 1990? How are you going to meet the power shortage arising out of this defect?

**SHRI KALP NATH RAI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, 240 MW is the installed capacity of the Kolaba Power Project. And 30 per cent is the energy shortage in the entire Eastern Region and in Orissa. To meet this energy shortage, Government has set up several projects which have come into existence. Talcher is one of the projects which is under construction and 3000 MW power generation will take place after its completion. Thus, the problem of power shortage will be solved after this project will be completed.

**SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has told in his reply that due to two defects Unit-I is not working since March 1990. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether there were only two defects only, that is, in the tailpool and the generating equipment, or not. If there was a defect in the generating equipment, was the defect there in Unit-I only or everywhere in the project where that equipment was used? If so, why was this sort of equipment constructed and why no action has been taken to rectify it earlier?

**SHRI KALP NATH RAI:** There are three units of the project and each unit has the capacity of 80 MW. There



is no defect in two units. The tailpool dam defect took place and the BHEL and the CEA investigated into the matter and have found that the defect is there. They are trying to rectify the mistake.

#### **Funding of Sub-stations by Rural Electrification Corporation**

\*574. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme for the funding of 132 KV sub-stations by the Rural Electrification Corporation;

(b) if so, the guidelines thereof and the details of such sub-stations sanctioned so far, State-wise;

(c) whether any such proposal of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has been pending; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and when it is likely to be sanctioned ?

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

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) to (d) 132 KV sub-stations are funded by both REC and PFC. A decision was taken in March, 1990, that 132 KV sub-stations serving predominantly rural loads, would be funded by REC and the rest by PFC.

The details of such sub-stations sanctioned since March, 1990 by the

REC, state-wise, is given below :—

1. Andhra Pradesh	1
2. Rajasthan	2
3. Orissa	4
4. Uttar Pradesh	4

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11

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Apart from the sub-station of Andhra Pradesh indicated above, another 132 KV sub-station proposed by Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board for being set up at Madikonda in Warangal District has been approved for inclusion by the REC under the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund Credit of Japan.

#### *(Translation)*

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked from the hon. Minister as to what are the guidelines for sanctioning sub-stations but he has not replied to it. He has sanctioned eleven sub-stations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the guidelines laid down for sanctioning sub-stations ?

SHRI KALP NATH RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Power had taken a decision in 1990 that 132 KV sub-stations serving rural loads would be funded by the Rural Electrification Corporation and the rest serving urban loads would be funded by Power Finance Corporation. Guidelines laid down in this regard are that when State Electricity Boards make recommendations, the Central Government take suitable decision on them.

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has mentioned in his

reply that eleven sub-stations have been sanctioned. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of proposals received from all over the country and out of these how many have been sanctioned, and how many proposals from Andhra Pradesh have been received and out of these how many are pending with the Government?

**SHRI KALP NATH RAI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, a proposal to set up 132 KV sub-station in Hyderabad has only been received from Andhra Pradesh and it is under consideration. A decision on it will be taken in the near future.

**SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in the reply that since March, 1990 out of the total sub-stations sanctioned statewide 4 proposals from Uttar Pradesh have been sanctioned under REC. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Saidpur district in eastern Uttar Pradesh has also been included in these 4 places or not. If not, then has the Government its own proposal for sanctioning 132 KV sub-station in Saidpur under REC Scheme to meet the power crisis there.

**SHRI KALP NATH RAI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government takes action on the proposals submitted by the State Governments to meet power crises in rural areas. There is an urgent need to set up one 132 KV sub-station at Saidpur, but if the hon. Member approaches the State Government to send a proposal in this regard then the Central Government will definitely take a decision on it.

**SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that the Govern-

ment is aware of the interrupted power supply for months in rural areas. Today's report speaks of disruption of power supply in Gokul for three days and that too when the Janamashtmi festival is approaching. Rural areas are facing power crisis and during the last one and a half year only 11 sub-stations have been set up under rural electrification scheme. In Rajasthan only 2 sub-stations have been sanctioned. So, does the hon. Minister realise the need for greater allocation of funds to REC under rural electrification scheme to solve rural power crisis. If the hon. Minister feels concerned about the problem then by what time a decision will be taken?

**SHRI KALP NATH RAI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the responsibility to provide electricity rests with the State Government. I would convey the feeling of hon. Member to Kalyan Singh Government and request him to make efforts to solve this problem...  
(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI :** Adequate funds are not being allocated to the State Government...  
(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Otherwise all the powers of the State Governments will also have to be transferred to the Central Government.

(*English*)

**SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI :** I would like to know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that due to non-availability of fund by the State Electricity Boards for setting up sub-stations, farmers are being put to a lot of inconvenience. They are not in a

position to draw water for their fields due to continuous interruptions and load shedding. Non-availability of power for days together is posing a great problem. People in the villages are not even getting drinking water due to power shortage. So, will the Government consider providing sufficient funds for the Corporation to set up sub-stations irrespective of demands by the State Governments?

**SHRI KALP NATH RAI :** It is an admitted fact that there is power shortage in the country. But if the State Governments are prepared to recommend the cases for the construction of more sub-stations, the Government of India will consider them sympathetically to do whatever it can

*[Translation]*

**SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, till date Rural Electrification Corporation has set up just 11 sub-stations of 132 KV each to help the State Governments. This has not been of much help in improving the power supply position in villages of backward areas. Will the Central Government give priority to the matter of setting up of sub-stations in backward areas while allocating funds to the corporation on receipt of proposals from the State Governments?

**SHRI KALP NATH RAI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of the hon. Member is quite relevant. I assure him that the work of electrification of backward areas need to be taken up on war footing and it will be definitely taken up.

*[English]*

**SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE :** Sir, in view of the fact

that nearly 3 lakh agricultural pump-sets' energisation is pending with the State of Andhra Pradesh, will the Rural Electrification Corporation provide more funds to see that at least a lakh of extra connections are given by the APSEB?

**SHRI KALP NATH RAI :** Sir, REC will consider this question when a proposal will come from the State Electricity Board.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

*[Translation]*

**Criteria for allotment of Petrol/Diesel/LPG Agencies**

\*575. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of petrol/diesel retail outlets and L. P. G. agencies at present; and

(b) the criteria adopted for their allotment?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :**

(a) As on 1-4-91 there were 15056 retail outlet dealerships and 3902 LPG distributorships in various States and Union Territories.

(b) The allotments were made on the basis of marketing plans and policy from time to time.

[English]

**Power Load Despatch Facilities**

\*576. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to augment the existing load despatch facilities including grid management and communication facilities to avoid recurrent grid disturbances.

(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) Yes, Sir

(b) The Load Despatch functions are organised in a two-tier manner, in every region. The States have State level Load Despatch Centres, these State level Centres are linked to the Regional Load Despatch Centres to carry out their operations. The State Load Despatch Centres are operated by State Electricity Boards. The Regional Load Despatch Centres are operated by Central Electricity Authority. The Load Despatch Centres basically deal with supply and demand management of power and maintain system parameters like frequency, voltage, etc. within limits. The Government is taking steps to augment these facilities at Load Despatch Centres and to improve communication facilities. In addition, steps are also being taken to improve the grid management technique which is an on-going process. Schemes to augment the above facilities at the Load

Despatch Centres, both at the Regional and State level, have been drawn up for the Northern, Eastern, Southern and North-Eastern regions. Similar exercise has been initiated for the Western region. While the scheme for the Northern region is under advance stage of implementation, the schemes for Eastern, Southern and North-Eastern regions are under various stages of processing.

(c) Does not arise

**Conference of Power Ministers of States**

\*577 SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether a conference of State Power Ministers was held in New Delhi in February 1991.

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at the Conference and the suggestions made; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to implement the suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) (a) and (b) A Conference of Chief Ministers and Power Ministers was convened by the then Prime Minister on the 19th February, 1991 to discuss the role of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) in power development and the measures that need to be taken to improve their performance and financial viability.

The main suggestions made at the Conference related to making the SEBs function on commercial lines to

ensure that the statutory 3% rate of return per annum on net fixed assets is earned. In order to achieve this return, it was suggested that :—

- the capital base of the SEBs should be increased to achieve a debt : equity ratio of 1:1.
- tariff should cover generation costs fully;
- State Governments must pay Rural Electrification (RE) subsidy regularly, and
- State Electricity Boards should be compensated when they have to supply power to the consumers at a cost less than the cost of generation.

(c) The State Electricity Boards are autonomous organisations under the State Governments and the initiative in these matters has to be of the State Governments/SEBs concerned. However, it is gratifying that in response to constant persuasion several State Governments/SEBs have taken steps to implement the suggestions by raising tariffs; by modifying the capital base; and by paying RE subsidy to State Electricity Boards.

#### **Foreign Tourists in North-East Region**

\*578. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI · Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned from tourism in North East region during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the regulations for the visit of the foreign tourists to North East region are not at par with the rest of the country; and

(c) if so, the details of disparities

existing in this regard and the steps taken to increase the foreign exchange earnings from tourists visiting this region ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) · (a) Estimates of foreign exchange earnings from tourism are not compiled separately for different States and regions

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Foreigners are not allowed to visit most parts of North Eastern States without special permission. This restriction is being reviewed from time to time and suitable relaxations are made to increase the flow of foreign tourist traffic to the region. Other steps taken include improvement of infra-structural facilities and overseas publicity of places of tourist attraction

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

\*579 SHRI N. DENNIS · Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the rail fare concession to physically handicapped persons in the air-conditioned chair cars and air-conditioned sleeper cars, and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :

(a) Such physically handicapped persons who are eligible for concession by First class can travel by AC Sleeper by paying the difference in fare.

(b) Does not arise.

### Rural Electrification in Etah, Uttar Pradesh

\*580. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for rural electrification in Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91;

(b) whether target has been achieved and if so, the number of villages electrified in Etah district; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the work being held up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c) The target and achievement for rural electrification in Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91 were as under:—

Village electrification		Pumpsets energisation	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2350	2207	16100	18506

The shortfall in achievement on village electrification in Uttar Pradesh was due to constraints of funds. In Etah district of Uttar Pradesh, during 1990-91, 16 villages were electrified, bringing the total number of villages electrified in Etah to 1088.

### Impact of increase in Royalty of Coal

\*581. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of financial burden likely to be borne by the Government

due to the recent increase in the rate of royalty of coal:

(b) whether price of coal is likely to go up as a result of increase in the royalty; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The royalty on coal is payable by the consumers. It is collected by coal companies and passed on to the State Governments. Therefore, there is no financial burden on the Central Government due to increase in rate of royalty.

(b) and (c) The pit-head price of coal fixed by Central Government will not increase as a result of increase in the rate of royalty because the pit-head price is exclusive of royalty and other taxes. However, the consumer price will increase in the States where the cesses were low and will decrease where the cesses were higher as compared to the revised rates of royalty. In respect of coal produced in States of West Bengal and Assam, there is no change in price of coal as the revised rates of royalty have not been made applicable to these States so far.

[English]

### World Bank Assistance to Kerala State Electricity Board

\*582. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has called for a hike in power tariff as a pre-condition for extending financial assistance to the Kerala State Electricity Board; and

[*Translation*]

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b) The World Bank has asked the government of Kerala for an increase in power tariff as one of the options for achieving a rate of return of 30%. This is one of the pre-conditions for extending financial assistance to Kerala state Electricity Board. The suggestion of World Bank is under consideration of Kerala State Electricity Board.

[*Translation*]

#### Workshop at Izzatnagar

\*583. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether loco carriages and light and heavy cranes are being manufactured in the Loco Workshop of North Eastern Railway in Izzatnagar (Bareilly);

(b) if so, whether there has been some decline in the production of these items during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) Only Metre Gauge light and heavy cranes are being manufactured there and no loco or carriage were ever manufactured in Izzatnagar.

(b) 2 cranes were manufactured in 1988-89 and 6 in 1990-91. During 1989-90, there was a gap since in 1988-89, the cranes turned out were only prototypes.

(c) Does not arise

#### Development of Paittan as a Tourist Centre

\*584. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme of the Union Government to develop Paittan in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra as a tourist centre;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the scheme;

(c) the extent of work done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. No scheme to develop tourism in Paittan has been sent by State Government of Maharashtra.

(b) to (d) Does not arise

#### Urban Transport System

\*585. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made to solve the traffic problem in the speed transport system in trains in urban areas of the country;

(b) the total amount allocated in the current year for renovation, maintenance and operation of trains based on urban transport system; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred in this connection during 1990 and the names of cities benefited?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Expenditure on various services—commuter, passenger, freight

and parcel is incurred jointly. This expenditure is later segregated amongst different services. As such no allocation is made for commuter services at the budgetary stage.

(c) Expenditure on rail based commuter services in Metropolitan area was about Rs. 514 crores for 1989-90. Information for 1990-91 is not yet available.

#### **Modernisation of Coal Mines**

\*586. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the modernisation of the existing coal mines; and

(b) if so, the details therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) The modernisation of the Coal Industry including the present mines is a continuous process and is taken up progressively in both underground and opencast mines. The modernisation is being done gradually by introduction of modern mining methods. Some of the modern mining methods being introduced are as follows :—

- (i) Deployment of large capacity shovels, dumpers and draglines in opencast mines
- (ii) Inpit crushing & conveying system for overburden and coal
- (iii) Introduction of mechanised Bord & Pillar system
- (iv) Introduction of Side Discharge Loaders/Load Haul Dumpers
- (v) Introduction of Continuous Miners such as Road Headers

- (vi) Powered Support Longwall technology
- (vii) Augur-cum-Drills
- (viii) Blasting Gallery method
- (ix) Hydraulic mining

These modern methods are directed primarily towards improving production, productivity, recovery of coal and safety of the miners. Selective import of technologies to deal with specific geo-mining conditions from countries having long experience in such technologies are also made. Coal India Ltd. (CIL) have identified 39 mines for modernisation during 8th Plan period. In addition, CIL have identified 34 underground mines for improvement in their productivity. A proposal for financing of the scheme for improvement in the productivity of these 34 underground mines has been posed for World Bank assistance.

#### **Comparative Performance of Locomotives**

\*587. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative quantity of fuel used by steam, diesel and electric locomotives separately during the last two years and the cost thereof and the quantity of goods transported by those locomotives separately during the same period; and

(b) the comparative details of cost incurred on the operation of steam, diesel and electric locomotives separately in the same circumstances ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :



(a) **Fuel consumed for traction purpose.**

	<u>1988-89</u>	<u>1989-90</u>
Steam (coal in Million Tonnes)	5.91	5.19
High Speed Diesel (Million Litres)	1652.56	1678.81
Electric Energy (Million Kilowatt hours)	2863.59	3225.51
<i>Cost of fuel consumed (Rs Crores)</i>		
Steam (coal)	325.92	331.79
High Speed Diesel	599.77	622.81
Electric Energy	350.11	434.78
<i>Passenger &amp; Goods transported (in Billion Gross Tonne Kilometres)</i>		
Steam locomotives	53.58	46.97
Diesel locomotives	375.35	382.63
Electric locomotives	223.74	245.80

(b) **Comparative cost incurred in the operation of steam, diesel and electric locomotives in rupees per 1000 gross tonne kilometres.**

Steam locomotives

Does not now operate under circumstances similar to Diesel and Electric locomotives.

	<u>1988-89</u>		<u>1989-90</u>	
	BG (in Rs.)	MG (in Rs.)	BG (in Rs.)	MG (in Rs.)
Diesel locomotives	31.48	47.89	30.41	51.03
Electric locomotives	27.95	42.83	31.43	71.98

*[English]***Replacement of Overaged EMU Coaches**

\*588 SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal regarding replacement of overaged EMU coaches in the Howrah-Kharagpur section of the South Eastern Railway;

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) There were 21 overaged trailer coaches as on 1-4-91. 10 coaches are programmed for replacement during 91-92. The balance coaches will be replaced progressively in future.

(c) Does not arise.

### Functioning of DESU

4515. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study on the working and functioning of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU) has been carried out by the Department of Administrative reforms and Public Grievances of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the study report was received by the DESU; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c) According to DESU the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances had conducted a study on the simplification of procedures for billing and refund of security deposits by DESU. In their report received in November 1989, it has *inter-alia* been suggested to follow a uniform procedure in all the Districts for preparation of metersheets; introduction of rotational meter reading; identification of connections where bills have not been issued for more than a year; introduction of spot billing system on trial basis; feasibility of issuing the first bill on actual reading and the next bill on assessment basis on monthly/bi-monthly intervals dispensing with the system of security deposit for Government accommodation and transfer of security deposits in case of private accommodation etc

As a result of the implementation of many of the suggestions of the Study Team, and taking other measures to improve and simplify the billing procedure in DESU and gradual stabilisation of the computerised billing system, DESU has been able to considerably bring down the incidence of incorrect and delayed billing.

### Representation from London based Air Hostesses

4516 SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUHDURY: Will THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of European air hostesses based in London were made redundant in 1989;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a number of air hostesses have subsequently been recruited in Paris by the Air India;

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

(e) whether the Union Government have received any representation from the London based Air Hostesses in this regard, and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Six European Air Hostesses voluntarily opted for the redundancy scheme, formulated by Air India in 1988 with a view to reduce man power at London. They availed of the compensation provided under the scheme. They were not compulsorily declared redundant.

(c) and (d) With a view to make Air India's European passengers feel at home and to further improve inflight service and competitiveness of its project, it was decided by Air India to have European Air Hostesses on all Air India flights to/from Europe. Accordingly, nine French Air Hostesses were recruited by Air India as trainee Air Hostesses in July, 1990

(e) No, Sir

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Andhau Airport, Ghazipur**

4517. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) the present area of the Andhau airport in Ghazipur

(b) the area of this airport at the time of its construction and

(c) the annual amount spent on the maintenance of this airport

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) to (c) The airstrip at Ghazipur (Andhau) belongs to the Government of Uttar Pradesh

#### **Train between Roha and Bombay**

4518. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the names of stations proposed to be constructed by the Government on Konkan railway line;

(b) whether it is proposed to introduce any train between Roha and Bombay; and

(c) if so, when

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The names of stations have not been decided.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **LPG Agencies and Bottling Plants in Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh**

[English]

4519. DR. K.V.R CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to set up LPG bottling plants and allot more LPG agencies in Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof 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) There is no specific proposal in this regard. Whereas location of bottling plant is decided on techno-economic considerations, new LPG distributorships are allotted depending upon product availability economic viability and Government Policy from time to time

#### **Coal Supply to Satpura Power Station**

[Translation]

4520. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state

(a) whether the Satpura Power Station in Madhya Pradesh is not

generating power to its full capacity due to shortage of coal; and

(b) if so, the reasons for short supply of coal and the arrangements being made by the Government to provide adequate quantity of coal to this station?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) According to the information received from Central Electricity Authority, Satpura Thermal Power Station suffered generation loss of 111 million units during the period April-July, 1991 due to coal shortage.

(b) The main reason for short supply of coal to Satpura Thermal Power Station is less production in the linked mines and inadequate movement of coal by rail from PENCH-KANHAN Coalfields of Western Coalfields. In order to provide adequate coal to this power station, arrangements were made to despatch coal from South Eastern Coalfields Ltd during May and June, 1991 to the extent of 27 30 thousand tonnes. Instructions have been issued to coal companies to step up production so that adequate coal could be despatched to this Power Station.

#### **Air Taxi Operation in Commercial Sector**

*[English]*

4521. SHRI P. C THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private companies are proposed to be allowed to operate in commercial air cargo sector

(b) whether the flights of the Asia Asiatic Limited have been suspended; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and when these services are likely to be restored?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Private companies operating Air Taxi Services, can carry cargo also.

(b) and (c) It has been reported that flights of Air Asiatic Limited have been suspended due to its own internal problems.

#### **Air-bus on Gulf Routes**

*[Translation]*

4522. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) the number of old air-buses in operation under the Air India on the gulf routes; and

(b) the comparative details in regard to the percentage utilisation of the old and the new air-buses?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Air India operates three A-300-B4 aircraft acquired in 1982 on the gulf routes

(b) The average daily utilisation of A300-B4 aircraft and A-310-300 aircraft during 1990 was 7.88 hrs and 8.49 hrs. respectively.

#### **Passenger facilities at Uttar Pradesh stations**

4523. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received about the mismanagement of the electricity, water and catering facilities being provided to passengers at various railway stations in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to improve and expand the passenger amenities particularly at Shahganj junction and Akbarpur stations and to streamline their management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, there have been complaints of non-availability of electricity at a few stations due to power supply interruptions from State Electricity Board. The stations where power supply is from rural feeders are prone to power interruptions. Concerned Railways take prompt action by deputing their staff for follow up with Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board officers for restoration of supply in each case. Regarding catering, some complaints about quality of food and service have been received. Steps taken/proposed to be taken for improving catering services include modernisation of base kitchens/refreshment rooms, training to the staff, intensive inspections and penal action against those found responsible for lapses.

As regards Shahganj Junction and Akbarpur railway stations the electrical amenities provided at these stations are as per norms and are considered adequate. The work of replacement of existing overhead tank with RCC overhead tank at Shahganj junction has been taken up to improve water supply. A decision has also been taken to expand and

relocate the refreshment room at Shahganj. Catering facilities at Akbarpur station are considered adequate.

*[English]*

#### Conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposi Line

4524. SHRI BIIAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of representations received since 1989 regarding proposed conversion of the Rupsa-Bangriposi narrow gauge line into broad-gauge and its extension to link up the Tatanagar-Badampahar broad gauge line at Gorumahisani railway station of South-Eastern Railway;

(b) whether the proposed project is situated in a backward area and qualifies to be considered on grounds of development of infrastructure of backward areas;

(c) if so the reasons for its non-inclusion amongst approved projects; and

(d) the names of the railway lines opened during the last five year plan whose returns continue to be uneconomic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) 11

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Unremunerativeness of the project and constraint of resources.

(d) Of the new lines opened during the Seventh Plan for which annual financial review has been carried out, Santragachi-Bargachia and Tupkadih-Talgaria have shown negative financial returns.

**Japanese Assistance for Kathalguri Thermal Power Plant**

4525. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether approval has been accorded to the Kathalguri thermal power plant in Assam

(b) if so, the time by which the plant is likely to be commissioned;

(c) whether there is any proposal to finance this plant with Japanese assistance;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the impact of the present devaluation of rupee on this project?

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

(b) Kathalguri Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project is likely to be commissioned by August, 1994

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund of Japan has committed two loans extending a financial assistance of Yen 43 552 billion

(e) The impact of present devaluation of rupee on this Project has been estimated at Rs. 116.286 crores.

**Allocation of Petroleum Products to States**

4527. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA · SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN : Will the Minister of PET-

ROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of kerosene, petrol and diesel allocated to various States/ Union Territories, and the actual supplies made during 1990-91 separately;

(b) the criteria adopted therefor;

(c) the quantity of kerosene and diesel tentatively allocated to various States/Union Territories for the current financial year and the quantities released during the first quarter;

(d) whether some States such as Bihar have requested for an enhanced quota in order to meet the local demand, and

(e) if so, 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. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) SKO is allocated to State/UTs on a historical basis. Petrol and Diesel are not allocated to States/UTs but are off taken on basis of sales

(Figs in TMT)

1990-91 Product	Allocation	Supplies/Sales
SKO	8386	8415
MS	—	3540
HSD	—	21079
April-June, 1991		
SKO	1963	1947
HSD	—	5398

(d) and (e) Requests for additional allocations of SKO have been received. The difficult foreign exchange position of the country does not permit enhancement of allocations at this juncture.

#### Railway Schemes in Bihar

4528. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:— the

particulars of railway schemes in Bihar presently under execution the date of commencement of the schemes and the likely date of their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Particulars of Railway schemes in Bihar presently under execution are as under:

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Year of approval	Anticipated cost (In Crores)	Likely date of completion
<b>NEW LINE</b>				
1.	Begaha-Chhitauni (28 kms)	1974-75	160	1994-95
<b>GAUGE CONVERSION</b>				
1.	Samastipur-Darbhanga (37 km)	1974-75	34.58	Not fixed.
2.	Chhapra-Aunrihar (171 Km)	1989-90	85.13	1993-94
<b>DOUBLINGS</b>				
1.	Pitaunjia-Samastipur-Ujjarpur (16.49 Km) Bachhawara-Barauni (16.40 km)	1987-88	21.31	Completed except few residual works.
2.	Ujjarpur-Bachhawara patch doubling between Siho (excluding) Ramdayalunagar (including) 24 kms Phase II	1989-90	19.6	1991-92
3.	Kiuljiamalpur-Bhagalpur Patch doubling	1980-81	32.20	1992-93
4.	Garwa Road-Sonnagar (Phase II) Bishnupur	1987-88	50.28	1992-93

#### Privatisation of Small Power Station

4529. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYR: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal

to establish small power stations by the private sector on the "Build Operate and Transfer" system:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to involve foreign companies in it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

#### **Promotion of Tourism in Eighth Plan**

4530. **SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the strategies adopted to promote tourism in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether master plans have been prepared for every State and Union territory to promote tourism; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) The Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

(b) No, Sir. The Ministry does not prepare such plans.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Vayudoot Service in Maharashtra**

4531. **SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to review the functioning of Vayudoot services in the country in general and Maharashtra in particular;

(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) For commercial and operational reasons, Vayudoot has been forced to reduce its network drastically in various States of the country. Various options are under consideration of the Government regarding the future set up of Vayudoot.

#### **Appointment of Traffic Assistants in Air India**

4532. **SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether an interview was held in December 1990 for Traffic Assistants in the Air India (Delhi region) and a panel of successful candidates formed;

(b) the number of candidates appointed from that panel and the number of persons appointed from Vayudoot services;

(c) whether the panel has been exhausted;

(d) if not, the reasons for outside appointments; and

(e) the time by which appointments are likely to be given to the remaining candidates on the panel?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) Interview was held, but the panel report was not processed because of the ban imposed by the Government on fresh appointments.



(b) None so far either from the panel or from Vayudoot.

(c) As stated above, the panel report has not been processed.

(d) Government has directed the airline to consider selection of suitable employees from Vayudoot.

(e) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**LPG Agencies and Petrol/Diesel Retail outlets in Bihar**

4533. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the agencies of petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG agencies are likely to be opened at Jale and Bhavada in Darbhanga district and at Benipatti, Jainagar and Jhanjharpur of Madhubani district;

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

(c) 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. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Sufficient potential has not been established at these locations for opening a viable retail outlet dealership or an LPG distributorship at present.

**Prices of Petrol and Diesel**

4534. SHRI S. N. VEKARIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the existing rates of petrol and diesel in major cities of the country

and the reasons for differences in the prices;

(b) whether the rates of petrol and diesel are highest in Gujarat, particularly, in Rajkot; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to bring uniformity in these rates?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c) Prices of Petrol and Diesel in four major cities are given in the Statement enclosed. Price of Petrol at Rajkot is amongst the highest. Prices vary because of freight, local levies etc. Prices are uniform ex-storage point.

**STATEMENT**

**Retail selling prices of petrol and diesel in four Major cities.**

	Rs./litre	
	Petrol (MS 87)	Diesel (HSD)
Bombay	16.40	5.62
Calcutta	15.18	5.21
Delhi	14.62	5.05
Madras	16.53	5.42

*[English]*

**Manufacture of EMU Rakes**

4535. SHRI B. RAJA RAVI VARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture and supply more EMU rakes to Madras to cater to the growing suburban traffic there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) 19 motor coaches are programmed for manufacture at ICF in 1991-92 for metre gauge suburban section of Southern Railway.

**Cancellation of Varanasi-Hatia Express**

4536. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Varanasi-Hatia bi-weekly express train has been cancelled and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any alternate train facility has been provided; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir. Due to extremely poor patronisation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

**Modification of AC-II Class**

4537. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to replace AC First Class with AC II Class (2 Tier);

(b) whether there is also any scheme to modify the model of AC II Class (2 Tier) compartment to provide more privacy and security to women passengers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) In the M. G. A. C. II Class (2 Tier) coaches sliding doors have been provided in the cabins. On BG AC II Class (2 Tier) coaches, however, curtains have been provided as due to the provision of aisle side longitudinal berths, sliding doors cannot be accommodated.

There is no proposal to modify these arrangements.

*[Translation]*

**Reservation Quota for Kanpur**

4538. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have curtailed the reservation quota of Kanpur in Rajdhani Express;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the present quota of Kanpur in A.C.2 tier and chair car in this train;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the present quota; and

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

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

(b) The reservation quota at Kanpur has been reduced by 2 AC Sleeper berths and 5 AC Chair Car seats by 2302 UP Rajdhani Express train. The quota available at present at Kanpur is as under:—

	2301DN	2302DN
AC 2—tier	Nil	4
AC Chair Car	20	15

(c) No. Sir.

(d) 2301/2302 Rajdhani Express trains are primarily meant for clearing inter-city through traffic between New Delhi and Howrah. Moreover, the existing quota at Kanpur is adequate to meet the present level of demand.

#### **Tourist Sports in Chittor, A.P.**

*[English]*

4540. SHRI M. GNANENDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal to develop tourist spots in Chittor district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A project for construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Thalakonda in chittor district has been sanctioned by the Central Department of Tourism during 1991-92.

#### **LPG Agencies in Goa**

4541. SHRI HARSH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the LPG agencies in Goa;

(b) the number, out of them allot-

ted to SC/ST, handicapped and freedom fighters, separately; and

(c) the number of LPG agencies proposed to be allotted during 1991-92, category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANANA) : (a) and (b) As on 1-4-91 there were 28 LPG distributorship including 8 in the reserved categories in Goa.

(c) LPG distributorships are opened in different cities as per marketing plans and policy from time to time.

#### **Ban on Recruitment in ONGC**

4542. SHRI BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of technical and non-technical staff at present in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) whether recruitment of non-technical staff is banned in the ONGC since 1985;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) when such a ban is likely to be lifted ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) As on 1-4-1991, there were 31,066 technical and 17,132 non-technical employees.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) : Do not arise.

**Power Failure at Patna Airport**

4544. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the government have received any report about power failure while executing security check for late evening flights at Patna airport; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Auditing of Accounts Vayudoot**

4545 SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have come across any case of misappropriation of accounts in the Vayudoot:

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the accounts were audited during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details of the audit objections ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Some cases of alleged financial irregularities are under examination.

(c) and (d) The audited accounts of the Company, for the period upto and including the year 1986-87 have been

laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha and rajya Sabha. the accounts of 1987-88 have been audited. The accounts for the year 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 have been prepared, but are yet to be audited.

**Tourism Projects in U.P.**

*[Translation]*

4546. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of tourism proposals sent by the Government of Uttar Pradesh which are pending for approval with the Union Government:

(b) the action taken so far in each case; and

(c) the reasons for delay, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) The proposals for purchase of adventure sports equipment, tents, floodlighting of monuments received from the U.P. Government recently are under examination. The proposals for construction of Yatri Niwas at Ayodhya and Chitrakoot have been referred to Central Public Works Department for preparation of detailed estimates. Incomplete proposals for construction of a tourist complex and two wayside facilities received from U.P. Government have been referred back to them for getting certain clarifications.

[English]

**Privatisation of Air Services**

\*4547. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the government had provided planes to political parties for election purposes;

(b) if so, the amount received from the political parties;

(c) whether there is any proposal to privatise the air services to render better service to the public;

(d) if so, the economic viability of these air services; and

(e) the action, the Government propose to take to modernise air services?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Through the Air Taxi Scheme, the Government has liberalised the framework for the operation of domestic air services by private parties.

(d) It is for the private parties to assess the viability of the air services they propose to operate.

(e) The fleet renewal programme of the two national carries is constantly reviewed by the Government.

**Production of Diesel**

4548. SHRI C. SRINIVASAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage shortfall in the

production of diesel during 1991-92 as compared to 1990-91

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to meet its demand in the country;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce rationing in the supply of petrol and diesel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) As per original estimates the production of HSD during 1991-92 was to be about 2.18 per cent lower than during 1990-91. HSD is also imported to meet the demand.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

**Agreement With Portugal for Tourism Development**

4549. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA :  
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA :  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI :

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

(a) whether an agreement has been signed between India and Portugal for the development of Tourism;

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

(c) the specific areas in the country which are proposed to be developed and the targets fixed for their development?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Agreement on Cooperation on tourism between the Government of Republic of India and the Government of Republic of Portugal was signed in Lisbon on Monday the 29th July, 1991. As per the Agreement both countries will take necessary measures to encourage and stimulate the tourist traffic between the two countries through mutual exchange of knowledge and experience concerning various sectors of tourism.

(c) The Agreement does not provide for development of any specific areas in the country.

#### **Railway Lines in Marathwada-Vidarbha Region**

4550. SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal regarding laying of new railway lines in the hinterland of Marathwada-Vidarbha region is pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any survey has been made in this regard;

(c) whether it is proposed to include it in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether any survey has been conducted for a railway line between Amravati and Narkhed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Proposals for Eighth Plan have not yet been decided.

(d) and (e) A survey for Narkhed-Amravati new BG line has been taken up. Further decision will be taken based on the results of survey and availability of resources in the coming years.

#### **Uniform Transmission Tariff**

4551. SHRI P. M. SAYFED : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a uniform transmission tariff for certain States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NONCONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) to (c) The Central Sector transmission tariff covers annual fixed charges comprising depreciation, interest and O & M charges, and payment towards transmission losses incurred in transmission of energy through the Central Sector transmission lines. These charges are being apportioned to the beneficiary States in proportion to their respective drawals, on monthly basis. To this extent, there already exists a uniformity in regard to Central Sector transmission tariff regionwise for all

the States/UTs in each of the regions for each one of the Central Generating Corporations. This procedure is in vogue in Northern, Western, Southern and Eastern regions.

In respect of North-Eastern region, the constituent States have agreed, in a meeting held in July, 199, to the charging of a uniform transmission tariff for transmitting Central power, as in the case of other regions.

#### **Tourism Development in Orissa**

4552: SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the steps the Union Government propose to take to assist the State Government in developing tourism;

(b) whether the Govt. of Orissa has requested for the assistance to the Union Government to develop tourism in the State in general and in respect of certain specific projects in particular; and

(c) the name of these specific projects and the assistance the Union Government propose to be rendered?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Development of Tourism is an ongoing process. The Central Department of Tourism extends financial assistance to State Governments in respect of specific proposals received from them, subject of availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An amount of Rs. 247.80 lakhs has been earmarked as Central assistance to the Government of Orissa for

construction of five Visitor's Centres, two Tourist Complexes, one Yatri Niwas, Tourist Amenities at places of Buddhist interest, purchase of adventure equipments, development of Hot Springs, establishment of Marine Water Sports and provision of air-conditioned coaches during 1991-92.

#### **Waiting Room at Dhampur Station**

4553. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct a waiting room at Dhampur station on Jammu-Howrah section (Northern Railway);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the alternative steps proposed to be taken to remove the difficulties of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir. An upper class waiting room already exists at Dhampur Station

(b) and (c) Do not arise

*[English]*

#### **Bridge at Karimganj**

4554. SHRI DWARKA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a railway overbridge at Karimganj (station road) in Assam in view of difficulties being faced by the public due to density of traffic; and

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

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

(b) The Border Roads Task Force Authorities have proposed a by-pass road near Karimganj Station which provides for construction of two road overbridges at the points where the by-pass road will cross the railway lines.

#### Setting up of Bio-gas Plants

4555. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bio-gas plants set up in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the national pro-

gramme in improved chulhas will be given further boost; and

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

THE MINISTER STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Information on State-wise number of family type bio-gas plants set up during 1981-82 to 1990-91 under the National Project for bio-gas Development is given in the attached statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) More than 103 lakh improved chulhas have been installed under the National Programme on Improved Chulha till 31-3-91, and over 19 lakh additional chulhas are proposed to be installed during 1991-92

#### STATEMENT

State-wise total number of Bio-gas Plants set up during 1981-82 to 1990-91 under National Project for Bio-gas Development

S. No.	State/Union Territories	Total no. of Plants Set up during 1981-82 to 1990-91
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97905
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52
3.	Assam	9748
4.	Bihar	62866
5.	Goa	1664
6.	Gujarat	119449
7.	Haryana	20077
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24490
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	893
10.	Karnataka	72554
11.	Kerala	27171
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40969
13.	Maharashtra	421046
14.	Manipur	416
15.	Meghalaya	219



S. No.	State/Union Territories	Total no. of Plants Set up during 1981-82 to 1990-91
16.	Mizoram	711
17.	Nagaland	124
18.	Orissa	614
19.	Punjab	17195
20.	Rajasthan	38382
21.	Sikkim	539
22.	Tamil Nadu	137079
23.	Tripura	164
24.	Uttar Pradesh	197869
25.	West Bengal	49176
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	98
27.	Chandigarh	78
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	143
29.	Delhi	600
30.	Pondicherry	472

#### Safety on Domestic Airports

4556. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether safety measures in domestic airports are at par with foreign airports;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and efforts made to improve upon the safety measures;

(c) whether the allocation made for the development of airports are satisfactory; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to revamp the airports?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Safety standards at our domestic airports are generally in consonance with the recommended practices of the International Civil Aviation Organisation. However, there is scope for further improvement.

(c) and (d) The upgradation of the airports is a continuous process. Within the constraint of available resources, attention is being given to the upgradation of our domestic airports.

#### Farakka Hydel Power Project

4557. SHRI ZAINAL ABFEDIN : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of a hydel power project at Farakka West Bengal is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPANATH RAI) : (a) to (c) The Project report for Farakka Barrage Hydro-electric Project (5×25 MW = 125 MW) was

received in Central Electricity Authority from General Manager, Farakka Barrage Project, under Ministry of Water Resources in April, 1990. The appraisal of the project has been completed in CEA/CWC. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 445.05 crores (at March '90 price level). It would be possible to take further action on techno-economic clearance of the project after receipt of updated cost estimates and the concurrence of the beneficiary States of the region to purchase energy at the cost of 152 paise/KWH (March '90 price level) as updated.

[Translation]

**Modernisation of Paras Power Station of Maharashtra**

4558. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to modernise Paras Power Station of Akola district in Maharashtra during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The proposal to modernise Paras Power Station Units I & II of Maharashtra State Electricity Board with an estimated cost of Rs. 998 lakhs has been included under Renovation and Modernisation Programme (Phase-II) during the 8th Five Year Plan.

[English]

4559 SHRI C P MUDALI  
GIRIYAPPA  
SHRI HANNAN  
MOI ALI  
PROF. PREM DHUMAL

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

(a) whether the Government propose to bring forward a gas utilization policy ?

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) The matter is under the consideration of the Government

[Translation]

**Acquisition of Land for Barauni Refinery**

4560 SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Bihar acquired land for Barauni Refinery on payment of adequate compensation to the land-owners;

(b) whether a contract was signed by the Union Government with the Government of Bihar in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to implement the said contract ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Grounding of Airbus-300**

4561. SHRI V. SRIENIVASA PRASAD :  
SHRI M. V. GHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY  
SHRI MUKUL BAL-KRISHNA WASNIK :  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :  
PROF. K. V. THOMAS :

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

(a) whether several Airbus-300 aircraft of the Indian Airlines have been lying idle for several months at Bombay;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the remedial steps taken for optimum operation of all the serviceable aircraft;

(d) the extent of loss suffered by the Indian Airlines on account of grounding of these aircraft, and

(e) the number of Airbus-300 available with the Indian Airlines and its total seating capacity."

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) On an average, 2 to 3 different Airbus A-300 aircraft have been on routine maintenance for major inspection and repairs at different times during 1991. Some delays in completing the work occurred due to the licenced aircraft engineers not cooperating fully to carry out the tasks in time.

(c) At present Indian Airlines is operating 7 Airbus A-300 aircraft and all necessary steps have been taken for their optimum operations.

(d) Since scheduled requirements were being met by suitable deployment of the available fleet and additional effort put in by the Executive Engineers in the licenced category, there was no calculable financial loss on this account.

(e) There are 11 Airbus A-300 aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines, nine with a seating capacity of 273 each and two with seating capacity of 271 each.

[Translation]

**Power Supply to Sitamarhi District, Bihar**

4562. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to supply from surplus power of Nepal to Sitamarhi district of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) Government of India has conveyed its agreement, in principle, to absorb surplus power from Nepal, subject to an agreement on tariff and operational aspects, as and when made available in future. It is for the concerned States to distribute this power to different districts including Sitamarhi District of Bihar. According to Bihar State Electricity Board, there is no proposal for supplying power to Sitamarhi district from Nepal.

**Development of International Airports**

4563. SHRI RAM PRAKASH CHAUDHARY :  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :  
SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM :

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

(a) whether the Government have chalked out a scheme to develop the international airports of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the name of airports proposed to be developed thereunder; and

(c) the details of targets fixed for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI

- |  |   |             |
|--|---|-------------|
| (i) Completion & Commissioning of New Domestic Terminal Complex (Phase I).<br>Bombay | — | March, 1992 |
| (ii) Completion & Commissioning of New Terminal Complex (Phase I) Calcutta           | — | July, 1993  |
| (iii) Expansion of Cargo Complex (Phase I) Sahar. Bombay                             | — | March, 1993 |
| (iv) Upgradation of facilities at Trivandrum airport costing nearly Rs. 8 crores     | — | March, 1992 |

**Rihand Hydro-electric Project**

4564. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM :  
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :

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

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh is not getting its share of fifteen percent from the Rihand hydro-electric project; and

MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) An outlay of the order of Rs. 400 crores is envisaged by the International Airports Authority of India for expanding terminal facilities and other supporting infrastructure at the five international airports of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Trivandrum over the next five years. The long term development plans beyond the period 1996 envisage an outlay of the order of Rs. 900 crores at these airports.

Government have also approved a project costing nearly Rs. 210 crores for the modernisation of the Air Traffic Control facilities at the Bombay and Delhi airports.

(c) The target dates for completion of some of the major projects in the next two years are as under :—

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to provide Madhya Pradesh its due share of electricity ?

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

(b) There is an agreement between Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board and Madhya Pradesh Electricity

Board for sharing of Rihand power which provides that in the event of Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board's inability to supply due share of Rihand power to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board will compensate for such power draws on agreed terms. The matter is to be resolved bilaterally between the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

**Production of Oil and Gas at  
Narimanam Site**

*[English]*

4565. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of oil and gas being produced from Narimanam site daily;

(b) the quantity of crude oil and gas produced from this site till date;

(c) whether the Government propose to undertake more drilling of wells in this area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Around 726 tonnes of crude oil and 0.093 million cubic meters of gas.

(b) Till 15th August, 1991 0.619 million tonnes of crude oil and 137.221 million cubic meters of gas had been produced.

(c) and (d) 16 development wells have been drilled, one well is under drilling.

*[Translation]*

**Supply of Coal to Hard Coke  
Industries**

4566. SHRI BHUVNESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the reply given on August 6, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 1729 regarding supply of Hard Coke in Bihar and state:

(a) whether several thousand tonnes of Grade-II coal is being supplied to the Hard Coke Industries of district Hazaribagh from Jharkhand colliery of CCL after every three months;

(b) whether the same stock of coke was declared earlier as grade-III as a result of which the coal industry suffered a huge loss;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to enquire the circumstances under which the gradation of the coal was changed; and

(e) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Yes, Sir. Washery Grade-II coal is being supplied to the Hard Coke industries of Hazaribagh District from Jharkhand colliery on quarterly basis. During the quarter April to June '91 17,400 tonnes of coal was supplied.

(b) to (e) In Jharkhand colliery mining is done in Block 13/1 open-cast. During the year 1985-86 to 1987-88 mining was done only in V Seam and the declared grade of seam was W-II. But during the year 1988-89 to 1989-90 the production came from III/IV/V seam combined and the combined grade declared was W.III.

Qualitywise, III/IV seams are inferior. Again during the year 1990-91, production/stacking from V seam and III/IV seams started separately. The grade declared for the year 1990-91 in respect of the seams was as under :—

III/IV Seam — ROM Grade — W.III

V Seam — ROM Grade — W.II

At present (1991-92) gradation of the coal seam for this colliery is as under :

III/IV/VA Seams — ROM Grade— W.III

V Seam — ROM Grade—W.III

Gradation of coal seam/seams is done by Coal Controller. It was due to initiative taken by the coal company to stack the production from V seam separately that the company was able to get a better price for this coal. In view of the above no enquiry appears necessary in this case.

**Filling up of vacant posts in Railway**

4567. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI :  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees working in the Railways:

(b) the total number of persons retired and recruited during the last three years, year-wise:

(c) the number of existing vacancies in the various posts: and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to fill up these vacancies and the future plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) 16,46,704 as on 31-03-1990.

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

[English]

**LPG Agencies in Jalpaiguri**

4568. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria regarding the maximum number of consumers attached with a LPG dealer:

(b) whether the criteria are followed in respect of all dealers in North Bengal, especially in Jalpaiguri; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to allot more dealerships in that city?

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) the maximum number of consumers attached with an LPG distributor depends upon the sale of refill cylinders per month for which ceiling limits, based on population of Towns except in Metropolitan Cities, have been fixed. This is however subject to overall product availability.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) New LPG distributorship are based on factors including population of towns, economic viability, marketing plans and policy from time to time.

**Coal Supply to Industries**

4569. SHRI LOKANATH CHOU-  
DHURY :  
SHRI RAM NAIK :  
SHRI MAHESH KUMAR  
KANODIA :

Will the Minister of COAL  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been severe shortages in coal supply to industries in Western and Southern regions;

(b) if so, the details of the allocation made to major coal consuming industries in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan during 1989-90, 1990-91 and upto June, 1991;

(c) the reasons for short supply during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to secure adequate supply of coal to avoid unemployment and loss in production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Coal supplies to non-core sector industries during the first quarter of the year 1991-92 were affected in Western and Southern regions because more coal was being despatched on priority to core sectors, mainly to the power sector. The details of despatches of coal from Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) to consuming industries in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (upto June 1991) are given in the attached statements I and II.

(d) Ministry of Coal have since 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 countries including the States referred to above.





**STATEMENT II**  
**Despatches from Singarani Collieries Company Ltd.**

(Data Provisional)  
 (Figures in lakh tonnes)

State	Year	Power	Cement	Fertilizer	Others.
Karnataka	1989-90	17.86	3.05	Nil	0.93
	1990-91	13.74	3.27	Nil	0.97
	1991-92 (April-June)	1.82	0.90	Nil	0.21
Tamil Nadu	1989-90	0.45	1.71	Nil	0.70
	1990-91	0.02	2.03	Nil	0.65
	1991-92 (April-June)	0.46	0.59	Nil	Nil
Maharashtra	1989-90	10.54	Nil	Nil	0.08
	1990-91	7.17	Nil	Nil	0.05
	1991-92 (April-June)	0.19	Nil	Nil	0.30

*[Translation]*

**Power Supply to Rajasthan**

4570. PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of power particularly in hilly and desert areas in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to supply more power to Rajasthan through the National Power Grid;

(c) the quantum of power being supplied to Rajasthan at present from the National Power Grid;

(d) when it is proposed to supply additional power to Rajasthan as requested; and

(e) if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) During April, 1991 to July, 1991, Rajasthan faced a marginal energy deficit of 0.8%.

(b) to (e) During April, 1991—July, 1991, Rajasthan had drawn from Central Sector Stations located in Northern Region 1550.9 million units.

The Government has also decided to allocate 9.18% of share from the Dadri Gas Power Project (817 MW) to Rajasthan.

In order to enhance the power availability to Rajasthan from Central Stations, it has also been decided to allocate entire net power output of the first stage generation units (about 240

MW) from the Lignite project at Barsingsar to the State of Rajasthan.

*[English]*

**Oil Deposits in Jalgaon District**

4571. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some deposits of oil and natural gas have been found in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, when the drilling work in the area is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

*[Translation]*

**Jaipur-Tonk-Kota Rail Line**

4572. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAY be please to state

(a) whether the Government propose to construct rail route from Jaipur to Kota via Tonk.

(b) whether any survey had been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, when the approval is likely to be accorded in this regard?

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

(b) A survey for a new B. G. line from Sawai Madhopur to Tonk was carried out in 1987. The project was found to be financially unremunerative and was, therefore, not taken up.

Later a survey was carried out for diverting alignment of Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur M. G. line into B. G. via Tonk. The diversion was from Chauth-ka Barwara to Bansthali Nawai. The detour was also not found financially remunerative.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **DBC's on MPs Recommendations**

4573. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be please to state :

(a) whether double bottling connections are not being issued to the applicants on the recommendations of members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) There is no such decision.

*[English]*

#### **Expansion of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works**

4574. SHRI HARADHAN ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be please to state :

(a) whether there is proposal for expansion and modernisation of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works in West Bengal in view of the growing

demand for electric locomotives in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has already been modernised its capacity for manufacture of electric locomotive is targetted to be increased from 100 units to 120 units per year at a total anticipated cost of Rs. 22.50 crores and this target is likely to be achieved by 1993-94.

(c) does not arise.

#### **Black-Marketing of Petroleum Products in Bihar**

4575. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be please to state :

(a) the district-wise details of the cases came to light during 1990-91 and 1991-92 so far for selling petrol, diesel and LPG in black-market, underweight, etc. separately; and

(b) the action taken on each of these cases?

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) A statement is attached.

## STATEMENT

Statement showing districtwise details of the cases of Black Marketing, underweight etc. and action taken in Bihar by the Oil companies

Districts	No. of Cases	Nature of Malpractice	Action taken
1	2	3	4
<b>PETROL/DIESEL</b>			
<b>(April '90 to March' 91)</b>			
1. Patna	3	1. Short delivery in HSD. 2. Stock variation in HSD. 3. Positive variation in MS/HSD.	1. Sales & supplies suspended and resumed after recalibration. 2. Show cause notice issued. Supplies resumed after satisfactory reply to show cause notice. 3. Sales/supplies suspended for 15 days. Sample passed.
2. Ranchi	1	Stock variation in MS/HSD.	Seized stock released as per Court order. R. O. is operating as per Order of Dy. Commissioner, Gumla.
3. Jahanabad	1	Black marketing of HSD.	Supplies suspended effective 15-12-90 and resumed in Feb. 91.
4. Nawadah	1	Short delivery in MS/HSD.	Sales & supplies suspended and resumed after recalibration.
5. Begusarai	1	Excess stock in MS.	Show cause notice issued. Reply satisfactory.
6. Bhojpur	2	1. Over charging of HSD.	1. Sales/supplies suspended for 15 days.

1	2	3	4
		2. Short delivery of HSD; seals intact.	2. Sales suspended and resumed after reverification.
7. Dhanbad	2	1. Positive variation in MS/HSD. 2. MS short delivery; seals intact.	1. Sales/supplies suspended for 15 days. Samples passed. 2. Sales suspended and resumed after reverification.
8. Monghyr	1	Negative variation in HSD.	Warning letter was issued.
9. Nalanda	1	—Do.—	—Do.—
10. Saran	1	W & M Seals tampered with (HSD).	Sales/supplies suspended for 15 days.
11. Muzaffarpur	1	HSD short delivery; seals intact.	Sales/supplies suspended and resumed after reverification.

**(April '91 to June '91)**

1. Patna	2	1. Short delivery in MS/HSD. 2. Alleged sales of adulterated MS.	1. Sales and supplies suspended and resumed after restaming. 2. Outlet was sealed Sales stopped by police authorities. However, sales resumed by the order of Special Judge, District Court, Patana.
2. Madhubani	1	Short delivery of HSD.	Sales suspended for 20 days till recalibration carried by Govt. authorities.

Districts	No. of Cases	Nature of Malpractice	Action taken
3. Vaishali	1	Positive variation in MS/HSD.	Sales/supplies suspended for 15 days. Sample passed.
4. Giridih	1	Stock variation in MS/HSD.	Sales suspended. FIR lodged under EC Act. Outlet remains closed
LPG			
(April '90 to March '91)			
Patna	1	No effecting home delivery.	Warning letter was issued.
(April '90 to June '91)			
Dhanbad	1	Delay in issue of new connections.	Under investigation.
Gaya	1	—Do—	—Do—

#### Sale of Aircrafts by Indian Airlines

4576. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines propose to sell its old aircrafts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any reserve price has been fixed for these aircrafts;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether these aircrafts are proposed to be sold at profitable value; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Four Boeing 737-200 aircrafts of Indian Airlines purchased by it in 1970 and 1971 are proposed to be sold.

(c) to (e) Since open tenders have been invited, it is not possible to disclose the reserve price.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

#### Railway Lines in Karnataka

4577. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted some proposals for construction of new railway lines in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of projects approved out of them; and

(c) the reasons for not accepting

the other proposals?

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

(b) and (c) The State Government of Karnataka have recently requested for the following new railway lines :

Sl. No.	Proposals sent	Remarks
1.	Hospet-Hubli-Ankola (280 kms.)	1&2. On the basis of the surveys carried out earlier, the projects were found to be financially unremunerative. On repeated requests, updating of the survey reports have been taken up. Further action will depend on results of survey and availability of resources.
2.	Kottur-Harihara railway line (68 kms.)	
3.	Bangalore circular railway.	3. This concerns local authorities, State Government and Ministry of Urban Development. Railway are prepared to render technical assistance if funds are made available by the State Govt. and Ministry of Urban Development for these projects.

#### Payment of Bills by State Electricity Boards

4578. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether several State Electricity Boards have withheld payment of their bills to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details of the pending bills, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce a policy of advance payment by the State Electricity Boards in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) and (c) No, Sir. There is no payments due from State Electricity Boards to the Union Government.

(b) and (d) Do not arise.

#### Privatisation of ITDC Business

4579. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of India Tourism Development Corporation properties, business activities which have been given to the private parties/firms, fully or partly; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No property of India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd

(ITDC) has been given to private parties/firms. ITDC however, has entered into agreement with private parties for serving speciality food in 5 restaurants of four of its hotels as per details given in the attached statement.

### STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Hotel	Name of the Restt.	Name of the Speciality	Name of the private party
1.	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	China Town	Chinese cuisine	M/s Szechewan kitchen Caterer
2.	Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	(a) Wanchi (b) —*	-do- Pure Veg. South Indian	M/s Wanchi Caterers M/s Sagar Food Home
3.	Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi	Coconut Grove	Non-Veg. South Indian	M/s K. S. Kumar & Co.
4.	Hotel Agra Ashok, Agra	Chinese Restt.*	Chinese cuisine	M/s Deling and Co.

\*Earlier operated by M/s Woodland. The contract has now been given to M/s Sagar Food Home. The Restaurant has not yet started operation.

\*\*The Restaurant is still to be commissioned.

#### Broad-Gauge Line from Karur to Salem

4580. DR. K. S. SOUNDARAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay broad gauge line between Karur and Salem via Velur, Namakkal and Rasipuram;

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

*[Translation]*

Civic facilities in Kishanganj Railway Colony

4581. SHRI KALKA DASS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :



(a) whether Government are taking steps to construct a 20-bed hospital to improve the conditions of railway quarters and to provide other basic amenities in Kishanganj railway colony of Delhi;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) The Divisional Railway Hospital and Central Hospital are located at 3 Kilometres and 6 Kilometres respectively from Delhi Kishanganj Health Unit. Ambulance service is available in these Hospitals. These facilities are considered adequate. There is no proposal to construct a Hospital in Kishanganj colony.

*[English]*

#### Tragedy in Indravati Hydrel Project

4582. SHRI RABI RAY ·  
SHRI RAM LAKHAN  
SINGH YADAV ·

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

(a) whether any tragedy took place in July 1991 in the power tunnel of Indravati hydrel power project in Kalahandi district of Orissa:

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of labourers died as a result thereof and reasons therefor:

(c) whether the Government of Orissa has requested the Central Electricity Authority to make a probe into this tragedy;

(d) if so, the facts thereof: and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken

to provide compensation to the dependents of the deceased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) The coffer dam (ring bund), constructed at the intake of Head Race Tunnel of Indravati Hydro-electric Power Project breached at about 3.30 P.M. on 28th July, 1991. About 16 employees of the contractor are reported to have been trapped inside the tunnel at the time of flooding and are suspected to have died. However, only 14 bodies have been recovered so far.

(c) and (d) No request has been received from Government of Orissa for an enquiry by Central Electricity Authority.

(e) The State Government announced ex gratia payment of Rs. 25,000/- to each of the bereaved family of the dead workers from the Chief Minister's relief fund. Pending the usual compensation admissible under the Rules, the National Projects construction Corporation Ltd has announced an ex gratia payment of Rs. 3000/- as immediate relief to the next of kin of the deceased workers. It has been decided by the State Government to rehabilitate one member from each of the family of deceased

*[Translation]*

#### Development of Circular Routes in Rajasthan

4583. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has submitted a proposal of over Rs. 6 crores to the Union

Government for the development of three new and five existing circular routes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government to complete the said projects and the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir, No such proposal has been received during 1991-92.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Generation of Power in Western Region, Maharashtra

4584. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up power plants in western region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c) The details of project proposals received in the Central Electricity Authority for setting up of power projects in Maharashtra are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. Lakhs)	Date of receipt in CEA	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>THERMAL</b>					
1.	Western Maharashtra TPS (Bombay suburban Electric supply co. Ltd.)	2×250=500	79733	24-10-90	The project was technoeconomically cleared by CEA on 24-10-90. Ministry of Environment & Forests have given clearance to this project. However the condition relating to installation of Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) plant remains outstanding.
2.	Trombay GTCC (Tata Electric Co.)	180	18970	8-5-90	The project was technoeconomically cleared by CEA on

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Parli 'C' TPS Unit No. (6 & 7)	2×210= 420	46080	3/86	<p>3-5-90. Environ- ment clearance is awaited from Ministry of E&amp;F.</p> <p>Some of the ne- cessary inputs such as fuel linkage, water availability, environmental cle- arance, clearance from National Air- ports Authority and compliance under Section 29 of ES Act, 1948 are re- quired to be tied up before the schemes are ap- praised in CEA.</p>
4.	Dabhol GTCC TPS	4×120 (GT)+2× 140 (ST) =760	56920	3/89	
5.	Nagothane GTCC	4×130 (GT)+ 2×150 820	95000	9/90.	
6.	Power Plant Ship/Barge Mounted Power Plant by M/S. Con- fidence ship- ping Co. Pvt. Ltd.	110	19850	4/91	
7.	Ghatghar Pumped Sto- rage Scheme	2×125= 250	19116	1/87	
8.	Bhivpuri Pumped Sto- rage Scheme	1×90=90	8987	2/90	<p>The project was accorded techno- economic clearance by CEA on 9-3-88. The investment decision by plan- ning commission will be processed after forest clea- rance is obtained by project autho- rities.</p> <p>The project was accorded techno- economic clearance on 8-5-91 subject to certain conditions.</p>

### Waiting List of LPG Connections in Metropolitan Cities

4585. SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons on waiting list for LPG connection in four metropolitan cities, separately; and

(b) the steps the Government propose to clear the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) The details as on 1-7-91 are as under:—

	Lakhs
Delhi	5.66
Madras	2.70
Calcutta	3.86
Bombay	2.15

(b) Efforts are on to give LPG connections to as many applicants as possible.

### Modernisation of New Delhi/Old Delhi Stations

4586. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to modernise and expand the New Delhi and Old Delhi railway stations in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) At New Delhi: Works for pro-

vision of one island platform, six washing lines, three stabling lines, one passenger line, six sick lines, extension of two existing Footover Bridges, provision of two new Footover Bridges and automatic coach washing machine at New Delhi station have been approved during 1991-92 at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.22 crore.

At Old Delhi: Work of provision of a booking office and running room at an anticipated cost of Rs. 99.87 lakh has been taken up.

### Reservation Quota for Alwar in Pink City Express

4587. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether quota fixed for Alwar in Pink City Express from Alwar to Jaipur is inadequate to meet the demand of passengers:

(b) whether the adequate number of tickets are not issued in general category from Alwar in this train; and

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the quota of berths and issue of required number of tickets to remove the difficulties of the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) The demand is sometimes more than the quota allotted for reserved and un-reserved accommodation.

(c) This train is being fully patronised by Jaipur passengers and as such there is no proposal to increase the quota at Alwar at present.

[Translation]

**Conversion and Expansion of Gorakhpur-Nautanwa Rail Line**

4588. SHRI MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to convert the Gorakhpur-Nautanwa railway line into broad-gauge;

(b) the time by which this line is likely to be converted completely;

(c) whether there is any scheme to extend railway line in Northern Railway upto Sonauli in Nepal and also to link Gorakhpur-Nautanwa railway with Nepal; and

(d) if so, the amount likely to be spent thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

**LPG Agencies and Petrol/Diesel Outlets in Delhi to SC/ST**

4589. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petrol/diesel retail outlets; gas agencies, in Delhi, company-wise, separately;

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

(c) whether the distributorships allotted to the Scheduled Castes/

Scheduled Tribes are according to reservations quota: and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to allot more agencies to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes to clear the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND ADDITIONAL CHARGE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) : (a) The details as on 1-4-91 are as follow :—

	Retail outlets	LPG Distributorships
IOC —	81	130
HPC —	66	33
BPC —	62	44
IBP —	25	0

(b) RO Dealerships — 3  
LPG Distributorships — 25

(c) and (d) The prescribed percentage reservation for different categories including SC/ST is maintained by the oil industry for each State/Union Territory on the basis of a 100 point roster adopted on a rolling basis while preparing the marketing plans. The progress is monitored.

**Printing and Publicity of Tourism by ITDC**

4590. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to avoid and eliminating duplication of efforts, the Union Government on the recommendations of the Commit-

tees on Public Undertakings transferred the publicity and distribution units of the Department of Tourism to the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) in 1971-72:

(b) if so, the number, name and designations of employees who were sent to ITDC consequent upon the decision of the Government to transfer the publicity and distribution activities of the Department of Tourism to the ITDC during 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(c) whether based on the above decision, the ITDC undertook the coordination, preparation and distribution of publicity material of the Department of Tourism and handled them efficiently while winning a number of national and international awards for the same, till 1984-85; and

(d) if so, the specific reasons for not giving sufficient print production jobs by the Department of Tourism to the ITDC since 1985-86 onwards?

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

(c) By and large yes, Sir.

(b) The information is given in the attached statement.

(d) Due to increased work load as well as budgetary allocations a decision was taken in 1985-86 that the ITDC could not single handedly manage the quantum of work within schedules and specifications and, therefore, assistance of other agencies was necessary.

## STATEMENT

Sr. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Mrs. S. Panigrahi	Deputy Director General
2.	Shri H. S. Gupta	Director (Pub.)
3.	Shri R. K. Saxena	Research Officer
4.	Shri Jhaman Dass	Assistant Director
5.	Shri J. C. Sharma	Assistant Director
6.	Mrs. L. Sethi	Information Assistant
7.	Shri M. L. Bhatia	Senior Stenographer
8.	Shri K. L. Yadav	Senior Stenographer
9.	Shri V. P. Sachdeva	Junior Stenographer
10.	Shri Kamal Kishore	Junior Stenographer
11.	Mrs. Beant Kaur	Junior Stenographer
12.	Shri P. D. Tahliani	UDC
13.	Shri H. Hassan	UDC
14.	Shri Ram Sarup	LDC
15.	Shri Mohan Jagtiani	LDC
16.	Shri Shiv Lal	Peon
17.	Shri Gajraj Singh	Peon

**Addition to Installed Capacity of Power Plants**

4591. SHRI PRAKASH V PATIL ·  
SHRI RAMCHANDRA  
VEERAPPA

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

(a) the total installed capacity in different power plants of the country as on March 31, 1989 and the addition made till March 31, 1991, and

(b) the names of the plants which the capacity has been increased and

the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The installed generating capacity in the Country as on 31st March, 1989 was 59040.38 MW. The total installed capacity added from 1-4-1989 to 31-3-1991 was 7464.2 MW.

(b) The requisite information is given in the attached statement I and II.

**STATEMENT I****Details of Units Commissioned/Rolled during April, 89—Up To 31-3-90**

Sl No	Name of the Project	Unit No	State/Organisation	Capa- city (MW)	Schedu- led date of com- mission- ing	Actual date of	
						Rolling	Commis- sioning
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>HYDRO</b>							
<b>Central Sector</b>							
1.	Panchet Hill	4	Bihar/DVC	40	10/89	31-3-90	—
	Sub-total (C)			40			
<b>State Sector</b>							
1.	W Y. Canal	6	Haryana	8	4/89	15-4-89	17-04-89
2.	Thuhi	2	Punjab	0.4	89-90	27-5-89	17-06-89
3.	Rohiti	2	Punjab	0.4	89-90	01-09-89	19-09-89
4.	Mahi-II	2	Rajasthan	45	9/89	14-09-89	27-09-89
5.	Mahi KMC-II	—	Rajasthan	0.165	—	07-12-89	—
6.	Kadana	1	Gujarat	60	10/89	31-03-90	—
7.	Rudri	1	M. P	0.1	2/90	—	31-03-90
8.	Morand	1	M P	0.335	89-90	—	31-03-90
9.	Khadakwala	1	Maharashtra	8	12/89	31-03-90	—
10.	Khadakwala	2	Maharashtra	8	1/90	15-03-90	—
11.	Nagarjunasagar	1	A. P.	30	12/89	31-03-90	—
12.	Varahi	1	Karnataka	115	4/89	23-04-89	12-06-89
13.	Kalmata	—	Karnataka	0.4	89-90	06-01-90	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. Pykara	—	Tamil Nadu		2.0	89-90	04-10-89	07-10-89
15. Vaigai	1	Tamil Nadu		3	9/89	21-02-90	23-02-90
16. Vaigai	2	Tamil Nadu		3	10/89	25-02-90	03-03-90
17. Lower Bhavani	3	Tamil Nadu		2	11/89	29-03-90	—
18. Lower Bhavani	4	Tamil Nadu		2	12/89	23-03-90	—
19. Rengali Extn.	1	Orissa		50	5/89	07-07-89	10-08-89
20. Upper Kolab	3	Orissa		80	9/89	24-01-90	10-02-90
21. Rengali Extn	2	Orissa		50	10/89	06-03-90	19-03-90
22. Ampati	1,2&3	Ar Pradesh		0.8	89-90		10/89
23. Machuka	—	Ar Pradesh		0.05	—	12/89	12/89
24. Tatragram	1	Ar Pradesh		0.25	89-90	9/89	9/89
25. Tago	1	Ar Pradesh		1.5	2/90	23-03-90	—
Sub-total (S)				469.9			
Total (E)				509.9			

**THERMAL****Central Sector**

1. Anta GT	1	Raj/NTPC		149	90-91	—	05-03-90
2. Anta GT	3	Raj/NTPC		88	6/89	—	04-05-89
3. Rihand	2	UP/NTPC		500	5/89	03-07-89	05-07-89
4. Auraiya GT	1	UP/NTPC		102	90-91	27-12-89	29-12-89
5. Auraiya GT	2	UP/NTPC		112	5/89	—	21-07-89
6. Auraiya GT	3	UP/NTPC		112	7/89	—	09-08-89
7. Auraiya GT	4	UP/NTPC		112	9/89	—	29-09-89
8. Vindhychal	4	MP/NTPC		210	12/89	—	26-12-89
9. Vindhychal	5	MP/NTPC		210	90/91	—	21-03-90
10. Ramagundam	6	AP/NTPC		500	2/90	15-10-89	16-10-89
11. Baramura GT	3	NEC		6.5	1/90	19-02-90	06-03-90
Sub-Total (C)				2101.5			

**State Sector**

1. Pampore GT	2	J & K/FDC		25	5/89	—	20-07-89
2. Pampore GT	3	J & K		25	8/89	—	11-12-89
3. Kota	4	Raj/RSEB		210	5/89	30-04-89	01-05-89
4. Tanda	3	UP		110	12/89	09-03-90	28-03-90
5. Rajhat	1	DESU		67.5	9/89	21-11-89	24-11-89
6. Gandhinagar	3	Gujarat		210	12/89	05-03-90	20-03-90
7. Kutch Lignite		Gujarat		70	2/90	24-03-90	29-03-90
8. Khaserkhoda	2	Mah.		210	12/89	—	08-01-90
9. Trombay	6	Mah.		500	1/90	21-03-90	23-03-90
10. Vijaywada	3	A. P./APSEB		210	10/89	—	05-10-89
11. Vijaywada	4	A. P.		210	3/90	30-03-90	
12. Motter Extn.	4	T. N.		210	2/90	14-02-90	16-02-90



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Rokhia GT	1	Tripura	6	1/90	28-02-90	21-03-90
	Sub-total (S)			2065.5			
	Total (T)			416/			
	Non-Conventional						
1	Windmill*	T	N	108	—	—	03/90
	Total (NC)			108			
	Grand Total (H+T-NC)			468/**			

\* Schemes outside the programme

\*\* Includes benefits of 472.015 MW from Schemes outside the programme for 1989-90

### STATEMENT II

#### Details of Units Commissioned/Rolled During 1990-91

Sl No	Name of the Project	Unit No	State/Organ	Capacity (MW)	Scheduled date of commissioning	Actual date of Rolling Commissioning	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>HYDRO</b>							
<b>Central Sector</b>				Nil			
<b>State Sector</b>							
1	Lower Bhawani	2	Tamil Nadu	2	4/90	—	14-04-90
2	Lower Bhawani	1	Tamil Nadu	2	6/90	—	21-05-90
3	Kadana PSS	2	Gujarat	60	6/90	27-08-90	01-09-90
4	Hirakud St III	1	Orissa	37.5	6/90	—	10-09-90
5	Varaha	2	Karnataka	115	7/90	24-09-90	12-11-90
6	Bansagar Tons	1	M P	105	7/90	08-11-90	—
7	Bansagar Tons	2	M P	105	9/90	03-03-91	—
8	Bhatsa	1	Maharashtra	15	6/90	12-01-91	—
9	Kanher	1	Maharashtra	4	12/90	20-03-91	—
	Sub-total (S)			445.5			
	TOTAL (H)			445.5			
<b>THERMAL</b>							
<b>Central Sector</b>							
1	Auraya ST	2	UP/NTPC	102	6/90	—	12-06-90
2	Bokero 'B'	2	DVC	210	7/90	—	07-11-90
3	Vundhyachal	6	MP/NTPC	210	12/90	—	01-02-91
4	Neyveli	4	TN/NLC	210	10/90	—	30-3-91
	Sub-total (C)			732			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>State Sector</b>							
1	Vijeswaram GT	1	A P	33	6.90	—	31-08-90
2	CESC	1	W B	67.5	7.90	09-08-90	12-08-90
3	Kolaghat	1	W B	210	7.90	07-08-90	13-08-90
4	DG set at Impha.	1	Manipur	1	6.90	—	30-09-90
5	DG set at Impha	2	Manipur	1	6.90	—	30-09-90
6	Rokha GT	2	Imphu	8	5.90	—	26-11-90
7	Vatw COGT	1	Gujarat	33	5.90	—	29-12-90
8	Kutch Lignite	2	Gujarat	70	12.90	—	25-03-91
9	Chandrapur	5	M.H.ashtra	500	3.91	—	22-03-91
10	Vijeshwaram GT	2	A P	33	9.90	—	02-03-91
11	Raichur	3	Karnataka	210	1.91	—	30-03-91
12	Tuticorin	5	Tami. Nadu	210	2.91	—	31-03-91
13	Kolaghat	5	W Bengal	210	8.90	—	19-03-91
14	Chatham DG set	1	A & N Islands	2.5	5.90	—	18-10-90
15	Chatham DG set	2	A & N Islands	2.5	6.90	—	10-90
16	DG sets at Chatham	3	A & N Islands	2.5	9.90	—	24-02-91
17	DG sets at Chatham	4	A & N Islands	2.5	11.90	—	24-02-91
18	DG sets at Chatham	5	A & N Islands	2.5	12.90	—	04-03-91
	Sub-total (S)			1599			
	Total (T)			2331			
	Total (H-T)			2776.5*			

\* Excludes a non-utility GIPCI unit of 33 MW commissioned in Feb. 1991

### Bridge at Mangalagiri Township

4592. PROF UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARU Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a fly over at Mangalagiri station in Guntur district to connect the township spread on both sides of the station to facilitate the public residing there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAILIKARJUN) (G.O. No. Sir

(b) Does not arise

[Translation]

**Reservation Quota for Jaunpur Station**

4593 SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Himgiri and Shramjivi Express trains have halt at Jaunpur;

(b) if so, whether there is no reservation quota for Jaunpur and the tickets for said trains are not being issued there and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government propose to fix reservation quota for Jaunpur and start issuing tickets for these trains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) Himgiri and Shramjivi Express trains stop at Jaunpur City. They do not touch Jaunpur Jn

(b) and (c) While no reservation quota has been provided at Jaunpur City by Himgiri and Shramjivi Express trains, the tickets are being issued by Himgiri Express for destinations beyond 600 Kms and by Shramjivi Express beyond 250 Kms. in AC sleeper/first class/Chairs Car and beyond 300 Kms in 2nd Class.

There is no proposal at present to allot any reservation quota at Jaunpur City by these trains

#### **Petrol/Diesel Outlets in Pilibhit**

4594. DR. PARSHURAM GANGWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to issue licences for petrol diesel retail outlets in Pilibhit and

(b) if so, the locations thereof and when these are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHAN KUMAR) (a) There is no proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise

[English]

**Rural Electrification of Varanasi District, U. P.**

4595 SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether the target fixed for rural electrification of Varanasi district in Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Plan has been achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) if not the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(b) and (c) The target and achievement for rural electrification in Varanasi District during the Seventh Five Year Plan are as under —

Village electrification		Pumpset energisation	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
482	550	3338	4293

(d) District-wise rural electrification activities are carried out by the State Electricity Boards on the priority accorded by State Government within the overall allocation for the State as

provided by the Planning Commission.

### Theft of Railway Material

4596. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cases of thefts on railways are on the increase:

(b) the total number of cases of thefts of railway materials and booked consignments during 1989-90 and

1990-91, zone-wise:

(c) whether the Government have prepared any comprehensive scheme to check such thefts; and

(d) is so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The information is as under :—

Railways	Years	Number of cases of thefts	
		Booked Con- signments	Railway Materials
Central	1989-90	1242	3971
	1990-91	994	4002
Eastern	1989-90	7579	20332
	1990-91	6537	19077
Northern	1989-90	3460	37705
	1990-91	3059	38904
North Eastern	1989-90	1543	1361
	1990-91	1173	1439
Northeast Frontier	1989-90	2581	483
	1990-91	1572	472
Southern	1989-90	1567	5784
	1990-91	1535	5380
South Central	1989-90	174	1472
	1990-91	708	1256
South Eastern	1989-90	3844	5928
	1990-91	2963	6445
Western	1989-90	1783	3085
	1990-91	1647	3546

(c) and (d) Taking necessary steps to check thefts on the Railways in a continuous process.

### Equipments for Saving Fuel and Reduce Pollution

4597. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the equipment that increases

the fuel efficiency of the motor vehicles and also reduces pollution:

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

(c) whether the equipment has the required certificates from the concerned authorities; and

(d) 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) and (b) Government are not aware of any equipment with proven results which increases fuel-efficiency of the motor vehicles and also reduces pollution.

(c) and (d) Concerned equipment manufacturer may approach Petroleum Conservation Research Association for evaluation and certification on merits.

#### **Pondicherry to Bangalore Railway Line**

4598. SHRI P. P. KALIAPERUMAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Pondicherry-Bangalore broad-gauge line is being taken up for construction; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) A reconnaissance Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey has been taken up. Further action will depend on results of the survey and availability of resources.

#### *[Translation]*

#### **Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station**

4599. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an additional 500 MW unit at Vindhyachal thermal power station;

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

(c) the quantum of power proposed to be supplied therefrom to Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) Two units of 500 MW each are proposed to be added at Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station. The project has been recommended by the Public Investment Board in its meeting held in March, 1991. The project will be implemented with soviet assistance. A credit agreement has been signed by National Thermal Power Corporation with the Soviet side in November, 1988. Preliminary work at site is in progress. The project will require investment clearance by Government. The first 500 MW unit is scheduled for commissioning in five years from the date of signing of supply contract and the second unit one year thereafter.

(c) Allocation of power will be decided in due course.

#### **Restoration of Arrah-Sasaram (Martin) Railway Line**

4600. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Arrah-Sasaram (Martin) railway line was operational in the past;

(b) whether the Government proposed recently to restore the railway line; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be restored and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) A survey was done in 1980-81 which revealed this line as unremunerative. Moreover, the Railways are facing an acute resource crunch and the funds provided by the Planning Commission are not adequate even for progressing the ongoing works. Besides this, good road services exist in the area.

[English]

#### Production of Natural Gas

4601 SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT ·  
SHRI RAM LAKHAN  
SINGH YADAV

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

(a) the State-wise names of the places from where natural gas is being produced; and

(b) the quantity and value of natural gas utilised and associated and non-associated gas flared at each place during last one year?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B SHANKARANAND):** (a) and (b) The State-wise production, utilisation, flaring of associated gas and value thereof for the year 1990-91 is given in the attached statement

#### STATEMENT

State	Production MMSCM	Utilisation MMSCM	Flaring MMSCM	Value Utilised Rs crores	Value Flared Rs crores
Assam	2011	1389	622	69.45	31.10
Arunachal Pradesh	29.4	—	29.4	—	1.47
Andhra Pradesh	46	41	5	5.74	0.70
Gujarat	1696	1295	401	181.30	56.14
Tamil Nadu	64	9	55	1.26	7.70
Tripura	70	70	—	9.8	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3916.4</b>	<b>2804</b>	<b>1112.4</b>	<b>267.55</b>	<b>97.11</b>

**NOTE :** The value has been calculated at the selling price of Rs. 500/1000 cu. mts. for the North Eastern States and at the selling price of Rs. 1400/1000 cu. mts. for the rest of the country.

**Conversion of Lucknow-Bareilly Line**

4602. DR. G. L. KANAUIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert the metre-gauge line from Lucknow to Bareilly into broad-gauge;

(b) if so, when 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) A major part of the section i. e. from Mailani to Bareilly is a part of the main metre-gauge link between East-West, North South routes which cannot be disrupted. Moreover, Lucknow and Bareilly are already connected with Broad-gauge.

**Air Safety at Bombay Airport**

4603. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the distorted communication, frequent breakdowns of a vital radar and the instrument landing system (ILS) and lack of trained personnel at Bombay airport throwing the airport traffic control and communication units out of gear;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure air safety at the Bombay airport?

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

(b) and (c) Due to heavy rains and earthing effect there was some interference in Automatic Terminal Information Service (ATIS) broadcast. This has since been corrected.

Due to heavy rains for 5 days in June, 1991 the radar site was heavily flooded and the cables and associated equipments of Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR) were affected considerably. The Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR) was put back into action. Since then the performance has been within the parameters. The Instrument Landing System (ILS) has been functioning satisfactorily and no malfunctioning has been reported.

*[Translation]*

**Railway Workshop at Jhansi**

4604. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for closing machine shop Lahaurkhana of Jhansi carriage and wagon repairing workshop;

(b) since when this machine shop has been closed and the value of spare parts purchased from outside since then;

(c) the number of employees retrenched, declared surplus, absorbed elsewhere and the posts abolished therefor;

(d) the comparative costs of spare parts manufactured at Jhansi Workshop vis-a-vis those purchased from open market;

(e) the circumstances under which the machine shop was opened and the

cost of machines purchased: and

(f) how the machines are now proposed to be utilised?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) Machine shop Lahaurkhana of Jhansi Carriage & Wagon Workshop has not been closed.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

(d) During the last few years items being manufactured in Jhansi Workshop have not been purchased from trade.

(e) The Machine shop was opened as a part of the main Carriage and Wagon Workshop originally in 1895 and updated in 1930s. The cost was Rs. 889.29 lacs.

(f) The machines are being utilised for the manufacture of components as heretofore.

*[English]*

**Nudism Problem at Sea Beaches and in Hotels of ITDC**

4605. **SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN:**  
**SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:**  
**SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:**  
**SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM:**

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

(a) whether instances of nudation problems on sea beaches and in ITDC hotels have come to notice of the Government during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details of directions proposed to be given by the Union Government to State Governments and to India Tourism and Develop-

ment Corporation (ITDC) authorities in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Fire in Coal Mines in Bihar**

4606. **SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:** Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal mines in Bihar where incidents of fire have been reported during the last three years;

(b) the loss suffered due to fire in these coal mines during the last three years;

(c) whether some of the coal mines in Bihar are still burning and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the efforts made/being made by the Government to save coal mines from the fire and to put down the fire in these coal mines?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA):** (a) and (b) No incidence of fresh fire have been reported in Jharia Coalfield of Bharat Coking Coal Limited during the last 3 years. An incidence of fire has been reported in underground mine i. e. Sayal 'D' colliery of Central Coalfields Limited during the last 3 years. No major loss of coal due to this fire is anticipated as the isolated coal is likely to be recovered in due course of time.

(c) and (d) The major problems of fires exist in Jharia Coalfield of Bihar.



70 fires were existing in Jharia Coalfield of BCCL since long time before nationalisation of Coking coal mines in 1971. After nationalisation of coal mines concerted efforts have been made for dealing with major fires existing in Jharia Coalfield. BCCL have formulated 22 schemes with the sanctioned amount of Rs. 114.57 crores. These schemes are under different stages of implementation. An amount of Rs. 71 crores have been spent so far for implementation of these fire projects. As a result of these efforts, 5 fires have been fully extinguished. In addition at 3 sites the protective measures required to deal with the fires have been completed and it will take some more time before these fires are completely extinguished. At another 13 sites also fires have been contained and further work to completely extinguish these fires is in progress. Further work has also started at 6 more fire sites in Mukunda Block with the help of Soviet experts. It is expected that many more existing fires would be controlled by 1994-95.

10 active fires are also existing in the mines of CCL. CCL has formulated the schemes to control these fires. It is expected that all these fires would be controlled by 1994-95.

#### Recruitment of Pilots

4607. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilots recruited by the Indian Airlines and the Air India during 1989-90 and 1990-91 separately;

(b) the number of ex-servicemen out of them; and

(c) the relaxation, if any, provided to the ex-servicemen in their selection?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION & TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Indian Airlines recruited 105 and 20 trainee pilots in 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively. There were no ex-Servicemen selected. There is a relaxation in age of five years for the ex-Servicemen.

Air India selected 10 Co-pilots each in 1989-90 and 1990-91. The ex-Servicemen candidates selected were 7 and 1 respectively. Air India also selected 29 and 18 trainee pilots in 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively, with no ex-Servicemen selected. Air India does not offer any relaxation to ex-Servicemen candidates.

#### Airbus A-320

[English]

4608 DR. S. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss suffered by the Government so far due to grounding of Airbus A-320; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on the airbuses for putting them into operation?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION & TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The loss to Indian Airlines during 40 weeks of grounding of Airbus A-320 fleet is estimated to be Rs. 171.60 crores.

(b) No extra expenditure, other than routine maintenance expenditure, was incurred on the aircraft for putting them back into operation.

**Representation by Indian Airlines Employees**

4609. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has received any representation in June, 1991 from the employees:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The administrative offices of Indian airlines were declared closed on 20-5-91, 22-5-91 and 24-5-91 on account of the Lok Sabha Elections, the demise of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and his funeral respectively. However, the Reservation Office of Indian Airlines which is essential for the operations of air services was not closed on these days. The employees of the Reservation Office have demanded that they should be given 'days off' in lieu and a similar practice should be followed in future.

(c) It is not possible to accede to the demand of the employees in this matter.

**Petroleum Projects in Madhya Pradesh**

4610. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted a

number of proposals on petroleum projects during the last three years:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on each of the proposals; and

(c) the time by which each the above projects are likely to start functioning?

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

Government of Madhya Pradesh have approached the Government of India for the allocation of natural gas from HBJ pipeline for some projects as also for the setting up of a refinery in that State. No final decision has been taken so far on these requests.

**Construction of Railway Stations**

4611. SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations for construction of railway stations at different places in East Delhi:

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard, and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) Yes,  
Sir.

<i>Representations received from</i>	<i>Suggestions made</i>
(b) 1. <i>Dr. Vedvyas Mahajan, Mantri, Poorvi Delhi Sanghan, Bhartiya Janta Party, Delhi</i>	<i>Opening of halt station at Seelampur/Gandhi Nagar between Delhi and Delhi Shahdara</i>
2. <i>Shri Kalka Dass, M.P., New Delhi</i>	<i>At Chandra Vihar/Preet Vihar. Mandawali, Fazalpur/Patparganj between Anand Vihar and Tilak Bridge stations</i>
3. <i>Shri Bishamber Nath, Secretary, Gandhi Nagar Vikas Parishad, Delhi</i>	<i>At Nandnagri near Mansarovar Park between Delhi Shahdara and Behta Hazipur stations</i>
4. <i>Dr R. S. Owas Asstt Secy, All India Youth Federation, F-37 Pashchimi Vinod Nagar, Delhi</i>	
5. <i>Shri Ravinder Gupta, Editor, Shiv Ram Vani, Vandana Bhawan, Chandra Vihar, Delhi.</i>	
6. <i>Shri Markande Singh, Lt. Governor, Delhi</i>	
7. <i>Shri Ramji Lal Suman, Ex. Minister for Labour.</i>	

(c) and (d) The proposals were examined but not found justified both financially and operationally.

[Translation]

#### Local Trains in Bombay

4612. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some local trains of twelve bogies were introduced in Bombay;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to increase the number of such local trains; and

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

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

(b) and (c) One twelve car rake each is in operation on the Central and Western Railways as an experimental measure. For the present

there is no proposal to introduce more such services for want of platforms of adequate length.

*(English)*

**Doubling of Barasat-Habra Line**

4613. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of the doubling of track between Barasat and Duttapukur and Habra on the Sealdah-Bongaon section of the Eastern Railway is not keeping with the schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or contemplated for expediting the implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Though in respect of Duttapukur-Habra project the progress is keeping with the schedule, in the case of Barasat-Duttapukur project, 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 asked to get the encroachments evicted.

**Inspection of Hot Plates etc. of LPG Consumers**

4614. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some oil companies have authorised their LPG dealers to

inspect the hot plates and rubber pipes of LPG consumers at their premises in the recent past;

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

(c) whether Rs. 10/- is being charged per consumer on this account;

(d) if so, the details of the amount collected by these dealers;

(e) whether any identification certificates have been issued to the staff of LPG dealers for such inspections;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Oil companies marketing LPG have authorised their LPG distributors to inspect the Hot Plates and Rubber Tubing, cylinder and pressure Regulator of LPG consumers at the customer's premises. This is being carried out by distributors authorised mechanics at a charge of Rs. 10/- per inspection once in two years.

(d) Oil Companies do not maintain such accounts.

(e) to (g) Mechanics of LPG Distributors are expected to carry suitable identifications.

**Electrification of Railway Lines**

4615. SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the state-wise and gauge-wise break up of length of railway lines electrified till the end of Seventh Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS**

(SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The information is as under:—

State	Total Rkms electrified till the end of Seventh Plan.	
	B.G.	M.G./N.G.
Andhra Pradesh	1123	NIL
Bihar	989	"
Gujarat	623	"
Haryana	70	"
Maharashtra	1258	"
Madhya Pradesh	1264	"
Orissa	408	"
Rajasthan	491	"
Tamil Nadu	346	168
Uttar Pradesh	1180	NIL
West Bengal	1243	"
Delhi	89	"
Remaining States	NIL	NIL
Total	9084	168

**Petrol Pumps in Kerala**

4616. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish new petrol pumps in different parts of Kerala during 1991-92;

(b) if so, the location thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to allot petrol pumps in backward area of Kerala;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

(SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) While some retail outlet dealerships planned in previous marketing plans are yet to be commissioned, no new programme has been finalised for the year 1991-92.

(c) to (e) New retail outlet dealerships are allotted based on various factors including volume/distance norms, economic viability, marketing plans and policy from time to time.

**Rail Link from Kumarghat to Agartala**

4617. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any feasibility report has been prepared for extending the rail-link from Kumarghat to Agartala; and

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

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

(b) A Final Location Survey for the Kumarghat-Agartala line has been taken up.

#### **Cancellation of Trains in Gujarat**

4618. DR. K. D. JESWANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passenger/express trains cancelled from Nadiad, Bhadran, N.G. Section (Gujarat);

(b) whether there is any proposal to resume these trains to avoid the inconvenience of the passengers; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Two pairs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Death of Flight Purser and Air Hostesses**

4619. DR. SUDHIR RAY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of flight pursers and air hostesses of the Air India who have died or hospitalised while on duty during the last two years;

(b) the reasons for each such case of death or hospitalisation and the place where the cases happened;

(c) the steps taken by the Air India to prevent such occurrences in future;

(d) whether any inconvenience was caused to the passengers as a result of these developments and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures initiated by the Air India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) A Statement is enclosed

(c) and (e) The mishaps are not related to any operational lapses. Air India runs regular programmes on health maintenance and first aid for its employees.

(d) No, Sir.

### **STATEMENT**

#### **Statement of Deaths of Cabin Crew while on Duty**

S. No.	Date	Place	Designation of the cabin crew	Cause of death
1.	7-3-90	Delhi	Flight Purser	Myocardial infraction
2.	10-10-90	New York	Flight Purser	Acute Chronic Alcoholism
3.	14-10-90	London	Inflight Supervisor	Cordiac Arrest.

**Statement of Hospitalisation cases involving Cabin Crew on Duty**

S. No.	Date of Hospitalisation	Place	Designation of the cabin crew	Cause of Hospitalisation
1.	13-8-89	Bangkok	Flight Purser	Gastro Enteritis
2.	7-12-89	Bombay	Air Hostess	Vomiting and pain in abdomen
3.	29-4-89	Frankfurt	Asst. Flt. Purser	Hyperventilation syndrome
4.	25-2-90	Madras	Flight Purser	Schizoohermia
5.	4-3-90	Rome	Asst. Flt. Purser	Acute Myocardial Infraction
6.	13-3-90	Delhi	"	Syncope with Gastritis.
7.	15-3-90	Delhi	Flt. Purser	Prolapsed intravertebral-disc
8.	24-4-90	Delhi	Flt. Purser	Multiple Induries related to Road Accident.
9.	23-4-90	Delhi	"	Chest Discomfort
10.	19-6-90	Bangkok	"	Hypertension
11.	4-7-90	Delhi	"	Renal Colic
12.	13-10-90	Singapore	"	High Fever.
13.	6-11-90	Delhi	Asst. Flt. Purser	Myalgia Chest
14.	4-12-90	Delhi	Flt. Purser	Labile Hypertension
15.	7-12-90	Delhi	"	Bleeding Piles
16.	17-1-91	London	Air Hostess	Fracture right ank
17.	25-1-91 4-4-91	Madras Dubai	Asst. Flt. Purser	Hypoglycemia Convulsive Disorder
18.	28-1-91	Paris	Flt. Purser	Abdominal Colic
19.	1-5-91	London	Asst. Flt. Purser	Renal Colic
20.	1-7-91	Delhi	Air Hostess	Eustacian Gatarrab
21.	11-1-90	London	Inflight Supervisor	Gal Bladder/Kidney Stone.
22.	23-6-90	Delhi	"	Gastric Ulcer with Haematemesis.
23.	6-7-90	Delhi	"	Hypertension

**Installed capacity of Kothagudem and Vijayawada Power Stations**

4620. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the installed capacity of the Kothagudem and the Vijayawada Power Stations in Andhra Pradesh are under utilised:

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons for under utilisation: and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for optimum utilisation of the installed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) During April to July, 1991 Kothagudem and Vijayawada Thermal Power Stations of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board achieved a Plant Load Factor (PLF) of 45.7% and 66.5% respectively against an All-India Average PLF of 53.3%. Due to some equipment failures at Kothagudem and short supply of coal, both Kothagudem and Vijayawada Power Stations suffered some loss of generation during this period.

(c) It is not possible to operate thermal units at 100% PLF because the performance of thermal 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 system constraints.

Various measures being taken for optimum 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 and distribution systems.

**Conversion of MG Lines**

4621. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals for conversion of several metre gauge lines into broad gauge:

(b) the number of proposals out of them found acceptable: and

(c) the criteria on which these proposals were found acceptable?

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

(b) No proposal has been finalised for converting M.G. line into B.G. other than those where work is already in progress.

(c) The National Transport Policy Committee (NTPC) in their report submitted in May 1980 had recommended the following criteria for Gauge Conversion projects:

(i) when it is discovered that the traffic likely to develop in future cannot be handled on the existing system.

(ii) when the magnitude of transshipment involved is such that it is uneconomical, or is not feasible at all, to handle the anticipated volume of traffic

(iii) when it is needed for providing



speedy and uninterrupted means of communication to areas which have potential for growth.

#### **Book-stall at Stations**

4622. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s A. H. Wheeler are the only contractor of book stalls on railway stations; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and since when they have been allotted those contracts ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **New Tourism Policy**

4623. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI : SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH : DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN :

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

(a) whether any national tourism policy based on the recommendations of Yunus Committee and Tata Committee Reports has been framed by the Union Government; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of main recommendations of these Committees which have been accepted and included in the new tourism policy; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) A review of the recommendations of the Yunus Committee and Tata Committee Reports has been initiated recently. The tourism policy would be formulated after this review and consultations with other agencies is completed.

#### *[Translation]*

#### **Railway Passes to Freedom Fighters for Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express**

4624. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether freedom fighters are not allowed to travel by Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to allow them to travel in these trains on their passes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Normally fare paying passengers and Railway employees on Duty are allowed to travel by Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express trains.

#### *[English]*

#### **Oil Fields Open for Alien Firms**

4625. SHRI RAM NAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the

news-item captioned "oil fields open for alien firms" appearing in the Times of India, Bombay, dated 12th July, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the World Bank is emphasizing the need for inviting foreign participation in oil exploration in view of the inability of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to speed up the work;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to improve the ability of the ONGC in oil exploration ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) In order to supplement the efforts of ONGC and OIL Government has held three rounds of bidding for exploration in the past in which foreign companies had been invited to participate. Government has now approved the Fourth Round of bidding.

#### **Parichha Thermal Power Plant**

**4626. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA:** Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the remaining units of 220 megawatts are likely to be set up in the Parichha Thermal Power station of Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the reasons for delay in setting up these units ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI):** (a) and (b) The proposal to set up 2 units of 210 MW each under Stage-II of the Parichha Thermal Power Station, Jhansi received from the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board (UPSEB) in June, 1979, could not be considered for techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) as the essential inputs/clearances could not be tied up and was therefore returned to the UPSEB by CEA. No revised feasibility report in respect of the above proposal has been received in the CEA so far.

*[Translation]*

#### **Stoppage of Express Trains at Bilpur (N. R.)**

**4627. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal regarding stoppage of express trains at Bilpur railway station on Northern Railway,

(b) if so, the names of the express trains proposed to be stopped at Bilpur railway station and when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) There is no proposal at present to provide stoppage of any additional Mail/Express trains at this station.

(c) Not found commercially justified.

### Electrification of Kota-Neemuch and Kota-Bina Line

4628. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for electrification of Kota-Neemuch and Kote-Bina railway lines has been presented to the Government for approval;

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

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be started on the said scheme: and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Due to resource constraint and relative priorities for electrification, there is, at present, no proposal to electrify Kota-Neemch and Kota-Bina Sections.

### Coal Supply to Small Scale Industries in Bihar

4629. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the annual demand of coal in Bihar at present;

(b) the quantity of coal supplied to various small scale industries in Bihar during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(c) whether the small scale industries are on the verge of closure due to non-supply of coal to these industries regularly: and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to resume the regular supply of coal to small scale industries there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA) : (a) The demand of coal is assessed under major sectors, like power, cement, steel, other industries etc., and not State-wise.

(b) The quantity of coal and hard coke supplied to small scale industries in Bihar including Brick-Kilns during last three years is as under :—

(in '000 tonnes)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Coal	4350	4162	4891
Hard Coke	48	58	66

(c) & (d) The Government have received no information that small scale industries in Bihar are on the verge of closure due to non-supply of coal regularly. In fact, Coal India Ltd. have supplied 144.35 lakh tonnes of coal to non-core sector industries all over the country including Bihar dur-

ing 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.

**Proposal for Running of Vikramshila Express form Sahibganj**

4630. SHRI SIMON MARANDI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the engine of 167 Up and 168 Down Patna-Bhagalpur Vikramshila Express is sent every day to Sahibganj from Bhagalpur for over hauling and maintenance:

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start this train from Sahibganj instead of Bhagalpur and if so, when: and

(c) the details of action taken for the development and improvement of Sahibganj railway yard and the station during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No, Sir, the engine works other passenger trains in a link before reaching its homing shed at Sahibganj.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Development and improvement of yard :—

(i) TXR office with additional carriage maintenance facilities completed in 89-90.

(ii) Resleeping of line No 1 with concrete sleepers completed in 90-91.

Development and improvement of Railway station :—

(i) Renovation of refreshment room completed in 88-89.

(ii) Passenger information system provided in 88-89.

(iii) Mastic flooring on Up and Dn platforms completed in 89-90.

**Privatisation of Power Generation in Madhya Pradesh**

4631. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to privatise power generation in Madhya 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) No proposal to privatise power generation from M.P. has been received. The Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam Ltd., a Government of Madhya Pradesh Undertaking, on behalf of MPEB have invited offers from private investors in June, 1990 for pre-qualification in establishment of 3 thermal projects and two hydel power projects. The 3 thermal power projects are Pench (2×210 MW), Sanjay Gandhi Extension of Units (2×210 MW), Korba West (2×210 MW) and the 2 hydel projects are Tawa (1×12 MW) and Maheshwar (10×40 MW). MPEB has informed that out of 45 offers received 11 (eleven) private sector entrepreneurs have been shortlisted for consideration. The M.P. Government is competent to decide about the project schedules.

*[English]***Shortage of Aircraft with Indian Airlines**

4632. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is acute shortage of aircraft in the Indian Airlines; and

(b) Whether the Government propose to introduce Airbus A-320 at Calicut airport to meet the passengers requirement ?

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

(b) Indian Airlines is operating Airbus A-320 aircraft to and from Calicut with effect from 1st May, 1991.

*[Translation]***Release of LPG Connections on Ministers Recommendations**

4633. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the number of LPG connections released on the recommendations of the Union Ministers since January 1989 to June 1991, minister-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : Such information has not been maintained.

*[English]***Expansion and Modernisation of Digboi Oil Refinery**

4634. SHRI NURUL ISLAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the government propose to modernise and expand the Digboi oil refinery;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) The modernisation proposal was approved by the Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 143.74 crores in June, 1989. Presently, Indian Oil Corporation is preparing revised cost estimate.

*[Translation]***Conversion of Katihar-Jogvani Line**

4635. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to convert Katihar-Jogvani meter gauge line into broad gauge;

(b) whether a survey has already been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) As per the Survey conducted in 1984, the estimated cost of conversion of the 107 km section was Rs. 30.12

crores at the then price level with a negative financial return ((—) 8.5%). The present day cost would be around Rs. 65 crores.

[English]

### Level Crossing and Bridges in Kerala

4636. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for opening of new level crossing exclusively at the cost of the Railways;

(b) whether there is demand in Kerala for increasing the number of level crossings and construction of over-bridges and widening of the existing over-bridges:

(c) the number of proposals received during last one year to open the level crossing entirely at the cost of the Railways; and

(d) the number of proposals approved out of those ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Railways provide new level crossings, exclusively at their own cost only at the time of laying of new Railway lines as also during a further period of 10 years, after the line is commissioned to traffic, in consultation with the State Governments.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

### Introduction of New flights by Indian Airlines

4637. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has expanded its network recently;

(b) if so, the details of new places brought under new network:

(c) whether the Government have a proposal to introduce new air services between Delhi and some important cities of Rajasthan:

(d) if so, the details thereof: and

(e) the date from which the new flights are scheduled to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Between May, 1991 and now, Indian Airlines has reintroduced its services to Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Allahabad and Gwalior. Effective August 3, 1991, a twice weekly B-737 service has also been introduced on Bombay-Ahmedabad-Indore route.

(c) to (e) Indian Airlines has a proposal to introduce a service between Delhi and Jaisalmer. It also has a proposal to operate a service between Calcutta and Jaipur via Varanasi. A second service on the Delhi-Bombay sector via Jodhpur is also being planned. Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, these services are planned for the Winter Schedule of 1991.

**Coal Deposits in North Cachar Hill, Assam**

4639. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the total coal deposits in the Hill districts of Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills in Assam:

(b) the annual production from these deposits at present: and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to develop the coal deposits in the said Hill districts as full-fledged productive unit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA) : (a) The total reserves of coal in Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hill districts are as under :—

	(Reserves in Million tonnes)		
	Proved	Inferred	Total
1. Karbi Anglong District	0.52	1.50	2.02
2. North Cachar Hill District	0.17	0.52	0.69
	0.69	2.02	2.71

(b) and (c) The reserves explored till now not only meagre but are also widely distributed and do not have potential for commercial mining.

**Exploration for Oil and Gas in North-Eastern Region**

4640. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

whether any exploration work has been done so far in Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills districts of Assam for finding the crude oil and natural gas deposits:

(b) if so, the results achieved so far:

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to take up exploration in the said districts: and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Data from geoscientific surveys is being processed.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam Airports as International Airports**

4641. SHRI K.V.R CHOWDARY :  
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU :

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

(a) whether there are proposals to improve facilities at Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam airports for their conversion into International Airports: and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Tours organised by ITDC**

4642. SHRI K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to State:

(a) the details of steps taken by the Government to construct more dormitories to attract middle class domestic tourists in the tourist centres in the country;

(b) whether regular tours are conducted by ITDC buses to Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance to State Government for construction of Yatri Niwases, Yatrikas and Tourist Lodges having dormitories to meet the requirements of budget tourists.

(b) and (c) I.T.D.C. operates daily conducted tours from Madras to Tirupati. It covers darshan at Balaji Temple and Laxmi Temple in Mangapuram.

**New Airport near Cochin**

4643. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for shifting or making new airport near Cochin on account of paucity of

space; and

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

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

(b) The construction of a new airport near Cochin is not a feasible proposition both because of the non-availability of suitable land as well as the very high cost of the project.

**Cost Over Runs of Mejia and Chamera Power Projects**

4644. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimated costs of the Mejia thermal power project and the Chamera Hydro Electric Project;

(b) whether there is any cost over runs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to commission these projects on revised cost estimates?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAJ):** (a) to (d) **A. Mejia Thermal Power Project**—The revised estimated cost of the Mejia Thermal Power Project (3×210 MW) of the Damodar Valley Corporation is Rs. 1134.00 crores (at August '89 base). There is a cost over-run of Rs. 568.00 crores over the original estimated cost of Rs. 566.00 crores (March '86 base).



The details of the cost over-run are :—

(Rs. in crores)

(i) Escalation	384.10
(ii) Change in scope	92.14
(iii) Increase in quantity	69.61
(iv) New Items	22.15

TOTAL : 568.00

The revised cost estimates for the Project require clearance by the Public Investment Board and the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

**B. Chamera Hydro-electric Project Stage I—**The revised estimated cost of

the Chamera Hydro-electric Power Project Stage-I (3×180 MW) of the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation is Rs. 1743.16 crores (March, 1991 price level). There is a cost over run of Rs. 933.87 crores. The details of the cost over-run are :—

(Rs. in crores)

(i) Escalation	293.50
(ii) Change in scope	111.01
(iii) Statutory variation	114.02
(iv) New Items	106.37
(v) Interest during construction	308.97

TOTAL : 933.87

The revised cost estimates for the Project require clearance by the Public Investment Board and the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

**Price of Natural Gas Supplied to Fertilizer Units**

4645. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the price per thousand cubic

(i) Offshore gas at landfall point and onshore gas	Rs. 1400/1000 M <sup>3</sup>
(ii) Gas sold along the HBJ pipeline	Rs. 2250/1000 M <sup>3</sup>
(iii) Gas sold in the N.E. states with a provision for discount upto Rs. 500/1000 M <sup>3</sup> in individual cases	Rs. 1000/1000 M <sup>3</sup>

metre of natural gas supplied to fertilizer units in different States. State-wise; and

(b) the reasons for the variation in prices?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The prices of natural gas have been fixed as follows with effect from 30-1-1987 :—

(b) The lower in Assam is because of the concession given to North Eastern States keeping in view the backwardness of the region. Actual prices vary on account of transportation costs, local levies etc.

#### **Lanka-Badarpur Railway Line**

4646. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether a survey was conducted twice to find out the possibility of building up an alternative railway line from Lanka to Badarpur in place of the present Lumding to Badarpur line in Assam;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey;

(c) whether there is any plan to construct this railway line; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir. However Surveys have been conducted for new railway lines from Jagi Road to Badarpur and Lanka to Silchar.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Constraint of resources.

#### **Daleswari Hydrel Power Project**

4647. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the Dhaleshwari Hydrel Project (Bhairabi) stands at present; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) The Dhaleshwari (Bairabi) Hydrel Project in Mizoram had earlier been considered as a multi-purpose project and the power generation component of the project was accorded techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority in October, 1988 subject, inter-alia, to only 60% of the project cost being allocated to power generation. The Government of Mizoram has since requested that the project be reconsidered for clearance as a purely hydro-electric project with full cost chargeable to power generation. In view of the high cost of generation and large submergence, the Central Electricity Authority and the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation have been asked to re-examine the techno-economic feasibility of the project purely as a hydro-electric project.

#### **Vacancies in Indian Airlines**

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

(a) whether a number of vacancies of loaders, helpers and peons, reserved for SCs/STs, are lying vacant in its Northern Region office at Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi for long;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the step taken to fill up these vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) There are 12 and 15 posts reserved

for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively lying vacant in the Northern Region office of Indian Airlines. the details are given below :—

	Vacancies for Scheduled Castes	Vacancies for Scheduled Tribes
Peons	2	—
Loaders	6	2
Helpers	4	3
TOTAL	12	5

(c) Action is underway to fill up the vacant posts.

#### Transfers of TTEs

4649. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the transfer policy with regard the TTEs and the policy to get their names registered for transfer; and

(b) the number of cases not registered without assigning any reasons and the steps taken to register the names of all those TTEs who seek transfer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) TTEs hold sensitive posts and frequently come in contract with public and/or Contractors/Suppliers. they are to be transferred every four years. Besides, TTEs detected indulging in malpractices are also sent on inter-divisional transfers.

Transfers on requests (in recruitment grades only) to adjoining divisions on the same railway or on another railway are also considered based on priority of registration sub-

ject to availability of vacancies and administrative convenience. In addition mutual transfers are also considered, wherever feasible.

(b) Requests for transfer in proven cases of malpractices are not registered.

#### National Project for Bio-Gas Development

4650. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated and the amount actually spent in 1990-91 for the implementation of the National Project for Bio-gas Development;

(b) the details of the Bio-gas plants set up under this project, category-wise;

(c) whether any study has been made to assess the performance of Community Bio-gas plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) The revised budget alloca-

tion and actual expenditure incurred were Rs. 56.03 crores and Rs. 56.44 crores respectively.

(b) Under the National Project for Biogas Development (NPBD), over 1.65 lakh biogas plants have been set up. In addition, over 700 community/institutional biogas plants have been set up. There are no categories for installation of biogas plants under NPBD.

(c) and (d) A study conducted by the National Council for Applied Economic Research has shown that out of over 5000 NPBD biogas plants surveyed in 10 States/UT, about 79% were found working. An evaluation has shown that by and large the community/institutional biogas plants are also working satisfactorily.

NPBD = National Project for Biogas Development.

UT = Union Territories.

**Bio-Gas Plant at Ajit Singh Nagar, A. P.**

4651. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Bio-gas plant at Ajit Singh Nagar in Vijayawada district in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated cost of the plant; and

(c) the stage at which this scheme stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) to (c) A proposal of the Vijayawada Municipal Corporation for setting up a Sewage Gas Utilisation System was agreed to by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (DNES) in March, 1987. The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 28 lakhs and DNES had agreed to contribute Rs. 19.6 lakhs as grant-in-aid. In January, 1990, the project cost was revised to Rs. 46 lakhs including a DNES grant of Rs. 25 lakhs. The Municipal Corporation even now delayed implementation of the project and sought a still further increase in the project outlay and the grant-in-aid. This was not found acceptable by DNES and the Department has been constrained to withdraw its grant-in-aid.

**Coal Supply to Super Thermal Power Station at Manuguru**

4652. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of Coal likely to be produced in the coming years upto 1994-95;

(b) whether the Government have considered the feasibility of coal linkage from Manuguru coalfields to the proposed Super thermal power station at Manuguru;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA):** (a) to (d) As

per present projections, the production of coal from 1991-92 to 1994-95 in the country is likely to be as follows :—

(In Million Tonnes)

	1991-92 (Target)	1992-93 (Projected)	1993-94 (Projected)	1994-95 (Projected)
CIL	203.00	214.56	230.24	247.00
SCCL	20.50	24.50	27.00	30.50
Others	4.50	4.90	5.00	5.10
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>228.00</b>	<b>243.96</b>	<b>262.24</b>	<b>282.60</b>

Manuguru STPS is proposed as a pit-head power station. The available reserves in Manuguru mines have already been committed. It cannot sustain a pit-head power station.

#### Electricity Tariff

4653. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajadhyaksha Committee has recommended uniform electricity tariff in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any decision on its recommendation;

(d) if so, the time by which it will be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAO):** (a) to (e) The Rajadhyaksha Committee had recommended in 1980

that the Central Power should be sold at an uniform price throughout the country to State Electricity Boards and that the price should be based on a 15% return on capital employed as in the case of State Electricity Boards subject to the same conditions of minimum performance norms being achieved. The issue was also deliberated upon November, 1988 by a separate Committee headed by Shri V. B. Eswaran which after protracted deliberations could not reach a consensus on the issue of uniform tariff in view of the divergent views expressed by various States. There is no proposal at present, for introduction of uniform tariff for sale of Central Power.

The Government have decided, on the basis of the recommendations of the K. P. Rao Committee (June, 1990) which was set up to formulate the principles and normative parameters for working out of the tariff for sale of power from Central Sector Power Stations (of National Thermal Power Corporation and National Hydroelectric Power Corporation) to introduce with effect from 1st April, 1991 a station-wise two-part tariff for

the sale of power to States in the interests of merit order operations and marginal price based on marginal cost of generation.

#### Afforestation Projects in Collieries

4654. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Coalfields Limited have taken up afforestation projects in the areas of its different collieries:

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) the expenditure incurred on this account during each of the last

three years Colliery-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) and (b) Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) have taken up afforestation work in its Collieries. During the years 1988, 1989 and 1990 CCL have planted saplings as follows:—

1988	1989	1990
6.57,881	11.54,604	16.68,002

(c) Details of expenditure incurred during 1988, 1989 and 1990 is enclosed in the attached statement.

#### STATEMENT

##### (A) Expenditure incurred on Afforestation

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Area	Expenditure incurred during 1988	Expenditure incurred during 1989	Expenditure incurred during 1990
1.	North Karanpura	3,97,811	8,55,946	26,07,754
2.	Kuju	3,29,730	4,12,564	—
3.	Rajrappa	5,22,000	2,48,705	12,45,026
4.	Kargali	1,30,500	1,31,029	—
5.	Kathara	2,33,334	8,07,257	22,95,113
6.	Dhori	1,71,775	1,33,557	87,529
7.	Barkakana	2,39,350	6,30,418	7,81,633
8.	Hazaribagh	1,72,521	2,10,631	—
9.	Argada	3,04,500	4,28,066	7,50,214
10.	CWS, Barkakana	44,065	47,197	—
11.	Ashok	2,61,000	3,67,230	—
12.	Giridih	1,74,000	21,750	6,31,421
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>29,80,586</b>	<b>42,94,350</b>	<b>83,95,689</b>

**(B) Saplings Planted**

Sl. No.	Name of the Area	Saplings planted during 1988	Saplings planted during 1989	Saplings planted during 1990
1.	North Karanpura	91,451	1,80,000	3,00,000
2.	Kuju	75,800	72,800	---
3.	Rajrappa	1,20,000	1,50,000	3,00,000
4.	Kargali	30,000	45,000	---
5.	Kathara	53,640	2,55,000	7,87,371
6.	Dhori	39,500	20,000	8,200
7.	Barkakana	55,000	1,58,500	82,431
8.	Hazaribagh	39,660	41,954	---
9.	Argada	70,000	1,45,500	1,00,000
10.	CWS, Barkakana	10,130	10,850	---
11.	HQ & Central Hospital, Naisarai	8,700*	---	---
12.	Ashok	60,000	70,000	---
13.	Giridih	4,000	5,000	90,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6,57,881</b>	<b>11,54,604</b>	<b>16,68,002</b>

\*Work done departmentally

*[Translation]*

**Transport Companies in CCL and BCCL**

4655. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to refer to the reply given on May 15, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 8793 regarding transport companies in CCL and BCCL and state:

(a) whether some companies have been received in regard to the irregularities in awarding contracts to transport companies;

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

(c) the extent of loss suffered by the Central Coalfields Limited during last five years as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

**Price of LPG cylinder**

4656. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether L.P.G cylinder is sold at different rates in different cities, particularly in Bombay and Hyderabad:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor:

(c) whether there is any proposal to fix uniform price for L.P.G cylinders at all places:

(d) if so, the details thereof: and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (e) while the price of LPG is uniform ex-storage point, the retail price of a cylinder varies on account of difference in freight, local levies etc.

#### Conference on Tourism Promotion

4657. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conferences for promoting tourism scheduled to be held in India during 1990 and 1990-91 (January-June) were cancelled/postponed: and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Under the aegis of World Tourism Organisation, the Department of Tourism was to host the International Conference on Youth Tourism in New Delhi from January 28-31, 1991. However, due to the war in the Gulf Region and on the advice of WTO, the Department had to postpone the Conference.

#### Examination of Engines of Planes purchased by Air India

4658. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state the details of steps taken to examine the engines of the planes purchased by the Air India?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Government has constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. V. S. Arunachalam, Scientific Adviser to Defence Minister and Secretary, Department of Defence Research and Development, Ministry of Defence to review and report on the selection of engines for the Boeing 747-400 aircraft being purchased by Air India.

#### Coaching Complex at Nagercoil

4659. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide a coaching complex of the Railways at Nagercoil on Southern Railway: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### [Translation]

#### Bio-Gas Plants in Uttar Pradesh

4660. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:



(a) whether the target to set up biogas plants in Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91 has been achieved:

(b) If so, the details thereof, district-wise: and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The information required is given in attached statement.

(c) Does not arise.

### STATEMENT

**District-wise number of family size biogas plants set up in Uttar Pradesh under the National Project for Bogas Development during 1990-91**

District	No. of plants	
	Target	Installed
1	2	3
Sharanpur	315	1042
Muzaffarnagar	380	381
Meerut	535	536
Bulandshahr	440	444
Ghaziabad	315	321
Haridwar	160	160
Aligarh	375	375
Matura	100	100
Agra	145	146
Mainpuri	145	145
Etah	230	230
Firozabad	100	100
Bareilly	315	318
Budaun	440	440
Shahjhanpur	350	352
Pilibhit	125	125
Moradabad	440	441
Bijnor	375	367
Rampur	250	250

1	2	3
Farrukhabad	250	250
Etawah	375	385
Kanpur (ural)	500	501
Kanpur (Urban)	75	77
Fatehpur	250	253
Allahabad	440	441
Partapgarh	250	250
Jhansi	65	69
Jalaun	95	95
Hamirpur	95	95
Banda	95	95
Lalitpur	65	65
Mirzapur	125	125
Varanasi	500	501
Jaunpur	360	361
Ghazipur	440	440
Ballia	215	217
Sonbhadra	40	40
Gorakhpur	365	365
Deoria	315	315
Basti	190	190
Azamgarh	200	202
Maiu	95	96
Sidhardhnagar	105	105
Maharajganj	75	94
Faizabad	250	209
Gonda	315	368
Bahraich	250	251
Sultanpur	315	315
Bara Banki	225	231
Lucknow	190	190
Unnao	315	319
Raebareli	440	441
Sonpur	375	376
Hardoi	375	375
Kheri	315	315
Nainital	250	250

1	2	3
Pithoragarh	30	30
Almora	30	30
Garhwal	30	54
Tehri Garhwal	30	30
Uttarkashi	25	22
Chamoli	25	25
Dehra Dun	100	104

### Air Service for Gorakhpur

4661. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to link Gorakhpur with regular air-service.

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of flights proposed to be introduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Indian Airlines is operating a twice weekly B-737 service on Delhi-Kanpur-Gorakhpur-Delhi route.

### Shops in new Model Colony, Izzat Nagar

4662. SHRI SANTOSH UMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Railways have constructed some shops in New Model Colony, Izzat Nagar under the Divisional Railway Office, Izzat Nagar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when these shops were constructed; and

(d) the annual income being earned therefrom?

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

(b) and (c) 8 pucca shops of size 9 m × 3.85m each were constructed in 1959.

(d) Rs. 11520.

### Sleeper Factory in Izzat Nagar

4663. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any railway sleeper manufacturing factory at Izzatnagar (Bareilly);

(b) whether this factory has been closed by the Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the fate of the workers employed there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) There was a Creosoting (Wooden Sleeper Treatment) Plant at Clutter-

buckganj (Bareilly) near Izzat Nagar which has been closed due to reduce intake of softwood sleepers. All the Railway employees have been absorbed in alternative posts on N.E. Railway.

#### **LPG Agencies and Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets in Madhya Pradesh**

4664. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the district-wise number of LPG agencies and petrol/diesel retail outlets allotted in Madhya Pradesh so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAN) : As on 1-4-91 there were 214 LPG distributorships and 869 retail outlet dealerships in Madhya Pradesh.

#### **Bio-gas Plants in Madhya Pradesh**

4665. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state the number of bio-gas plants set up during the Seventh Plan in Madhya Pradesh and the target set for the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATHI RAJ) : Over 22,000 family type and 53 community/institutional bio-gas plants have been set up in Madhya Pradesh during the seventh Plan. The

targets under the Eighth Plan are yet to be finalised.

#### **Oil Reserves in Madhya Pradesh**

4666. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil reserves have been found in Madhya Pradesh during the survey conducted last year; and

(b) if so, the locations thereof and when the drilling work is likely to start there?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAN) : (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

#### **New Railway Stations**

4667. SHRI T. J. NARAYAN SINGH :  
SHRI RAM TAJAL CHOUHARY :  
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the division-wise number of new railway stations set up from January 1990 to July 1991 :

(b) the number of such stations which have started functioning; and

(c) the number of industrial units linked with new railway stations during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and  
(b) :

Railway	Division	No. of stations set up/opened	total
Central	Bombay	2	
	Bhusawal	1	
	Jhansi	1	
	Sholapur	1	
	Nagpur	1	
	Jabalpur	3	9
Eastern	Scaldah	5	
	Malda	1	
	Danapur	1	7
Northern	Ambala	3	
	Allahabad	1	4
North	Lucknow	1	
Eastern	Varanasi	1	
	Samastipur	2	4
Northeast	Lumding	8	
Frontier	Alipurduar	1	9
Southern	Madras	2	
	Trivendrum	1	
	Mysore	6	9
South	Vijayawada	5	
Central	Secunderabad	5	10
South	Adra	2	
Eastern	Billaspur	2	
	Khurdaroad	4	
	Waltair	2	
	Chakradharpur	1	
	Kharagpur	1	
	Nagpur	3	15
	Western	Rajkot	1
	Kota	2	
	Ajmer	13	16

(c) Twenty.

[English]

**Cancellation of Vayudoot Services on Uneconomic Routes.**

4668. SHRI C. SRINIVASAN :  
SHRI GOPI NATH  
GAJAPATHI :

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

(a) whether the government purpose to cancel the Vayudoot services on uneconomic routes:

(b) if so, the details of such routes: and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAYRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) For commercial and operational reasons, Vayudoot has discontinued its services to 54 stations mentioned in the attached statement during 1989-90 and 1990-91. It is currently operating to 42 stations.

**STATEMENT**

**List of Vayudoot Stations from where services were withdrawn during 1989-90 & 1990-91**

Northern Region	Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region
<b>J&amp;K</b>	<b>Tripura</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>Gujarat</b>
1. Jammu	19. Kamalpur	35. Cuddapah	47. Deesa
2. Rajouri	<b>Arunchal Pradesh</b>	36. Ramagundam	<b>Maharashtra</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	20. Zero	37. Visakhapatnam	48. Ratnagiri
3. Allahabad	21. Daparizo	<b>Karnataka</b>	49. Sholapur
4. Agra	22. Along	38. Bellary	50. Osmanabad
5. Varanasi	23. Passighat	39. Mysore	51. Nagpur
<b>Punjab</b>	24. Tezu	40. Hubli	52. Akola
6. Bhatinda	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	53. Nanded
<b>Rajasthan</b>	25. Malda	41. Thanjavur	<b>UT-Daman &amp; Diu</b>
7. Kota	<b>Bihar</b>	42. Neyveli	54. Daman
8. Jaipur	26. Gaya	43. Trichurapalli	
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	27. Dhanbad	44. Madurai	
9. Jabalpur	28. Patna	<b>Kerala</b>	
10. Khajuraho	29. Ranchi	45. Calicut	
11. Rewa	<b>Orissa</b>	<b>UT-Pondicherry</b>	
12. Bhopal	30. Bhubaneswar		
13. Guna	31. Jeypore		
14. Bilaspur	32. Rourkela		
15. Raipur	<b>Manipur</b>		
16. Satna	33. Imphal		
17. Jagadapur	<b>Nagaland</b>		
18. Indore	34. Dimapur		

**Working of HBJ Pipeline Project.**

4669. SHRI MAHESH KUMAR  
KANODIA :  
SHRI RAMESHCHAND  
TOMAR :  
SHRI DATTATRAYA  
BANDARU :  
SHRI CHETAN P S.  
CHAUHAN :  
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL  
KATHERIA :  
SHRI BALARAJ PASSI :  
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA  
KUMARI :  
SHRI VIRENDRA  
SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his Report No. 9 (Commercial) of 1990 has adversely commented upon the working of the Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur Pipeline Project of the Gas Authority of India Limited; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government on the issues raised in the Report "

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The CAG has in his report, inter alia commented on the under utilisation of the available potential of the HBJ pipeline and the loss of revenue to GAIL therefrom, the delay in the setting up of LPG and C2C3 extraction projects and the delay in the setting up of three fertilizer plants.

Corrective steps taken include amongst others prevailing upon the three delayed fertilizer units to sign the Gas Supply Contract with GAIL, commissioning of the LPG extraction plant at Bijaipur and expediting GAIL's project for the setting up of an integrated petrochemical complex at Augaiya based on C2C3 from the pipeline.

**Cost of Bio-gas Plants**

4670. SHRI P. M SAYFED : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to make solar cookers available at subsidised rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the cost of setting up of a bio-gas plants and also the cost of an improved chulha "

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY

SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) and (b) There is a Central subsidy of Rs. 150/- or 1/3 rd of the cost of a domestic solar cooker, whichever is less. The Central subsidy on community solar cookers is 1/3rd of the cost or Rs. 1050/- whichever is less.

(c) The cost of setting up biogas plants of capacities from 1 to 6 cubic metres ranges from about Rs. 5,400/- to about 14,2000/- depending upon the size, location and model of the plant. Depending upon the sizes and

models, the cost of a fixed type of improved chulha varies from about Rs.25/ to about Rs. 105/-and that of a portable type improved chulha from about Rs. 60/- to about Rs. 165/-

#### **Tourism Development in Lakshadweep**

4671. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Territory of Lakshadweep is being assisted to exploit sources which have abundant potential for tourism:

(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 Union Territory of Lakshadweep is being assisted to exploit sources which have abundant potential for tourism. Funds have been earmarked for purchase of a cruising boat, water sports equipment and a fishing boat during 1991-92.

*[Translation]*

#### **Holding of Commercial Fair for Foreign Tourism in Agra**

4672. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to organise a permanent commercial fair in Agra to speed up the efforts for earning foreign exchange and to provide facility to foreign tourists:

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Agra is already visited by a large number of foreign tourists. Since sale of handicrafts and other souvenir items to foreign tourists is a normal feature at Agra, the need to hold a permanent commercial fair has not been felt.

*[English]*

#### **Loss suffered by Coal India Limited**

4673. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT :  
SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR :  
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA :  
SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Limited, has suffered losses during 1990-91:

(b) if so, the amount of loss suffered and the reasons thereof: and

(c) the remedial action proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Accounts of Coal India Ltd. for the year 1990-91 are under process of finalisation. According to Coal India Ltd. the main reason for losses in Coal India Ltd. is the delay in allowing the increase in the administered price of coal with the result that the price did not fully cover the escalation in the



cost of various inputs like wages, power, fuel, explosive, capital etc. Surplus manpower and low productivity have also contributed to losses.

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

- (i) Increase in the production and productivity, with special emphasis on underground mines.
- (ii) Improvement in the availability and utilisation of equipment by providing adequate workshop support, improved management of spares and timely rehabilitation of equipment.
- (iii) Improved manpower planning including redeployment of surplus workers and restricting the intake of new employees against vacancies caused by natural wastage.
- (iv) Economy in the consumption of spares and various other inputs by improving blasting efficiency, power factor and improved inventory control.
- (v) Improved monitoring of cost reduction measures.
- (vi) Better recovery of dues and reduction in total outstanding against major consumers like State Electricity Board.
- (vii) Adoption of Systems improvement and managerial measures to improve efficiency of operations.
- (viii) Reorganisation of existing mines to improve productivity.

### Konkan Railway Project

4674. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN  
PRABHU ZANTYE :  
SHRI SUDHIR SAMANT :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the acquisition of land for Konkan Railway Project in all the four States are in full swing:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor:

(d) whether there is any proposal to employ local people in this project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Konkan Railway Line passes through three States of Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka. Acquisition of land is in full swing in all the three States.

(b) The total length of alignment falling in the three States is as follows :—

Maharashtra —	382 km
Goa —	105 km
Karnataka —	273 km

Land acquisition proceedings have been initiated and are in various stages over the entire length.

Meanwhile to expedite the construction work, land has been taken possession of on Consent Letters in each of the States as follows :—

Maharashtra —	117 km
Goa —	6 km
Karnataka —	62 km

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Bulk of the work is executed through contractors who have been advised to engage local workers to the extent possible.

#### **Power supply to J. J. Colonies in Delhi**

4675. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: 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 cuts off power in twelve J. J. colonies" appearing in the Indian Express dated July 19, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to provide adequate street-lights in those colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c) Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU) provides and maintains street lights on behalf of the concerned colonising agencies viz. the Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Public Works Department, Delhi Administration, etc. on payment of 100% cost of installation and the prescribed maintenance charges. DESU has disconnected the supplies to the street light poles in twelve J. J. Clusters mentioned in the said news item to prevent theft of power by direct tapping of electricity from the overhead lines by the dwellers in these areas. As a part of its continued and

intensified drive against theft and misuse of power, DESU has detected 19,837 cases of theft of power from 1-4-1991 to 22-8-1991. Besides this, 3840 cases of violations of the Delhi Electricity Control Order, relating to use of air-conditioners, neon signs during prohibited hours, misuse of power and peak-load violations were also booked. 314 FIRs were also lodged during this period.

*[Translation]*

#### **Electricity on Ratika Nagla Station**

4676. DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no provision of electricity at Ratika Nagla station in Aligarh district; and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken for supply of electricity there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) A station is considered for electrification if power supply is available within a distance of 1 Km. from the station and atleast one pair of trains halt at the station during night. Ratika Nagla station does not fulfil the norms laid down for electrification of a station.

*[English]*

#### **Suspension of Train from Baraigram Junction to Dullabcherra in Assam**

4677. SHRI DWARKA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a train running from Baraigram Junction to Dullabcherra on Karimganj, Branch line has been

suspended due to heavy flood in April 1991;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to resume the train; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Expected to be restored by 30-9-1991.

#### Tourism Development in Maharashtra

4678. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH:  
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

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

(a) whether proposals for tourism development from the Government of Maharashtra are pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present stage of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) A proposal for construction of a Yatri Niwas at Latur has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) The State Government has been requested to certify transferability of land to the Central Government which is a pre-requisite for release of funds. The Department has yet to receive such a certificate from Government of Maharashtra.

#### Development of Tourists Sports in Maharashtra

4679. PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH:  
SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA:

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

(a) the number of foreign and domestic tourists visited tourist sports in Maharashtra during 1990-91 and upto June 30, 1991;

(b) the steps being taken to develop more tourist sports to promote tourist traffic in that State; and

(c) the total amount given by the Union Government to Maharashtra for the tourism development programmes in the State during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The relevant statistics are not available from the State Government.

(b) The development of tourist spots to promote tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Government.

(c) The Central Government sanctioned Rs. 8.3 lakhs and Rs. 142.61 lakhs for tourism development programmes in Maharashtra during 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively.

#### LPG Agencies in Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli

4680. SHRI BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the towns in Pauri Garhwal

and Chamoli districts where cooking gas agencies have been provided alongwith the places where the Government plan to provide more cooking gas agencies during 1991-92; and

(b) whether the Government contemplate to provide cooking gas agencies at Block levels to meet the requirements of the consumer in the region ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) Pauri, Srinagar, Lansdowne, Kotdwara, Kolagarh and Gopeshwar. At present no additional LPG distributorship is planned in these Districts during 1991-92.

**Restriction on Supply of Petroleum Products in Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli Districts**

4681. SHRI BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have imposed restrictions on the sale of petroleum products in Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to remove the hardships faced by the people of these districts ?

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) and (c) Does not arise.

**Cases of Terminal benefits of Railway Employees**

4682. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of terminal benefits due for settlement in the Railways, zone-wise:

(b) since when are these pending;

(c) the reasons for their pendency for such a long time: and

(d) the steps taken to finalise those cases expeditiously ?

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

*[Translation]*

**Air service for Akola**

4683. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION & TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether air-service for Akola in Maharashtra has been suspended;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether provisions have been made in the Eighth Five Year Plan for restoration of this service on regular basis by lengthening the air-strip at Akola;

(d) if so, the details thereof: and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The services have been suspen-

ded for operational and commercial reasons.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The air-strip at Akola is suitable for Dornier aircraft. The suspension of the services is not due to the inadequacy of length of the air-strip.

#### **Demand for Daily Running of Vidharbha Express**

4684. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR :

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a long standing demand to convert Vidharbha Express (Nagpur-Bombay-Nagpur) into a daily train;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) This was examined but not found feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

*(English)*

#### **Committee on Oil and Petroleum Products prices**

4685. SHRI C. P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) when the price of the crude oil and other petroleum products reviewed last:

(b) whether a review committee has been set up to look into this matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) The price of indigenous crude oil was revised recently consequent on the increase in royalty rates. The prices of petroleum products were revised with effect from 25-7-1991.

(b) and (c) The Oil Price Review Committee set up in September, 1989 has recently submitted its Report to the Government.

#### **Conversion of Mysore-Chamaraj Nagar Line**

4686. SHRI C. P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to convert the metre gauge line into broad gauge between Mysore and Chamaraj Nagar;

(b) whether any allocation has been made during current financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Conversion of Birur-Talguppa Line**

4687. SHRI C. P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for the conversion of metre gauge railway line between Birur and Talguppa via Shimoga:

(b) whether any survey has been conducted by his Ministry in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) A survey for conversion of Birur-Talguppa was carried out in 1984 alongwith conversion of Bangalore-Miraj and other connected MG branch lines in the area. The project was found to be unremunerative. On persistant demand, the survey was updated in 1989 and even then it was found to be unremunerative and could not be considered.

*[Translation]*

#### **Production of Slack Wax**

4688. **SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme to increase the production of slack wax in the Barauni refinery is pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether quota for the slack wax to entrepreneurs of wax factories in Barauni refinery has been fixed in accordance with their installed capacity and whether these wax factories are now economically profitable; and

(d) if not, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Slack wax is being allocated, keeping in view the availability of the product.

#### **Leasing of Railway Land in Mau-Azamgarh**

4689. **SHRI RAM BADAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Land in the Mau-Azamgarh district has been allotted on the basis of Tehbazari;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria adopted for this purpose;

(d) whether this procedure is being reviewed from time to time; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Plots of Railway land measuring 2080 sq. m. at Amila Station Yard and 1250 sq. m. at Indara Railway Station are licensed for tehbazari.

(c) As per present policy there is ban on giving fresh land on tehbazari basis. Allotment of already licensed land is done on yearly basis.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Medical facilities to Railway Employees**

4690. **SHRI RAM BADAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received against the railway hospitals and medical centres in Uttar Pradesh about the medical facilities provided to the railway employees;

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

(c) whether complaints have also been received from Akbarpur, Shahganj and Jaunpur stations regarding medical facilities and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to dispose of these complaints early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) some complaints about shortage of doctors have been received.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A fresh panel of 600 doctors has been received from UPSC. They will be offered appointment after

completion of necessary formalities. The shortage of doctors will thus be solved.

#### Railway Hospitals in Uttar Pradesh

4691. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of railway hospitals in Uttar Pradesh and the number of hospitals proposed to be constructed during 1990-91;

(b) the present capacity of beds in the existing railway hospitals in the State and the number of doctors therein; and

(c) the details of available medical appliance and other sophisticated equipments which are being purchased in each hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Statement is attached.

#### STATEMENT

Railway Hospital	Bed strength	No. of doctors	Medical Equipments available	Medical Equipment to be procured
1	2	3	4	5
1. Jhansi	180	21	(1) Modern X-ray Equipment (2) ECG (3) Laboratory facilities with (4) semi auto analyser (5) Treadmill Telemetry (6) Gastro Quodoscope Physiotherapy Unit	Nil
2. Gorakhpur	330	35	(1) X-ray machine (2) ECG (3) Dental X-ray (4) Ultrasound (5) Therapeutic Equipments	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
3. Izatnagar	130	18	(1) X-ray machine (2) ECG (3) Dental X-ray (4) Fluro Photographic Camera (5) Therapeutic Equipments	Nil
4. Lucknow	52	13	(1) X-ray machine (2) ECG (3) Fluro Photographic Camera (4) Therapeutic Equipments	Nil
5. Gonda	70	13	(1) ECG (2) X-ray machine (3) Therapeutic Equipments	Nil
6. Varanasi	156	25	(1) X-ray machine (2) ECG (3) Ultrasound (4) Fluro Photographic Camera (5) Therapeutic Equipments	Nil
7. DLW	80	13	(1) X-ray machine (2) ECG (3) Ultrasound (4) Fluro Photographic Camera (5) Therapeutic Equipments	Nil
8. Cancer Research Institute, Varanasi	50	18	(1) X-ray machine	CT Scan
9. Allahabad	150	23	(1) X-ray static & Mobile (2) Dental X-ray Unit (3) Fluro Photography X-ray (4) Unit (5) ECG Therapeutic Equipments	Nil
10. Moradabad	115	19	(1) X-ray static & Mobile. (2) Dental X-ray (3) Flurophoto X-ray Unit (4) ECG (5) Therapeutic Equipments	1. Odelca Camera 2. Computerised defabrillator 3. 50 MA X-ray mobile machine 4. Image Intensifier 5. Respirator 6. Boyles apparatus MK-I



1	2	3	4	5
11. Lucknow (Charbagh)	275	29	(1) X-ray static & Mobile (2) Dental X-ray (3) Flurophoto X-ray unit (4) ECG (5) Therapeutic Equipment	Nil
12. Kanpur	50	11	(1) X-ray static & Mobile (2) ECG (3) Therapeutic Equipment	Nil
13 Tundla	75	7.	(1) X-ray static & Mobile (2) ECG (3) Flurophoto X-ray unit (4) Therapeutic Equipment	Nil
14 Sharanpur	15	3	(1) X-ray static (2) ECG (3) Therapeutic Equipment	Nil
15. Mughalsarai	159	17	(1) X-ray Machine (2) ECG-Tread Mill (3) Dental Unit (4) Glucometer (5) Laboratory Equipment	Nil
16. Jharipani	58	1	(1) ECG (2) Therapeutic Equipment	Nil

No proposal for a new hospital in Uttar Pradesh was included in 1990-91 Works Programmes

#### Rail Accident near Shikara Station

4692. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons injured and killed in the accident occurred near Shikara station of South Eastern meter-gauge line in 1988;

(b) the reasons of the accident and the amount of compensation paid to the victims and when it was given;

(c) whether some victims have not been given any compensation so far and if so, their number and the reasons for not making payment to

them so far, and

(d) if so, when they are likely to be given compensations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Presumably, the reference is to the derailment of 3 Mainpur-Howbagh-Jabalpur passenger train between Shikara and Sukrimangela stations on the Nainpur-Jabalpur narrow gauge section of South Eastern Railway on 26.2.89. In this accident, 25 persons lost their lives and 102 sustained injuries.

(b) The Commissioner of Railway Safety, Western Circle, who conducted the inquiry has attributed the accident to—

- (i) instability caused by the eccentric loading of passengers on the roof and on the right side footboards of narrow gauge coaches; and
- (ii) excessive speed on curve.

Payment of Rs. 7.60,000/- as compensation was made on 15.4.91 in 6 death and 4 injury cases and payment of Rs. 7 lakhs is being arranged in 7 death cases during this month.

(c) Yes, Sir. 83 applications for compensation are pending adjudication by the Railway Claims Tribunal/Bhopal.

(d) As soon as the decess are received from Railway Claims Tribunal, Bhopal.

*[English]*

#### Supply of LPG to Tamil Nadu

4693. SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of LPG being supplied to consumers in Tamil Nadu both for domestic and commercial purposes;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the allocating of LPG to Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the details thereof and

(d) 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) The packed domestic and non-domestic (commercial and industrial) LPG supplied to the consumers in Tamil Nadu during 1990-91 was around 191.5 TMT. Besides, about 12.4 TMT LPG was supplied to bulk consumers in Tamil Nadu during 1990-91.

(b) to (d) The LPG demand of any particular State in the country is estimated on the basis of demand of existing customers in that State and the new consumers likely to be enrolled in a particular year which depends on the estimated availability of LPG during the year

*[Translation]*

#### Capacity Utilisation of Airlines

4694. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity of the Indian Airlines and the Vayudoot used for domestic service during the last two years;

(b) the capacity utilised for main routes and service starting from Metropolitan cities, route and service-wise;

(c) whether the fare structure of the Indian Airlines and the Vayudoot services for all places is uniform;

(d) the extent to which the fare of these services is likely to be increased as a result of proposed hike in the prices of aviation fuel and petroleum products;

(e) whether the fare for these services is fixed on the basis of distance or service route; and

(f) the details of various additional charges imposed on the fare at present?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) The total capacity provided by Indian Airlines and Vayudoot during 1989-90 and 1990-91 are as follows—

(Available Seat Kilometres)

	1989-90	1990-91
Indian Air- lines	10658 million	8589 million
Vayudoot	3559 lakh	3055 lakh

(b) The capacity utilised by Indian Airlines and Vayudoot for main routes and services starting from metropolitan cities is given in the attached Statement I and II respectively

(c) The fares of Indian Airlines and Vayudoot are generally the same on the commonly operated sectors.

(d) Indian Airlines have worked out various options for meeting the impact of the increase in the price of Aviation Turbine Fuel and exchange rate adjustments one of which is the revision of fares. No decision has so far been taken in this matter.

(e) Fare structure of Indian Airlines is based on the routes of services. In the case of Vayudoot, fares on sectors/routes are fixed with reference to the distance involved and the taper applicable therefor

(f) In addition to the fare accruing to the airlines, the following charges are presently levied on domestic travel:—

- (1) Passenger Service Fee of Rs. 10/- per passenger
- (2) Inland Air Travel Tax at 15% of the total fare

#### STATEMENT-I

Capacity utilisation on main routes and services starting from metropolitan cities during 1989-90 and 1990-91 by Indian Airlines.

(Seat Factor %)

S. No.	Flight No.	Route	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	IC-103/104	Bombay-Ahmedabad	91.59	86.8
2.	105/106	Bombay-Bangalore	88.0	88.4
3.	107/108	Bombay-Bangalore	80.7	89.1
4.	113/114	Bombay-Ahmedabad	91.6	89.6
5.	117/118	Bombay-Hyderabad	76.9	79.5
6.	119/120	Bombay-Hyderabad	58.0	89.9
7.	149/150	Bombay-Madras	87.4	91.1
8.	151/152	Bombay-Bangalore	83.4	81.2

1	2	3	4	5
9.	IC-159/160	Bombay-Bangalore	90.7	85.0
10.	161/162	Bombay-Cochin	90.4	90.1
11.	163/164	Bombay-Goa	88.2	90.0
12.	167/168	Delhi-Bombay-Trivandrum	79.4	83.1
13.	169/170	Bombay-Goa	82.0	74.3
14.	171/172	Bombay-Madras	83.3	86.7
15.	173/174	Bombay-Madras	81.9	79.0
16.	175/176	Bombay-Calcutta	81.1	77.0
17.	177/178	Bombay-Delhi	79.0	72.5
18.	179/180	Bombay-Mangalore	85.0	78.5
19.	181/182	Bombay-Delhi	81.4	85.6
20.	183/184	Bombay-Delhi	76.1	81.2
21.	185/186	Bombay-Delhi	82.6	80.4
22.	187/188	Bombay-Delhi	76.7	71.2
23.	189/190	Bombay-Vadodara	76.8	84.3
24.	191/192	Bombay-Cochin	88.7	80.1
25.	197/198	Bombay-Calicut	82.1	81.0
26.	229/230	Calcutta-Guwahati	85.6	84.9
27.	263/264	Calcutta-Delhi	82.7	84.0
28.	265/266	Calcutta-Madras	89.0	90.0
29.	271/272	Calcutta-Bangalore	82.0	85.7
30.	273/274	Calcutta-Bombay	85.1	82.3
31.	401/402	Delhi-Calcutta	84.2	85.7
32.	403/404	Delhi-Bangalore	83.0	90.0
33.	405/406	Delhi-Bombay	89.0	92.8
34.	425/426	Delhi-Srinagar	82.7	71.2
35.	427/428	Delhi-Srinagar	73.8	77.6
36.	435/436	Delhi-Lucknow	76.0	68.8
37.	439/440	Delhi-Hyderabad-Madras	77.0	84.7
38.	461/462	Delhi-Ahmedabad	84.6	78.9
39.	505/506	Madras-Bangalore	56.7	76.5
40.	509/510	Madras-Bangalore	83.0	85.0
41.	511/512	Madras-Bangalore	86.3	59.3
42.	513/514	Madras-Bangalore	80.6	41.9
43.	515/516	Bangalore-Hyderabad	75.0	87.2
44.	539/540	Madras-Delhi	81.1	79.2
45.	567/568	Hyderabad-Delhi	57.4	61.5
46.	593/594	Madras-Bombay	58.8	77.8
47.	595/596	Coimbatore-Bombay	83.2	82.2
48.	601/602	Bombay-Bangalore	—	92.4
49.	603/604	Bombay-Ahmedabad	55.7	89.8
50.	605/606	Bombay-Bangalore	78.4	81.4

1	2	3	4	5
51.	IC-607/608	Bombay-Bangalore	—	86.6
52.	613/614	Bombay-Ahmedabad	90.2	78.5
53.	617/618	Bombay-Hyderabad	90.2	78.8
54.	619/620	Bombay-Hyderabad	78.6	76.7
55.	629/630	Bombay-Nagpur	77.8	60.9
56.	663/664	Bombay-Goa	81.2	74.5
57.	669/670	Bombay-Goa	96.4	81.7
58.	671/672	Bombay-Madras	—	83.4
59.	727/728	Calcutta-Guwahati	—	77.4
60.	729/730	Calcutta-Guwahati	—	72.7
61.	765/766	Calcutta-Madras	83.0	76.7
62.	771/772	Calcutta-Bangalore	67.8	55.0
63.	805/806	Delhi-Bombay	78.2	89.0
64.	807/808	Delhi-Bombay	77.4	92.0
65.	839/840	Delhi-Hyderabad	—	73.9
66.	861/862	Delhi-Ahmedabad	60.8	96.0
67.	889/890	Delhi-Guwahati	68.7	48.0
68.	915/916	Bangalore-Hyderabad	86.4	74.8
69.	917/918	Madras-Hyderabad	73.9	69.8
70.	919/920	Hyderabad-Bombay	—	84.6
71.	927/928	Hyderabad-Bombay	—	69.6
72.	939/940	Madras-Hyderabad	92.4	60.9
73.	597/598	Cochin-Bombay	—	70.5

## STATEMENT-II

Capacity utilisation on main routes and services starting from metropolitan cities during 1989-90 by Vayudoot.

S. No.	Route	Seat Factor (%)
1	2	3
1.	Delhi-Ludhiana	60.8
2.	Delhi-Dehradun	62.4
3.	Delhi-Chandigarh-Kulu	60.9
4.	Delhi-Pantnagar	56.2
5.	Delhi-Kanpur-Lucknow	68.9
6.	Delhi-Jaipur-Kota	54.5
7.	Delhi-Chandigarh	71.5
8.	Delhi-Allahabad-Jabalpur	37.8

1	2	3
9.	Delhi-Agra-Khajuraho-Varanasi	75.6
10.	Delhi-Shimla	81.9
11.	*Shimla-Kulu	79.8
12.	Delhi-Jammu-Rajouri	62.8
13.	Bhopal-Guna-Delhi	28.7
14.	*Bhopal-Bilaspur-Raipur-Jagdalpur	60.6
15.	*Bhopal-Jabalpur-Nagpur-Bilaspur-Raipur	41.5
16.	*Bhopal-Indore-Jaipur	43.1
17.	Calcutta-Agartala-Kamalpur-Kailashahar	75.7
18.	Calcutta-Cooch Behar	60.8
19.	Calcutta-Imphal-Dimapur	58.9
20.	Calcutta-Shillong-Guwahati-Silchar	59.8
21.	Calcutta-Jamshedpur-Calcutta-Jamshedpur-Patna	48.9
22.	Calcutta-Guwahati-Jorhat-Lilabari-Dibrugarh-Tezu	58.0
23.	Calcutta-Guwahati-Lilabari-Zero	47.1
24.	Calcutta-Aizwal-Silchar	60.4
25.	Calcutta-Malda	11.3
26.	Calcutta-Dhanbad-Patna-Gaya	24.9
27.	Calcutta-Guwahati-Dibrugarh-Passighat-Along	36.9
28.	Calcutta-Rourkela-Ranchi	25.8
29.	Bombay-Kandla-Bombay-Kandla-Rajkot/Bombay-Kandla Porbander	76.6
30.	Bombay-Porbander-Rajkot-Bombay-Porbander	67.5
31.	Bombay-Keshod	63.2
32.	Bombay-Pune-Indore/Bombay-Indore	55.2
33.	Bombay-Pune-Goa/Bombay-Pune	66.4
34.	Bombay-Aurangabad-Nanded	64.3
35.	Bombay-Kolhapur-Belgaum	77.3
36.	Bombay-Nasik	48.4
37.	Bombay-Ratnagiri	66.8
38.	Bombay-Daman-Surat-Bhavnagar	60.6
39.	Bombay-Indore-Nagpur-Akola	47.2
40.	Bombay-Sholapur-Osmanabad	29.6
41.	Madras-Cochin-Agatti/Madras-Calicut-Cochin-Agatti	41.4
42.	Madras-Coimbatore/Madras-Bangalore-Coimbatore	47.5
43.	Madras-Trichy/Madras-Thanjavur-Trichy	44.5

1	2	3
44.	Madras-Hyderabad	64.3
45.	Madras-Bangalore-Calcutta-Trivandrum	25.9
46.	Madras-Thanjavur-Madurai-Cochin/Madras-Neyvelli-Pondichery	33.2
47.	Madras-Tirupati-Vijayawada-Rajamundry-Vizag	47.6
48.	Hyderabad-Ramagundam	18.5
49.	Hyderabad-Bellary-Bangalore	40.0
50.	Hyderabad-Pune-Goa/Hyderabad-Goa	42.7
51.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Rajahmundry-Vizag	61.8
52.	Hyderabad-Vizag-Jeyporc-Bhubaneshwar	54.1
53.	Hyderabad-Cuddapah	19.8
54.	Hyderabad-Tirupati	58.1
55.	Hyderabad-Tirupati-Madras	68.6
56.	Hyderabad-Madras	61.0
57.	Hyderabad-Bangalore	35.5

\*Not from metropolitan city

#### STATEMENT-III

Capacity utilisation on main routes and services starting from metropolitan cities during 1990-91 by Vayudoot.

Sl No.	Route	Seat Factor(%)
1	2	3
1.	Calcutta-Aizwal-Silchar	74.3
2.	Calcutta-Ranchi-Rourkela	20.3
3.	Calcutta-Cooch Behar	55.3
4.	Calcutta-Jamshedpur-Patna	37.5
5.	Calcutta-Imphal-Dimapur	52.4
6.	Calcutta-Guwahati-Jorhat-Lilabari-Dibrugarh-Tezu	52.5
7.	Calcutta-Jamshedpur	53.4
8.	Calcutta-Agartala	91.7
9.	Calcutta-Guwahati-Jorhat-Lilabari-Dimapur-Dibrugarh-Tezu	30.3
10.	*Guwahati-Silchar	50.0
11.	Calcutta-Aizwal-Silchar-Guwahati	59.6
12.	Calcutta-Guwahati-Dimapur-Jorhat-Lilabari-Dibrugarh	41.7

1	2	3
13.	Calcutta-Jamshedpur-Ranchi-Patna	43.5
14.	Calcutta-Shillong-Guwahati-Silchar	52.1
15.	Calcutta-Agartala-Kamalpur-Kailashahar	79.2
16.	Calcutta-Agartala-Silchar	81.9
17.	Calcutta-Imphal-Agartala	56.5
18.	Calcutta-Agartala-Shillong-Guwahati	75.5
19.	Calcutta-Agartala-Kamalpur-Silchar	84.8
20.	Madras-Bangalore-Coimbatore	52.0
21.	Madras-Hyderabad	79.5
22.	Madras-Coimbatore-Cochin-Agatti	47.0
23.	Madras-Coimbatore	59.0
24.	Madras-Bangalore-Belgaum	39.1
25.	Madras-Bangalore	49.9
26.	Madras-Bangalore-Trivendrum	47.6
27.	Madras-Trichy	35.4
28.	Madras-Nevelli	26.1
29.	Madras-Pondichery-Bangalore	47.7
30.	Madras-Calicut-Trivandrum	49.2
31.	Madras-Navelli-Pondichery	31.0
32.	Madras-Bangalore-Calicut-Trivandrum	61.7
33.	Madras-Cochin-Agatti	55.2
34.	Madras-Bangalore-Calicut-Cochin-Trivandrum	66.9
35.	*Cochin-Agatti	55.2
36.	Madras-Bangalore-Cochin-Agatti	46.8
37.	Madras-Tirupati-Bangalore-Trivandrum	51.6
38.	Madras-Tirupati-Bangalore-Belgaum	51.1
39.	Madras-Tirupati-Bangalore-Cochin-Agatti	33.6
40.	Delhi-Jaipur-Kota	46.5
41.	Delhi-Chandigarh-Shimla	67.7
42.	*Shimla-Kulu	71.4
43.	Delhi-Pantnagar	55.7
44.	Delhi-Chandigarh-Ludhiana-Jammu-Rajouri	64.0
45.	Delhi-Dehradun	58.3
46.	Delhi-Bhatinda-Ludhiana	62.6
47.	Delhi-Lucknow-Varanasi	45.7
48.	Delhi-Chandigarh-Kulu	77.4



1	2	3
49.	Delhi-Chandigarh-Gaggal	68.4
50.	Delhi-Ludhiana	63.8
51.	Delhi-Chandigarh	60.5
52.	Delhi-Lucknow-Kanpur	73.9
53.	Delhi-Allahabad-Jabalpur	49.8
54.	Delhi-Allahabad-Varanasi-Jabalpur	50.6
55.	Delhi-Agra-Khajuraho-Varanasi	70.4
56.	Delhi-Udaipur-Surat-Bombay	64.9
57.	Delhi-Jodhpur-Udaipur-Surat-Bombay	55.9
58.	Delhi-Jaipur-Jodhpur	17.0
59.	Delhi-Ludhiana-Chandigarh	63.3
60.	Hyderabad-Aurangabad-Bombay	37.8
61.	Hyderabad-Aurangabad-Pune	47.1
62.	Hyderabad-Madras	71.6
63.	Hyderabad-Tirupati	59.1
64.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Tirupati-Madras	69.1
65.	Hyderabad-Bangalore	51.9
66.	Hyderabad-Ballary-Bangalore	75.9
67.	Hyderabad-Rajamundry-Vijayawada	52.8
68.	Hyderabad-Tirupati-Madras	79.1
69.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Rajmundry-Vizag	52.4
70.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Tirupati	58.5
71.	Hyderabad-Pune-Bombay	47.0
72.	Hyderabad-Pune	56.0
73.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Rajamundry	55.2
74.	Hyderabad-Pune-Goa	62.1
75.	Hyderabad-Goa	52.6
76.	Bhopal-Guna-Delhi	37.5
77.	*Bhopal-Jabalpur-Raipur-Jagdaipur	57.4
78.	*Bhopal-Indore-Jaipur	42.2
79.	*Bhopal-Rewa-Satna-Khajuraho	23.2
80.	*Bhopal-Jabalpur-Bilaspur-Raipur-Nagpur	63.8
81.	Bombay-Kothapur-Belgaum	72.1
82.	Bombay-Porbander-Keshod	87.6
83.	Bombay-Kandla-Rajkot	82.9

1	2	3
84.	Bombay-Pune-Goa	69.4
85.	Bombay-Pune	72.6
86.	Bombay-Porbander	52.2
87.	Bombay-Keshod	62.7
88.	Bombay-Kandla	71.6
89.	Bombay-Belgaum	60.4
90.	Bombay-Pune-Indore	62.0
91.	Bombay-Bhavnagar	61.9
92.	Bombay-Baroda	51.5
93.	Bombay-Surat-Bhavnagar	50.4
94.	Bombay-Daman-Surat-Bhavnagar	63.0
95.	Bombay-Aurangabad-Nanded	58.0
96.	Bombay-Indore-Nagpur	61.5
97.	Bombay-Aurangabad-Akola	47.4
98.	Bombay-Aurangabad	47.8
99.	Bombay-Nasik	30.3
100.	*Guwahati-Silchar-Aizwal	73.0
101.	*Guwahati-Silchar	74.5
102.	*Guwahati-Jorhat-Lilabari	22.4
103.	*Guwahati-Jorhat-Lilabari-Dibrugarh	23.5
104.	*Guwahati-Lilabari	10.6
105.	*Guwahati-Lilabari-Daparizo	10.7
106.	*Guwahati-Dimapur-Jorhat-Lilabari-Dibrugarh-Tezu	27.3

\*Not from metropolitan city

**Extension of Jaipur-Toda Rai Singh Line Upto Kota**

4695. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kekdi-Ajmer route has been surveyed for linking Jaipur-Toda Rai Singh metre gauge railway line with Kota; and

(b) if so, when it is proposed to link this railway line to develop indus-

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

(b) Does not arise

**Anta Power Project of Rajasthan**

4696. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Anta gas based power project is pending with the Union Government for approval: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) A proposal for expansion of the Anta Gas Based power project with 430 MW capacity has been submitted by National Thermal Power Corporation. The proposal was techno-economically appraised by the Central Electricity Authority in October, 1988 and was found to be in order subject to confirmation with regard to fuel linkage, clearance from environmental angle, confirmation of water availability etc. The project was considered by CEA for variable load operation. A decision has since been taken that gas power stations should operate on base load. Therefore, the project requires tying up gas linkage for operation under base load before an investment decision for the project is taken.

#### Approval to Kol Power Project

4697. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kol Power Project is a joint venture of the Governments of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether this project is at present pending with Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation and

(c) if so, the time by which

approval is likely to be accorded to this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c) The Kol Dam Hydro-electric project will be executed by Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation, which is a joint venture of Government of India and Government of Himachal Pradesh. The cost of the project will be shared in the ratio 75:25 between the two Governments. The project has been cleared by the public Investments Board. Work on the project will commence after approval by the Cabinet

#### Complaints against LPG Agencies

4698. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain cases of irregularities have come to the notice of vigilance department of Indian Oil Corporation Limited against LPG distributors during the last three years; particularly in Delhi;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of the complaints particularly in Delhi;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken on these complaints; and

(d) the time by which the pending complaints are proposed to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d) Since 1988, sixty-four complaints have been received

by the Vigilance Department of Indian Oil Corporation. All the complaints have been investigated and appropriate action has been taken in accordance with the Marketing Discipline Guidelines wherever the complaints have been established. The pending cases shall be decided as soon as possible.

*[English]*

**Bridge at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road Junction**

4699. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and spent upto June 30, 1991 for the construction of railway over-bridge at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road Junction of South Eastern Railway;

(b) the reasons for the slow progress of the work; and

(c) the extent of the work completed so far the target date of its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) An outlay of Rs. 18.93 lakh has been allocated for the work in the year 1991-92. The expenditure incurred up to 30-6-91 is Rs. 20.20 lakh

(b) Initially there has been a set back due to failure of the contractor in progressing the work of bridge proper across the railway track

(c) The present progress on the railway portion of bridge proper is 5%; that on the bridge approaches executed by the State Government is 12%. Though the railway is likely to complete the bridge proper by March, 93 completion of the entire

work will depend on the completion of the bridge approaches by the State Government.

**Economic Return from Railway Lines**

4700. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of economic return as percentage of the investment for new railway lines;

(b) the list of new lines opened during the Seventh plan which are not giving positive economic returns; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) New Railway Lines yielding an annual financial return of 12% or more by adopting Discounted Cash Flow Technique are treated as viable.

(b) of the new lines opened during the Seventh plan for which annual financial review has been carried out. Santragachi-Bargachia and Tupkadi-Talgaria have shown negative financial return.

(c) Mainly due to higher working expenses.

**Demand of Petroleum and Petroleum Products**

4701. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of PFT-ROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage demand for petroleum and petroleum products met by indigenous production during the preceding three years, year-wise:

(b) the productions for the same till 2000 AD: and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the conservation of petroleum and petroleum products in view of the ever increasing import bill to meet the demands of the country?

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

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Crude oil	657	656	638
Petroleum Products	935	926	916

(b) Firm figures are yet to be arrived at.

(c) Various steps including demand management and conservation measures such as fuel efficient stoves, automobile engines and energy audit have been taken. Use of substitute fuels and interfuel substitution are under consideration

#### Price of Power Inputs

4702. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generation has declined due to continuous rise in the prices of power inputs:

(b) if so, whether the Government have formulated any schemes to control the prices of power inputs: and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c) During the period

April, 1991—July 1991 the energy generation in the Country was 6.8% more as compared to the same period last year. The total energy generated during April—July, 1990 was 85329 million units; during April—July, 1991 the generation has been 91092 million units.

#### Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products from Arabian Countries

4703. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Arabian countries have now agreed to supply crude oil and petroleum products to India:

(b) if so, the quantity of crude oil diesel and other petroleum products imported from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia Iran and Iraq during the last three-months:

(c) the total demands made to them: and

(d) how much have been acceded to and at what rates?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d) Over the years India has been obtaining its crude oil and petroleum products from various countries including Arabian countries. Since spot market purchases are not always relatable to specific countries it is not possible to give figures of quantities obtained from individual countries.

### Production of Coal

4704. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of coal during 1989-90 and 1990-91:

(b) the total demand from States during 1991-92: and

(c) to what extent the Union Government have been able to meet the demands of the State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIS B. NYAMAGOUDA) : (a) The coal production in the country during 1989-90 and 1990-91 was 200.89 million tonnes and 211.73 million tonnes respectively.

(b) and (c) The demand of coal is assessed under major sectors and not statewise. During April—July 91 off-take of coal was 72.20 million tonnes against estimated coal demand of 81.77 million tonnes in the country.

### Takeover of Unutilised Hotels

4705. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are considering to take over all the hotels which are lying unutilised:

(b) if so, the total number of such hotels proposed to be taken over:

(c) whether a number of trade unions have opposed this move: and

(d) if so, the main points put forward by them?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There is no proposal in this regard.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

### Electrification of Lines in Karnataka

4706. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted a number of proposals for electrification of railway lines in the State;

(b) if so, the total length of railway lines which will be electrified: and

(c) the total amount to be spent thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Electrification of Jolarpettai-Bangalore section, of which Bisanatham-Bangalore portion (92 Kms) falls in the State of Karnataka is in progress. The total project is estimated to cost Rs. 50 00 crores.

### Aircraft Requirement

4707. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the aircraft requirements of the Indian Airlines, Air India and the Vayudoot;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof.

(c) the steps contemplated to augment and update the fleet indicating the nature and number of aircraft to be procured: and

(d) the details of plan of the Government for disposing of the old, outdated and uneconomical aircraft?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA)** : (a) to (d) The fleet requirements of Air India and Indian Airlines are kept under constant review. Both Air India and Indian Airlines have been directed recently to prepare a long term perspective plan for fleet renewal so that the fleet is kept young and modern. With due consideration to commercial viability, availability of financial resources and other relevant factors, the fleet of both the national carriers would be renewed from time to time. Presently there are no plans for acquisition of aircraft by Vayudoot.

#### **Privatisation of Oil Sector**

4708. **SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL** : Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to privatise the oil sector;

(b) if so, the specific areas of oil industry which are likely to be privatised; and

(c) the steps taken in this direction so far?

**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 under consideration at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

#### **Low Budget Tourism Programme**

4709. **SHRI RABI RAY** Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage and introduce low budget tourism programme to encourage domestic tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA)** (a) and (b) The Central Government encourages the State Government and Union Territories by extending financial assistance for creation of infrastructural facilities which could meet the demand of low budget tourists particularly the domestic traveller. The financial assistance is extended on the basis of specific proposals received from the concerned State Governments which are considered on their merits, *inter-se* priorities and availability of funds.

Financial assistance is also given to the private sector for setting up hotels/lodgings catering to the low budget tourist

[*Translation*]

#### **Consumption of Petroleum Products**

4710. **SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAA** : Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS** be pleased to state

(a) the item-wise consumption of the petroleum products in the country during the last three years:

(b) whether the price of petrol was increased recently with a view to checking the consumption of petrol; and

(c) if so, the extent of success achieved in this regard and if no success has been achieved, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER**

**OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. DRISHAN KUMAR):** (a) Statement is attached.

(b) and (c) Price of petrol has been increased from 25th July, 1991. The increase has not been made specifically or only in order to check the consumption of petrol. It is too early to assess the impact of the increase in price on consumption of petrol.

### STATEMENT

**Product-wise consumption of the petroleum products in the country during the last three years is as given below**

(Figs. in Tmt)

PRODUCT	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
LPG	1962	2268	2417
MS	3052	3491	3540
NAPHTHA	3364	3350	3434
ATF	1713	1775	1689
SKO	7731	8239	8385
HSD	18795	20706	21079
LDO	1437	1486	1477
LUBES	847	926	910
FO/LSHS	9456	8820	8845
BITUMEN	1498	1695	1574
OTHERS	1236	1339	1424
<b>Total</b>	<b>50092</b>	<b>54095</b>	<b>54772</b>

[English]

#### Change in Electricity Act

4711. **SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU**: Will the Minister of **POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make amendments in the existing **Electricity Act** in order to comply with

the conditions of the World Bank loan for power projects; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed amendments?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.



### Procuring of Crude Oil at Revised Prices

4712. SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to enter into a dialogue with the oil producing countries for securing the revision and rebate in the oil prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

[Translation]

### Streamlining of Vayudoot

4713. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken to minimise the overhead expenditure in Vayudoot to enable consequent reduction in the fares charged from the passengers; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure punctuality and to streamline the working of the Vayudoot service?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The overhead expenditure of Vayudoot has been sought to be minimised through measures such as the reduction in the number of stations operated by Vayudoot, restrictions on

volume and mode of travel and type of accommodation on travel of Vayudoot staff, stoppage of advertisement expenses, prohibition of capital expenditure and ban on new recruitment of staff. However, there is no scope for reduction in the fares charged by Vayudoot because even the existing fares are inadequate to meet the cost of the short-haul nature of the operations of Vayudoot.

(b) It is the continuous effort of Vayudoot to monitor the punctuality and reliability of its operations and to take necessary corrective steps to ensure them.

[English]

### Standing Committees Recruitment Boards in Indian Airlines

4714. SHRI SYED SHAIABUDDIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of standing and *ad-hoc* recruitment boards and selection committees set up by the Indian Airlines for recruitment/selection of personnel in various grades:

(b) the composition of these committees and boards as on April 1, 1991:

(c) the number of personnel, grade-wise recruited by the Indian Airlines during 1990-91 through these boards/committees; and

(d) the number of personnel, recruited by the Indian Airlines during the same period without the assistance of these committees/boards?

**THE MINISTER-OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) to (c) Details of the Standing and *Ad-hoc* Recruitment Boards and selection committees set up by the Indian Airlines for recruitment/selection of personnel, their composition and the

number of personnel recruited grade-wise during 1990-91 are given in the attached statement.

(d) Three candidates have been recruited by Indian Airlines during 1990-91 without the assistance of the recruitment boards/committees.

### STATEMENT

**Standing and *ad-hoc* Recruitment Boards and Selection Committees set up by Indian Airlines for recruitment/selection of personnel, the composition of these Boards/Committees and the number of personnel grade-wise recruited during the year 1990-91**

#### 1. DIRECT RECRUITMENT BOARDS

Posts	Composition of Boards	
	Hqrs	Region
(i) Posts of peon/helper/loader/driver (erstwhile grade 1/2)	(i) Director of Personnel or his nominee	(i) Concerned Departmental Head or his nominee.
	(ii) Departmental Head or his nominee	(ii) Manager, Personnel Services or his nominee.
(ii) For posts other than those in (i) above and those not included in All India cadres.	(i) Director of Personnel or his nominee	(i) Regional Director or his nominee.
	(ii) Departmental Head or his nominee	(ii) Concerned Departmental Head or his nominee.
	(iii) Secretary or his nominee	(iii) Manager, Personnel Services or his nominee.
(iii) Posts in All-India cadre upto and inclusive of the level of Chief Manager/Deputy Director (erst while grade 18).	(i) Concerned Departmental head or his nominee	
	(ii) Director of Personnel or his nominee.	
	(iii) An Officer to be nominated by the Managing Director	
(iv) Posts of Directors (erstwhile grade 19A) and Deputy Managing Director	A Selection Board consisting of such members as deemed necessary by the Corporation.	

NOTE · 1. In respect of such posts for which the Manager, Personnel Services/Director of Personnel/Secretary is the Departmental Head, an officer from any other Department as may be nominated by the appointing authority could be a member.

2. The Managing Director may also appoint such additional members as may be required under any directive of the Central Government and/or as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of securing expert guidance

## 2. AD-HOC BOARDS

The Managing Director may constitute Ad-hoc Recruitment Boards comprising such officers as may be deemed necessary.

The details of the number of personnel recruited by Indian Airlines during the period April, 1990 to March, 1991 is 804 as per the pay-calewise break-up given below :—

Pay-scale (Rs)	No of posts
3155-4235	1
2585-3875	8
2545-3265	46
2285-3395	12
2005-2965	52
1605-2645	3
1555-2405	10
1555-2465	81
1330-2285	74
1305-1905	2
1185-2285	3
1185-1755	251
1185-1705	4
1080-1360	246
990-1305	1
930-1185	1
870-1110	7
Local appointments at foreign stations.	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>804</b>

### LPG agencies in Bihar

4715 SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN ·  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV ·  
SHRI BHUVNESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA :  
SHRI SURAJ MANDAL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM

AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG agencies and petrol/diesel retail outlets in Bihar with district-wise break up as on March 31, 1991.

(b) the norms in terms of demand and supply for the establishment of more than one such gas agencies and

petrol/diesel retail outlet separately, in a district; and

(c) the number of gas agencies and petrol/diesel retail outlets are proposed to be opened in Bihar, district-wise during 1991-92?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** (a) As on 1-4-91 there were 141 LPG distributorships and 908 retail outlet dealerships in Bihar.

(b) Retail outlets are determined on the basis of volume/distance norms. LPG agencies are allotted on the basis of viability considerations, product availability etc.

(c) While some LPG distributorships and retail outlet dealerships planned in previous marketing plans are yet to be commissioned, no new programme has been finalised for the year 1991-92.

#### **Fly-over at Changsari (Assam)**

4716. **SHRI UDDHAB BAR-MAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a project for the construction of a fly-over bridge over the railway line at Shila near Changsari, Assam;

(b) whether the State Government of Assam has agreed to the proposal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard?

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

(c) The proposal is for construc-

tion of road-overbridge in replacement of level crossing No. SK/2 between Agthori and Changsari Railway stations. Revised general arrangement plan has recently been furnished by the Railway to the State Government for approval. The work will be considered for inclusion in the Railways' Works Programme, after the plans/estimate are finalised.

#### **New train between Pune to Bombay and Calcutta**

4717. **SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a new train on Pune-Bombay and Pune-Calcutta section in view of heavy rush of passengers there; and,

(b) if so, the time by which they are likely to be introduced?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Modernisation of Pune and Shivajinagar Stations**

4718. **SHRI ANNA JOSHI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan to develop/modernise the Pune and Shivajinagar railway Stations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) Railways have taken up

the work of development/modernisation of Pune Railway Stations and there is no such plan for Shivajinagar Railway Stations. at present.

(b) the estimated cost of the work of development/modernisation of Pune Railway Stations is Rs 51 lakh approximately. upto 31-3-1991. Rs. 41.81 lakh have been spent on this work. Under the scheme, works of improvements to circulating area concourse, booking office, waiting hall, retiring rooms, refreshment rooms, platform and toilet facilities have been completed and works of improvement to washing arrangements of platform aprons, provision of foot over bridge and urinals are in hand.

#### **Extension to Run-way of Pune Airport**

4719 SHRI ANNA JOSHI  
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the runway of Pune airport for more flights connecting Pune with Calcutta, Indore, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Goa etc.

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to change the existing local air timetable and make it more convenient, particularly with regard to Pune; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM ( SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Pune airport is under the control

of Ministry of Defence. Apart from Delhi, Madras & Bangalore. Indian Airlines has plans to connect Pune with Ahmedabad and Hyderabad on a limited frequency basis in its Winter Schedule 1991. There are no plans to connect Pune with Calcutta, Indore, Nagpur or Goa at present

(c) and (d) Within the scheduling constraints, Indian Airlines offers as convenient a time table as possible.

#### **Cancellation of Allocated Gas to Gas Based Projects**

4720 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to cancel the natural gas allocated to those projects which default in their commitment to use it?

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such projects came to the notice of the Government and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANAKARANAND) : (a) to (c) A 'Gas Linkage Committee' has been set up by Government which would review the progress of setting up of downstream units based on natural gas from time to time. This Committee would recommend, as and when required, cancellation of allocation of gas to units which do not take necessary steps to set up the facilities to use the gas.

**Rural Electrification in Maharashtra**

4721. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electrified villages in Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government propose to electrify the entire rural area in Maharashtra under special drive during the next three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c) The Maharashtra Electricity Board has declared that as per 1981 Census the entire State has reached cent percent electrification by the end of March, 1989. The total number of electrified villages in Maharashtra comes to 39106.

[Translation]

**Grade 'B' Officers**

4722. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Grade 'B' officers in the Indian Railways as on 31-3-91 who had been working on ad hoc basis on the higher pay scales;

(b) the number of such officers in various departments and in various

institutes (standard institutes, Regional Railways and production units), separately; and

(c) the number of those Grade 'B' officers in various departments in Railways and in various institutes, separately, as on March 31, 1991 who had been working on the post of Assistant Grade officer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) the information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Training Programme in Foreign Countries**

4723. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether training programmes were organised in foreign countries for the gazetted and non-gazetted officers of the Railways during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the number of officers belonging to grade 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' sent to foreign countries during the last three years, year-wise, department and grade-wise?

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

(b) A statement is enclosed.

## STATEMENT

(b) No Group 'D' Staff has been sent for training abroad. Number of Group 'A', Group 'B' and Group 'C' officers/staff sent for training abroad during the last three years, year-wise department and grade-wise is as under.

DEPARTMENT	Grade	Group 'A'			Group 'B'			Group 'C'		
		Year	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90
Mechanical		36	35	33	14	18	4	81	60	20
Civil		13	27	12	5	6	—	8	15	—
Electrical		19	20	42	1	7	1	34	6	13
Signal & Telecomm		18	36	9	4	13	1	5	5	—
Stores		4	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic		22	33	17	—	4	—	1	5	—
Accounts		8	9	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personnel		4	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
Medical		3	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Arrival/Departure time of Bombay-Delhi and Saurashtra Express**

4724. SHRI S. N. VEKARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the arrival and departure timings of Bombay-Delhi Rajdhani Express and Saurashtra Express from Baroda;

(b) whether the Government propose to change the timings of these trains to provide proper link service to the passengers of Rajkot and its adjoining areas coming from Bombay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) 2951 Rajdhani Express arrives Vadodara at 21.30 hours and 9015 Saurashtra Express leaves Vadodara at 16.55 hours.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) 3 pairs of trains viz. 9015/9016 Saurashtra Express, 9017/9018 Saurashtra Janata Express and 9005/9006 Saurashtra Mail are already available between Bombay and Rajkot.

*[English]*

**Second Broad-Gauge Terminal for Madras**

4725. SHRI B. RAJA RAVI VARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to take up work on the development of a second broad-gauge terminal for Madras; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Survey and land acquisition work for provision of second coaching terminal in Villivakkam-Annanagar-Keyambedu area has been taken up.

**Villivakkam to Annanagar Railway Line**

4726. SHRI B. RAJA RAVI VARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct railway line from Villivakkam to Annanagar; 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 MALLIKARJUN) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Air Taxi Service for Ratnagiri**

4727. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start air taxi service for Ratnagiri;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Air Taxi Services are run by private operators and they can operate



to all the airports open to scheduled operations in the country. There is no need for them to take the approval of the Government to operate any particular route.

*(English)*

#### Computerisation of Claims in Railways

4728. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the progress made in computerisation of claims on Northern, South Central, Western, Southern and North Eastern Railways, towards improved customers service during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): A Pilot Project to computerise Claims Processing System was taken up on North Eastern Railway in 1989. On successful implementation of this system in area of customers service, extension of this system to four more Railways, viz Northern, Eastern, South Central and Western Railways has been sanctioned in the Works Programme for 1991-92.

#### Augmentation of A. I/I. A. Fleet

4729. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the aircraft proposed to be purchased for the Air India and the Indian Airlines, indicating their capacity, cost per aircraft and other salient features; and

(b) the decisions taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Indian Airlines has signed a purchase agreement on 5-6-1989 for acquisition of twelve Airbus A. 320 aircraft (168 seater) at a cost of Rs. 958.78 crores with a foreign exchange component of US \$ 633.121 million. The delivery is due in 1993 and 1994.

Air India has signed a purchase agreement for acquisition of four Boeing 747—400 aircraft (448 seater) at a cost of Rs. 1962.03 crores with a foreign exchange component of US Dollars 667.09 million, with deliveries due in 1993 and 1994.

*(Translation)*

#### Tourism Development in Kanpur

4730. SHRI KESHRI LAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for financial assistance to develop Bithoor in Kanpur as a tourist centre; and

(b) if so, the details of facts thereof?

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

(b) The Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 11.39 lakhs for the construction of a Tourist Complex at Bithoor. An amount of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has already been released to the State Government.

[English]

**Discovery of Oil and Natural Gas in Raigarh, Madhya Pradesh.**

4731. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether deposits of oil and gas have been found during drilling operations last year in Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for stopping of drilling operations there ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) (a) to (c) No drilling operations have been carried out in Raigarh District of Madhya Pradesh

**Theft of Safety Films**

4732. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYF : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a few safety films have been lost during transportation by rail for exhibition at various places

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) the names of the parties affected and the places where the thefts took place; and

(d) the amount of compensation paid to the claimants ?

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

(b) 9 cases of non-receipt of such consignments were registered during 1990-91

(c) The claimants were :

(i) M/s R. S. Poddar, Saraiganj, Muzaffarpur.

(ii) M/s Shiv Shakti Films, Surayapatti, Muzaffarpur

(iii) M/s National Films Development Corporation, Calcutta.

(iv) M/s Rajshri Products Pvt Ltd, Bombay

(v) M/s Khazanchi Films, Exchange, Amravati

The places where loss/thefts took place during transit could not be pinpointed

(d) Only in one case claimant has been paid Rs 1,609/- as compensation during 1990-91.

**Investment in Wind Energy**

4733. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYF Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state

(a) the amount invested in wind energy, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of power generated and fed into the grids by the wind energy, and

(c) the names of the States where power generation by wind energy is operating successfully ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) (a) The amounts over Rs 1 crore provided by Central Government towards investment in wind energy, State-wise, are given below

1. Tamil Nadu Rs. 11.61 crores
2. Gujarat Rs. 9.20 crores
3. Maharashtra Rs. 3.13 crores
4. Orissa Rs. 2.30 crores
5. Andhra Pradesh Rs. 2.10 crores

In addition, an aggregate amount of Rs. 4.38 crores has also been provided to 20 other States/Union Territories for wind energy projects.

(b) A total wind power capacity of 37.5 MW has been established in the country. The cumulative generation of electricity from wind energy exceeds 90 million units which have been fed to the respective State grids.

(c) Wind farm projects are operating successfully in the States of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

#### **Gas Based Power Plant in Goa**

4734. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYF Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a gas based power plant in Goa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KAI P NATH RAI): (a) No proposal for installation of a gas-based power plant in Goa has been received in the Central Electricity Authority

(b) Does not arise

#### **Flights between Delhi and Patna**

4735. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Indian Airlines flights between Delhi and Patna curtailed recently;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) when these are proposed to be restored?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) With effect from 1-6-91, the following services operating to/from Patna have been withdrawn/curtailed due to inadequate bad factor

(i) Delhi-Varanasi-Patna and back (Twice weekly)—Withdrawn.

(ii) Delhi-Gorakhpur-Patna-Delhi (twice weekly)—Withdrawn.

(iii) Delhi-Patna and back (4 times weekly) Reduced to 3 times weekly.

(c) There is no proposal at the present moment to restore the services to/from Patna which have been withdrawn/reduced.

#### **Setting up of a Thermal Power Plant at Aurangabad, Bihar**

4736. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH : 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. 2821 regarding pending power projects of Bihar and state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Thermal Power Plant at Nabinagar (Baroon) in Aurangabad District of Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) The Bihar State Electricity Board (BSFB) had in September, 1988 submitted to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) the feasibility report for installation of a 2x500 MW Thermal Power Station at an estimated cost of Rs. 1404 crores at Nabinagar in Aurangabad District of Bihar. Since the project has not been included in the schemes identified by the Working Group on Power for benefits upto the 9th plan and does not have necessary linkages the scheme is not being pursued in CEA under advice to Bihar State Authorities.

#### Rural Electrification in Aurangabad District, Bihar

4737. SHRI RAM NARFESH SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electrified and non-electrified villages in Aurangabad district of Bihar and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to electrify the remaining villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) As per information avail-

able as on 31-3-1991, there are 1683 electrified and 66 unelectrified villages in Aurangabad district of Bihar 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 as provided by the planning Commission.

*[Translation]*

#### Service Station at Jaunpur

4738. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a service station has been set up in Jaunpur to clean compartments used in the Express trains running between Banaras and Bombay;

(b) The total amount spent on this service station.

(c) if so, whether this service station is not being used for the purpose for which it was set up, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Express Train running between Varanasi and Bombay (Dadar) does not pass through Jaunpur.

(b) to (d) A washing line at Jaunpur had been set up at a cost of Rs. 8 lacs for attending to the rake of Jaunpur-Allahabad passenger Train and is being utilised for this purpose. The sectional coach running between Jaunpur and Dadar being attached to Varanasi-Dadar Express is also maintained on this pit line.

### Train Service between Jaunpur and Bombay

4739. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a rail service between Jaunpur and Bombay via Allahabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) One Hind class sleeper daily through coach between Jaunpur and Dadar running by 1027/1028 Dadar-Gorakhpur Express and 1 SJV/190 Passenger meets the demand of traffic. There is no justification for running a full train.

[English]

### Development of Thanjavur as Tourist Centre

4740 SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Thanjavur district in Tamil Nadu is being developed as an important tourist centre for domestic and foreign tourists, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to restore air services to Thanjavur airport?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Development of tourist centres is primarily the responsibility of the

concerned State Government. The Central Government has extended financial assistance to the Government of Tamil Nadu for construction of a tourist complex at Thanjavur for which an amount of Rs. 25.60 lakhs has been sanctioned out of which Rs. 12.50 lakhs has been released in 1990-91. As part of India Tourism Year Scheme the centre has agreed to extend financial assistance to the State Government for following facilities:

- (1) Upgrading facilities at Hotel Tamil Nadu—Rs. 5.50 lakhs
- (2) EPABX facility at Hotel Tamil Nadu Thanjavur—Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

(b) Due to operational and commercial reasons presently it is not possible to re-start air service to Thanjavur

### Air-conditioned Trains to Stations in Thanjavur

4741 SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide air-conditioned train services to stations in Thanjavur district, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

### Railway Projects in Orissa

4742. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the on-going

railway projects in Orissa and the progress made in the completion of each project:

(b) the estimates and target dates of completion of each of those on-going projects:

(c) whether there has been inordinate delay in the completion of each project:

(d) if so, the reasons therefor: and

(e) the steps taken to expedite the construction of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Details of on-going new railway line projects in Orissa, progress made and their target date of completion are as under :—

S. No.	Name of Project	Estimated Cost	Physical progress of work upto July '91	Target date of Completion
1.	Koraput-Rayagada (164 km)	353.28	81%	30-6-92
2.	Talcher-Sambalpu: (172 km)	100.00	22.45%	Target date for completion of 34 km section**

\*\*From Talcher to Angul and from Sambalpur to Maneswar is 31-12-91.

(c) and (d) There is some delay in completion of these projects due to delay in handing-over land by the State Government, heavy rains and a devastating cyclone besides acute shortage of diesel due to the Gulf crisis. Further delays have also occurred due to abnormal increase in minimum wages and royalty by Govt of Orissa.

(e) The Railway is being provided adequate funds and other assistance for ensuring satisfactory progress on these projects.

#### Project for LPG separation Facilities in Tamil Nadu

4743. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved a project for LPG separation facilities in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c) M/s Madras Refineries Ltd. is setting up a project at Panangudi village in Thanjavur District to produce 16500 MTPA of LPG using natural gas from Cauvery Basin at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.4 crores. It is estimated to be completed by January, 1994.

### Tourist Development in Darjeeling

4744. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) has submitted a memorandum to the Government regarding the development of tourism in Darjeeling:

(b) if so, the details thereof and suggestions made in the memorandum: and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER FOR CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No such memorandum has been received by the Central Department of tourism.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

### Expenditure on Vishnuprayag Multi-purpose Project

4745. SHRI BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI : Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for the Vishnuprayag Multi-purpose Project in Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five-Year-Plan and the amount actually spent thereon during the said period: and

(b) the amount earmarked for the Project during 1991-92 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) An amount of Rs. 50 crores

was approved by Planning Commission for Vishnuprayag Multi-purpose Project in Uttar Pradesh during 7th Plan Period. The actual expenditure during this period was Rs. 6 crores as per information received by Planning Commission.

(b) An amount of Rs. 1 crore was recommended by Working Group of Planning Commission for the year 1991-92.

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention and that of the House to a very serious matter. Ever since the minority Government came to power, it is ignoring the matters affecting the national interest. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in fact, I want to draw your attention and that of the House to the propaganda being made in favour of Pakistan for last 15 days. Some of our distinguished guests such as Kaufman who visited our country during the last fifteen days and the U.S. ambassador to Pakistan indulged in Pro-Pakistan propaganda. In the same manner Pro-Pakistan propaganda was indulged in by Organization of Islamic Countries. The Government has totally failed to make any more to counter the propaganda against India from these three quarters. But the silent approach of our Government indicates that the Government is not paying any heed to this matter. We are ashamed of such a thing

Mr. Speaker, Sir Mr Kaufman is the shadow Foreign Secretary of the Labour Party of Britain. If the Labour Party comes to power in Britain, he will be the Foreign Secretary. I am dis-

tressed to state that during the course of his visit to India as a State guest he said that the Kashmir issue was not a bilateral issue between India and Pakistan and it should be internationalised. Ironically he had come as a state guest.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, likewise the U.S. ambassador to Pakistan Mr. Oakley stated that Kashmir was not a part of India. Barring Syria and Algeria, the entire world knows that the Organisation of Islamic Countries in its annual conference took an adverse stand against India and stood by Pakistan's side. Along with this I was deeply hurt when ... \* ... which was given a lot of assistance by our country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to highlight the events taking place in U.S.A. and Britain. I have personally seen these things during the course of my visit to those countries.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Reference to\* will not form part of record.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RABIRAY : Mr Speaker Sir, they are our friendly countries. Therefore, I am reluctant to raise these issues.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I saw this thing in Britain and Parliaments of other European countries. The Members of Labour Party are equating Pakistan with India in regard to Kashmir issue. During our talks on Kashmir issue I came to know that Pakistani citizens living in England pressurise the M.Ps. of that country to make a propaganda in their favour. The U.S. Congress has

conducted a research on it. In that country Indians opposing Khalistan are in majority and supporting Khalistan are in minority. The supporters of secessionism in Kashmir are in minority and they put pressure on the Congress Members to propagate in favour of Pakistan. But the research revealed that Indian population is very large in number. But they are not putting as much pressure on the US Congress Members as much as they ought to do. I am of the view that they should take a firm offensive stand so as to curb the Pakistani propaganda. I want that our foreign missions should be asked to curb their activities.

Secondly, I would like to state that the Members of Parliament and Minister of External Affairs should establish contacts with the Non Resident Indians. There is a hue and cry that all the Indians there are quiet. They are making Pro-India Propaganda. But other people who are Pro-Khalistan are supporting Pakistan. I would like to request the Government to tutor the Indians how they would retaliate the anti-India propaganda against Pakistan.

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVI (Aurangabad) : Mr Speaker Sir through this August House, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs towards regular illegal infiltration of foreign nationals into our country. As per the reports published in various newspapers more than 60 lakh Bangladeshi infiltrators are residing in West Bengal. These foreign infiltrators, particularly Bangladeshis, have spread all over the country. According to this report more than 35 lakh foreign nationals are living in Assam.



Similarly one lakh twenty five thousand are living in Tripura. more than one lakh are living in Assam. One lakh are living in Jammu-Kashmir. one and a half lakhs are living in Bombay. more than 55 thousand are living in Hyderabad. 35 thousand are living in Bhopal and more than ten lakhs are living in Delhi. All of them are residing illegally in the country. In Bihar the number of infiltrators are twelve lakhs. in Gujarat they are one and a half lakhs and in Rajasthan their number has shot up to more than two lakhs. As per latest reports the number of foreign infiltrators in Gujarat and Rajasthan is rising constantly. These infiltrators are involved in illegal supply of arms and smuggling of gold and silver. Foreign spies in their disguise have also succeeded in infiltrating into our country. They are spying against the defence institutions and security zones of the country. These infiltrators are creating serious hazards to housing, rationing and sanitation by raising slum colonies here and there in Bombay and Delhi. I urge this August House to take measures so as to drive out these infiltrators at the earliest because these elements not only pose a serious threat to the security of the country but also are causing tremendous loss to the economy and social structure of the country. Security along the border area should be tightened so as to check such illegal infiltration.

**MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR (Khandwa):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to sudden rise in the price of cotton yarn thousands workers in the powerloom sector have become jobless. they all on the brink of starvation. This has affected the dying process calendar and printing. Due to this, particularly in Burhanpur town of

Khandwa district fifty thousand weavers have become unemployed. I urge the Government to pay attention to these unemployed weavers and reinstate them in their jobs by making available yarn at cheaper rates as early as possible.

*[English]*

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, a group of 470 families from Gurdaspur district have fled their hearths and homes in the wake of terrorist violence in Punjab and are presently lying without any shelter on the lawns of India Gate.

They suffered an untold misery and also loss of property. I am sorry to point out that no assistance whatever assistance has been given by the Government so far, has reached them. Due to the heavy rains these days, if you just visit the site where they are staying, you will see their plight. I would take this opportunity to urge the Government through you that the Government should look at the problem from the humanitarian angle and provide them the minimum basic necessities of life immediately.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay, North):** The former Prime Minister and an eminent personality hon. Shri Morarji Desai was conferred the highest civilian award, Bharat Ratna on the 24th August 1991. Shri Morarji Desai is 95 today and is about to attain 100 years age. It was quite but natural that he was unable to come to Delhi and receive the award. But in the present times he is the first Prime Minister to get this award in his life time. Both Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Indira Gandhi got this award posthumously.

Since Shri Desai was not able to come to Delhi due to age factor, it would have been in the fitness of things had the President or the Prime Minister or the Vice-President gone to Shri Desai's house in Bombay for presenting him this award. But it was very unfortunate that this award was given through a Joint Secretary of the Government. *(Interruptions)* The entire programme was completed in two minute time. Neither a Minister nor any M.P. or any other dignitary was invited to this function. Though an honour, it was conferred in a very insulting manner. I would like to know the reason why this highest honour was conferred in this manner and the Prime Minister should make a statement on the Government's approach in this regard and express regret for this deplorable act. I strongly resent this act. Discontentment has spread all over Bombay due to this. I want the Government and the Prime Minister to give a clarification on it. *(Interruptions)* Everybody feels about it. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

**DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA** (Balasore) : Through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the August House the unusual burden of responsibility of Utkal University in Orissa State. It is a pity that the number of colleges under this Utkal University rose to the unprecedented number of 212 as against the maximum manageable number of about 100 colleges under any single University. This University has now the distinction of being the largest University in India in this regard. But this is a false sense of pride, as in fact, it is helplessly groaning under the unusual burden, rendering it unable to discharge its

function dissatisfactorily.

Ultimately, the Government were satisfied that it was inavoidably necessary to establish another Universities for the Districts of Balasore, Mayurbhanja and Keonjhar. The U.G.C. also strongly supported this view. But no positive steps have been taken so far to establish a new University in Mayurbhanja, Orissa. That is why I fervently submitted before the Minister of Human Resource Development that the U.G.C. may be directed to investigate into the matter. A proposal should come from the State Government and the Union Government should consider this case for the establishment of a new University in these areas.

**SHRI LAJ. K. ADVANI** (Gandhi Nagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I expected that leader of the House would give clarification regarding this. I went to Bombay on the last Sunday, a day after this happening. Everyone, who met me asked me as to who takes decision on these issues? This is right that the decisions are taken in the name of President by way of regard but decisions on these issues are in fact taken by the Government itself. It is the Government which selects the persons for Bharat-Ratna award and also decides about the processes to be adopted to give away the award. A Joint-Secretary goes and hands over the award without any formal ceremony, it is very graceless act. It sans-grace, so the Government should rectify it, though belatedly. The Government should explain to the nation as to why and how it all happened. Governor, who is representative of the President, or the Chief Minister could have been assigned this task. Governor or Chief Minister

could have gone and given this award.

Mr. Speaker. Sir. I have seen many political leaders and have worked with them. But a few great personalities like Shri Morarji Desai are now there in our public-life. Had Prime Minister himself gone and given this award to him personally. it would not have made much difference. It would have been better if the Governor or the Chief Minister of that state had gone and given this award to him. I would like to know whether due consideration was given to this issue or everything was decided abruptly at Joint Secretary or Secretary level.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADRFESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijaywada) : Sir, the entire House agree with the views expressed by the Leader of the Opposition... (Interruption).

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) : The same treatment was meted out to Sardar Patel. He was also given the award in the same manner... (Interruption).

SHRI RABI RAY : Mr. Speaker. Sir. I agree with Advaniji on this point. The M. Ps. like me were shocked to read all this in the newspapers and we failed to understand as to why were we not invited to Bombay to attend the ceremony. I am of the firm view that many of us would have been very happy to participate in that ceremony. Mr. Speaker. Sir. I think the Government of India do not think on proper lines. The bureaucrats are dominating and influencing the Government. That is why it failed to take right decision in this matter. It is very painful

that neither the Chief Minister of Maharashtra nor the Myor of Bombay was invited to that ceremony nor was there any political leader present. Though the Government's decision of conferring Bharat-Ratna Award on Morarji Desai was a good one but the manner decided by bureaucrats to give the award to him was very painful for me. It has hurt the feelings of many people. I have received many telegrams from the people seeking clarification. Sir. I would like to request you to take interest in this matter. Some grace must have been shown at the time of giving the Bharat-Ratna Award to the former Prime Minister. Morarji Desai... (Interruptions)...

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : Sir, one thing I can say that there can never be any question of showing any disrespect to a senior leader of the country like Shri Morarji Desai. So far as the details and the facts of the case, as brought out, are concerned—I would like the Members to bear with me—I shall bring all these things to the notice of the Prime Minister and suitable steps will be taken.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri) : The Government should tender an apology (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : Mr. Speaker. Sir, through this House, I would like to draw the Government's attention towards an important issue. Sir, the ULFA militants have kidnapped 8 Senior Administrative Officers including some Senior I. A. S.

Officers on 1st July. One of the kidnapped officers is Shri Siva Kishore Tiwari belonging to 1970 batch of I. A. S. He has seniority of 21 years. Four senior officers including 3 senior engineers belonging to O. N. G. C. were also kidnapped. Two months have passed but the Government has not taken any initiative to get these 8 senior Administrative Officers released from the custody of the ULFA militants. Today the 27th has been fixed as dead-line by the militants and they have threatened to kill those officers daily one by one from tomorrow. But the Government of India has not taken any initiative in this regard.

Sir, the Government must give statement in this House detailing the steps taken by it to save their lives and to get them released from the custody of Militant and the present position of those officers. I urge upon the Government to tell this House as well as to the whole country whether the ULFA militants have killed any of them or all of them are safe and sound in their custody

[English]

SHRI K. V. THIANGKABAIU (Dharmapuri): "Vazhaga Vaiyagan" and "Vazhaga Valamudan" are the two fake finance companies which are operating. They have duped the innocent public of Salem Dharmapuri and surrounding districts in Tamil Nadu to the tune of Rs. 150 crores. The duping operation is actually on with the connivance of Central and State Governments officials, particularly in Salem district. This kind of fake organisations come up now and then but no action has been taken by the Central Government so far. In this particular case I request the Finance

Minister as well as the Home Minister to intervene immediately and get back the money of the subscribers particularly in Salem and Dharmapuri districts. More than 10,000 depositors are involved and they are on the streets. So far nobody has been arrested and the people have been deprived of their hard earned money. So I request you, Sir, to advise the Finance Minister as well as Home Minister to take proper steps against the culprits and get back the money of the poor depositors

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman-Nicobar): Since November 1, 1985 the Central Administrative Tribunal, Calcutta Bench with two benches started functioning. In its jurisdiction the service disputes of the Central Government and Railway employees of West Bengal, employees of Sikkim Government and Andaman and Nicobar Administration are adjudicated

Apart from the pending cases transferred from the Calcutta High Court about 1200 new cases are being adjudicated annually by this Tribunal. At present the number of pending cases in the CAT Calcutta as on 30-6-1991 is 3990. In view of burden of arrear cases the necessity for establishing a third bench of CAT at Calcutta was felt long time back. In the meeting of Vice-Chairman of the Central Administrative Tribunals held at New Delhi during 21st and 22nd September, 1990 in Agenda No. 10, the establishment of the third Bench of CAT at Calcutta was resolved. However, the same has not yet been implemented

At present, there is only one regular Bench at CAT, Calcutta and since 10 July, 1991 the second Bench is being

run by a single Administrative Member. It is learnt that the Chairman, Central Administrative Tribunal, New Delhi, has recommended for filling up the vacancy of Judicial Member at CAT, Calcutta and for implementation of the constitution of the third Bench at Calcutta but the same is pending for approval of the concerned Ministry.

In the absence of adequate regular benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal at Calcutta the litigants are suffering immensely and there has accumulated a huge arrears cases pending adjudication before the CAT, Calcutta and the same is frustrating the objects of the establishment of Central Administrative Tribunals *(Interruptions)* I would like to draw the attention of the Govts to take immediate steps otherwise the very proposal of establishing CAT would be defeated.

MR SPEAKER You have read it so nicely.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) The Forest Research Institute authorities at Dehradun have expressed a desire to shift the two Institutes, namely, Forest Soil-cum-Vegetation Survey and Eucalyptus Research Centre and Environmental Research Station from West Bengal I urge upon the Government not to resort to shifting the Institutes. The Institutes were established in 1975 for the purpose of research and experimental works under the control of the Forest Research Institute at Dehradun. The Institutes have been serving very useful purposes since their inception by conducting soil vegetation survey and preparing important maps of the Darjeeling Forest Division, East Midnapore

Forest Division, the Birbhum Forest Division and South and East Forest Divisions of Sikkim. The research oriented works have got appreciation and applause from the experts and specialists in India. The Institute at Midnapore has been also of immense help to the pupils, teachers and research scholars of the Vidyasagar University who are engaged in researches and other works relating to Botany, forestry and the Afforestation measures of Laterite Zones of West Bengal. The Government of West Bengal have donated 5 acres of land to the Institute for construction of the building of its own. But the Forest Research Institute Authorities at Dehradun have through their letter No 16/375/82 Stamped-I dt. 8-4-81 expressed their desire to shift the two Institutes from West Bengal. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to take suitable steps to invigorate activities of the two Institutes rather than shifting them from West Bengal.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MANKU RAM SODI (Bastar) Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Naxalites have killed 8 police-men in Injram village in Konta Block of Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh by laying a mine. This is the third incident in Madhya Pradesh. Recently nine persons were killed in Balaghat. The Naxalites commit crime first in one village and when the police reach there for investigation, they are blown to death by laying the mines. Earlier also, a man was killed in Bhoji village by laying a mine when a police team had gone to the village to investigate a case. When some team is sent to a village for investigations, Madhya Pradesh Government should remain

vigilant as such an incident can take place again, because this is not the first incident of its kind. Had the Government been vigilant this tragedy in which 8 policemen have been killed by laying a mine could have been avoided, and the lives of those 8 persons could have been saved. Thus, the State Government has proved a complete failure. This incident could have been avoided by remaining a bit-vigilant. The Government should take steps to check the recurrence of such incidents *(Interruptions)* . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No one has asked you to supply information then why are you giving it.

. . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Suseela Gopalan, Lodhaji, please take your seat. No, not in this way.

. . . *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Suseela Gopalan

*[Translation]*

Mr. Lodha it is not like this. You please sit down. *(Interruptions)\**

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Only Shrimati Suseela Gopalan's statement will go on record.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Agriculture Minister regarding an urgent matter concerning viral infection in fish species in the districts of Alleppy and Kottayam in Kerala. Fish in Vembanad lake and surrounding canals is affected by an unknown virus infection. This lake is 75 kms in length and

13 kms in breadth. You can understand the magnitude of the problem. You can imagine the area which is affected with this. Wounds are appearing in the body of the fish with nasty smell and flesh is coming out the portion. People are afraid even to eat other varieties like prawn which are not affected. People are really panicky and thousands of fishermen families are really starving. We understand that in Meghalaya and Assam some such kind of infection had affected fish species in 1988.

An expert medical team should be sent to Kerala without delay for investigation and prompt remedial measures. Immediate relief should be given to the thousands of starving fishermen families as was done in Assam and Meghalaya.

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA (Keonjhar): Sir, the flood havoc is caused due to overflow of banks of the rivers Baitarani, Kusei, Samakri, Musul, Ardei etc in the district of Keonjhar, Orissa.

The river embankment on left side is continuing from Anandpur to Garswar. There is no embankment on left side from Jateswar onwards. Because of this, Samana, Govindpur, Agira, Kushaleswar, Balipur etc are getting submerged very often. A proposal was taken twice in T. A. C. on 3rd January, 1991 and 29th July, 1991 for an embankment from Samana to Agira for 380 kilometres at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.70 lakhs. The other side embankment in Cuttack has been approved. One small portion is needed to protect Anandpur town which was also taken to T. A. C. on 3rd

January, 1991 and 27th July, 1991, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1740 lakhs. These two proposals have been deferred twice. These two proposals can save left side from frequent inundation of villages.

On the right, the embankment exists from Khaparakhai up to Panchupalli. The left bank of Kusei meets the left bank of Baitarani. There is a gap at this meeting point from "Panchupalli to Chhatra" for a length of 3.2 kilometres. This proposal has been approved in T. A. C. but for want of sufficient allotment of funds, this is not being taken up. The estimate for this is Rs. 54 lakhs, including the cost of a sluice. This will save the left bank villages from Chhatra to Panchupalli Nuagaon etc.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now...

*(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: I think you have concluded.

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Yes, Sir.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Sir, in the Passport Office in Bangalore, the passports are not being issued in time. The time now under the rules is within forty-five days, the applicants should be issued the passports or they should be made known as to why their passports are not being issued. You are aware, Sir, that now all of us know that there is so much of unemployment problem in this country. Still, the job-seekers elsewhere, those who have got visas also, are not being issued passports in time. We are told that a lady Passport Officer is posted there. There is no

correlation between the officer and the other staff in the Passport Office.

One more thing is that more than sixty per cent of the applicants, the passport seekers, come from Dakshin Kannada district. So, there is a great demand for setting up a Passport Office at Mangalore.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I would request the hon. Minister for Foreign Affairs, through you, to kindly consider this aspect of speedy issuance of passports to the applicants and also to set up a Passport Office in Mangalore.

*(Translation)*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker Sir, today, two senior Members of our House, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and Shri Darshan Singh are sitting on dhanda against the incident of Tsundar. Sir, you had been kind enough to allow a discussion on it for many hours and the Government—as per general opinion had agreed to hold a judicial inquiry into this incident. And consequently the Home Minister made an announcement regarding setting up an inquiry commission, a special court for that purpose. But today after 3 weeks everything is going in reverse order.

There the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes are being arrested in a large number and there is a risk to their lives and properties also. Today, hundred of persons including our two hon. Members are on dhanda against the indifferent attitude adopted by the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Through you, I would like to tell the Government that in this way the situation may further deteriorate. If some immediate action is not taken, situation can deteriorate further and there is every apprehension that such an incident can recur. I would like to request the Government to constitute a commission immediately and establish a special court in order to take action against the guilty persons and to provide security to the Scheduled Castes. *(Interruption)*

12.36 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]*

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for 1991-92**

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 KUMARAMANGAIAM): On behalf of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for 1991-92.

*[Placed in Library. See No. L. T—468/91]*

**Annual Report of Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi for the year 1989-90 etc.**

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): Sir, on behalf of Shri B. Shankaranand, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Oil Industry Development Board New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

*[Placed in Library. See No. L. T—469/91]*

**Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Coal for 1991-92**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Coal for 1991-92.

*[Placed in Library. See No. L. T—470/91]*

MR. SPEAKER Now matters under Rule 377. Shri Ankushrao Tope.

*(Interruptions)*



**SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK** (Buldhana) : Sir, on the eve of Independence day, a woman was stripped naked and paraded in the street in Andhra Pradesh.

**MR. SPEAKER** : It has already been raised. I cannot allow it. Wasnikji, you cannot shout all the time like this. This was brought on the record. I will show the rule. Once the matter comes in the House you cannot raise it again. "It shall not repeat in substance question already answered or to which the answers have been received". I am not allowing you.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER** : I am not allowing it. I have called Shri Tope

**SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK** : We want a statement from the Home Minister.

**MR. SPEAKER** : You please meet the Home Minister.

*(Interruptions)\**

**MR. SPEAKER** : I am not allowing this. This will not go on record

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER** : Lodhaji I am not allowing. It is in your own interest. We are discussing the Demands for Grants of Agriculture. Don't you want to discuss the Agriculture Demands? What is this? Matters on which we have been thinking for years, we do not want to discuss, and anything which comes into your mind, you want to discuss! Please Lodhaji I am not allowing you. I will not allow you.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER** : This is your House. It is your time. You cannot hold everybody to ransom.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER** : I have called Shri Ankushrao Tope.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER** : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

**MR. SPEAKER** : I have called Shri Tope. Only Shri Tope goes on record and not any other Member

12.39 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

*[English]*

(i) **Need to construct a new bridge at Shahagad on river Godavari**

**SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE** (Jalna) : Sir, there are big cracks in the major bridge of Shahagad which is on river Godavari. The traffic on the main line of Marathwada region connecting Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat have been affected since the last one year. The concerned authorities are not taking any initiative to start the construction of a new bridge. The vehicles have to run additional more than 100 kms. to reach their destinations.

Immediate steps for construction of a new bridge should be taken and I urge upon the Central Government to direct the concerned authorities to take the said work into hands on war-footing basis.

*(ii) Need to re-start Janata and Navajeevan Express trains between Madras and Bombay.*

SHRI A. PRATAP SAH (Rajampet): Rayalaseema, a backward region of Andhra Pradesh has least railway network. The Madras-Bombay "B. G." line runs through some parts of Rayalaseema. The said train was introduced about 35 years back and was highly economical for the local farmers to transport their agricultural produce like mango, lemon, orange, banana and mainly betel leaves, directly to the two Metros.

This train is very convenient to the general public. Such a popular train was abruptly cancelled without consulting the representatives of the people nor any proper reasons given for cancellation of the train. Similarly, the Navjeevan Express between Madras and Ahmedabad, traversing on the same 'BG' line was also cancelled causing great economic hardship to the local people. Thus the development activities in this region have greatly come down with the cancellation of all important lifeline of the common man and the industrialist as well as the agriculturist.

Keeping in view the economic condition of this backward area I request the Government to help the region by introducing the Janata and Navajeevan Express trains to pass through this region.

12.41 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

*(iii) Need to open Coal Division at Gopalpur in Sundargarh district of Orissa*

**KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO** (Sundargarh): Sundargarh at Gopalpur contains the largest deposit of coal in Asia. The coal mines have yet to start functioning. On the instruction of the Government of India fifteen villages have been earmarked for eviction. I, however, request that before the displacement of these villagers, due compensation should be paid and proper stops be taken for their re-settlement. Immediate steps have to be taken for providing job opportunities to the family members of these displaced persons on priority basis. It is the demand of the people of Sundargarh to have a coal division at Gopalpur.

Opening of a Coal Division at Gopalpur will create job avenues to the displaced and the sons of the soil. It will also cater to the needs of the local people and effective and timely action will be possible only when the Division Office is located close to the site of mines.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to open the Coal Division at Gopalpur.

*(iv) Need to prevent delay caused at Kanpur railway station in distribution of bananas sent from Jalgaon to Lucknow.*

DR. GUNVANT RAMBHAU SARODE (Jalgaon): The bananas produced in Jalgaon district are transported through Railway wagons to Northern India and are distributed there. The wagons are loaded from Jalgaon district for Lucknow. Its distribution is however, unnecessarily delayed at Kanpur by railway authorities at the behest of traders. As bananas are perishable fruits, delay in their distribution causes losses.

I, therefore, request the Government to prevent such delay at Kanpur Railway Station and also arrange a special plaitain rake to Lucknow and Kanpur.

(v) **Need to take 'resin' and 'rosin' out of the purview of Open General Licence and procure them from indigenous sources.**

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Sir, in Himachal Pradesh, resin extraction from chil forests and its processing in the Rosin and Turpentine Factories have been going on for the last 50 years. Primarily the entire resin extraction and its processing is being done by the Himachal Pradesh State Forest Corporation Limited. In addition, some small scale private factories are also engaged in this work in the hills. Currently, in Himachal Pradesh, approximately 7,000 labourers have been employed on this work, whereas in Uttar Pradesh force is engaged in this work.

It has been noticed for some years that whenever resin and rosin is imported in the country, the sale of indigenously processed rosin of our hills has dropped. With the accumulation of rosin in large quantity, the factories in the public sector went into losses affecting the livelihood of the labourers. The main reason of recession in the sale of rosin and its price is attributed to the cheaper sale rates of imported rosin under the OGI policy. On account of import of above mentioned products, the livelihood of thousands of workers of Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir has been affected like that of Himachal Pradesh.

The landed cost of imported rosin in the market of Bombay is Rs. 24 per

kg in comparison to the landed cost of indigenous rosin from Himachal Pradesh is Rs. 26 per kg.

Due to difference in rates of resin and rosin stocks are accumulating in factories whereas due to OGI precious foreign exchange is being drained unnecessarily. I suggest that the resin and rosin should be taken out from the purview of OGI.

*[Translation]*

(vi) **Need to take immediate steps to control the pollution caused by factories in Kanpur city and Kanpur Dehat**

SHRI KESRI LAL (Ghatampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as regards pollution, the condition of the Kanpur city is miserable. The condition of Ranian and Ghatampur in Kanpur Dehat is deteriorating day by day because of pollution. The whole areas of Ranian and Ghatampur are much affected thereby. The cement factory is causing maximum pollution there. The rivers Pandav and Rind in Kanpur are the worst affected by pollution as a result of which a great difficulty is being faced by the farmers of Kanpur Dehat.

So, I request the Central Government to conduct survey to identify the factories causing pollution in Kanpur Dehat and Kanpur city. These factories should either be asked to instal anti-pollution devices or should immediately be closed down in the public interest.

(vii) **Need to increase the upper age limit for recruitment in Central Government Services**

SHRI PRATAP SINGH (Banka): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the problem of educated unemployed youths has reached the alarming pro-

portions in the country. Jobs are not easily available to the educated youths despite the Government's assurance time and again to take measures to solve the unemployment problems very soon. Graduation is an essential qualification for all posts, barring a few. The statistics reveal that every year there is a constant increase in the number of educated unemployed. But they do not get jobs. Therefore, the Central Government should give sympathetic consideration to the question of increasing the upper age limit for recruitment in Central Government services and make an announcement in this regard very soon so that more employment opportunities could be provided to the educated unemployed persons and they could be saved from going astray.

*[English]*

(viii) **Need to delete Forest pig from the List of Wild Life Protection Act to safeguard the interests of cultivators of Andhra Pradesh**

**SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE** (Vijayawada): Forest pigs damage sugar-cane, ground nut, vegetables etc crops in Guntur, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Warangal, Khammam, Nalgonda, Cuddapah, Ananthapur and Kurnool districts in Andhra Pradesh. The loss of crops due to these wild boars runs into several crores of rupees. In Gusajale Co-operative Sugar Factory area several hundreds of acres of sugar cane crop was completely damaged by other wild boars. Farmers are fearing to grow sugar cane, so the factory is not in a position to receive adequate sugar cane, which is a great loss to the Farmers, Share holders and workers. But because wild boars is covered under Wild Life Pro-

tection Act, killing of this animal will become offence. So the villagers are not able to take any action even though they are suffering a lot. There is urgent need on the part of the Government to examine this issue and take necessary steps to bring amendment to Wild Life Protection Act deleting wild boar from the list of wild animals to safeguard the interests of villagers near the forest areas.

12.50 hrs.

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1991-92

*[English]*

**Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Food and Ministry of Rural Developments**

**MR DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The House will now take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministries of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development.

Kumari Uma Bhatti to continue

*[Translation]*

**KUMARI UMA BHARTI** (Kharajaho): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in continuation of what I said yesterday I would like to state that rural development in our country has never been taken seriously, i.e. agriculture, village industries or handicrafts. That means earlier we were a predominantly agricultural country having faith in religion but now after 44 years of independence, efforts are being made to make it an industrial and secular country. I feel that we have miserably failed on both the scores. If I start explaining how we failed in secularism, it will be irrelevant, but I must dwell on how we failed on economic front now that I am speak-

ing-on this subject. After 44 years of independence, we have been caught in a vicious circle. Since our income is low, our savings are also low, the savings are low that is why our investment is low. Since the investment is low, the production is bound to be low, we think that we can come out of this vicious circle with the help of foreign money, but I personally feel that instead of hailing us out of this vicious circle, it will gradually push us towards economic slavery. After India attained Independence, Churchill had hinted at India's weakness saying with anguish that the people of India were not used to freedom because they had undergone subjugation for centuries and therefore very soon they would create for themselves another system of slavery. The type of economic progress we have made during the last 44 years, I feel, has led us to a system of slavery, especially economic slavery. Therefore, if we want to break the vicious circle to which I referred to just now, we shall have to take recourse to indigenous resource and focus our attention on the villages and agriculture.

This is true that it will take a long time to come out of this vicious circle considering the economic set up we have built for us. Therefore, we shall have to do re-thinking on the entire system under which we give step-motherly treatment to agriculture but at the same time gave preferential treatment to industry. As an Aya is employed to look after the child, in the same way agriculture is used to supply raw material to industry. I feel that it is with this view in mind that they are using agriculture to assist industry. If we see the position at present, agriculture has been given the status of a maid where as the industry based on

heavy machinery has been made a darling son and thereby spoiled son. If we look at the figures of 1950 and 1951, we shall find that share of agriculture in our national income was 60 percent. But now it is just 30 percent. It makes two things crystal clear. One other sectors did achieve progress in the post-independence period, but agriculture remained stagnant. Two, pressure of population on agriculture has decreased only by 5 percent. Earlier 74 percent population depended on agriculture but now 69 percent depend on agriculture. It proves that agriculture's share in the national income has gone down to just one-half which in turn proves that unemployment and poverty in rural areas has increased. We have not been able to check this trend so far. There is no arrangement to provide avenues of employment in the rural areas with the result that there is mass exodus of people from the villages. They are migrating to cities economic condition of which is already weak and the result is that an explosive situation has been created in the urban areas which, I feel, is the main cause for disturbing the entire set up of the cities. Therefore, there is a need to make in-depth thinking on the agriculture sector so as to bring maximum land under cultivation and most of the cultivable land under irrigation. This will help in reducing the population pressure on land and checking migration of people from rural areas to urban areas. We shall have to provide avenues of employment for them in the villages itself. To achieve these objectives, industries based on handicrafts will have to be encouraged in the villages.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, agriculture in our country is not simply an

occupation, it is a way of life. The farmers have an emotional attachment with agriculture. I, myself was born in a farmer's family and my brothers are engaged in agriculture. Ours is a small family of farmers. Cultivation in our area is done by the use of plough and not by tractor. I have seen that before starting ploughing operations in the field, my brothers worship the land and before starting harvesting operations, they worship the crop. Why they do so is because the land for them is not just a source, they have an emotional attachment with land. In a way, it is their way of life. Land to a farmer is what mother is to a son. Many occupations such as animal husbandry are linked with agriculture but what is the state of agriculture and animal husbandry today? Our industries today are based on heavy machinery. Our agriculture too is following suit. In the name of modernisation, our agriculture is being westernised there by making it more and more dependent on mechanisation and chemical fertilizers. In the race for mechanisation, we have forgotten the importance of cow to our farmers. As and when the question of cow comes up, some people think that a communal issue is being raised. Like Ramjanambhoomi issue, this too is treated as a communal issue. These people feel hurt when we talk of abrogating Article 370. Similarly, when we discuss the issue of cow tearing, people link it with religion. The importance of cow in rural areas is not only religious, its importance is manifold. Today, 13 percent people are occupying 57 percent land in villages and these 13 percent only can afford tractors. A small farmer in the village cannot afford tractor and, therefore, he can only depend on bullocks. It is a folly on our part to

dream of a green revolution based on machinery and chemical fertilizers. We are committing this mistake because we are trying to imitate America and Europe. In USA, only 6 percent of people depend on agriculture as compared to 70 percent in India. The farmer in USA lets his fields remain uncultivated for 2-3 years in order to give land enough gap to regain its fertility, but the farmer in Indian cannot afford to do so, because the size of his land holding is very small and he has no other alternative source of livelihood either. He cannot afford to let his land remain uncultivated because if he does so, he will face starvation. Thus, fertility of land is falling. We would not have reached this situation in India, had we given due importance to cow, had we imposed a complete ban on the slaughter of cow and its progeny and the export of beef by not linking it with a particular religion. The hapless small farmer who cannot afford tractor is not in a position to properly cultivate his fields. [13.00 hrs.] He has not reconciled with electricity, fertilizer, and machinery. Small farmer has become marginal farmer, marginal farmer has become landless labourer and the landless labourer has become a bonded labourer. This bonded labourers is today doing the work of digging soil or has migrated to Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Kanpur as a labourer to build high rise buildings for the capitalists, why we went wrong was that we were not able to understand what facilities were needed to be given to a small farmer or how important cow was to him. Cow yields dung which becomes manure, its off-shoot calf becomes bullock. Cow yields milk which is nutritious and helps make the children of the farmer healthy.

Can a tractor yield the benefits of milk, cow-dung and calf? 70 percent cultivation in the country is done through bullocks. Of the rest 15 percent is done through other draught animals. According to my estimate, only 10-12 percent cultivation is done by tractor. The entire economic set up of the farmer was linked with the rearing of cow and its progeny due to the immense benefits they yield to the farmer. Of late, foreign cow has descended on our soil. It is called V. I. P. cow. We do not feel like calling her mother cow. Indigenous cow looks as mother where as the foreign cow gives an appearance of a madam. These foreign cows are used to taking bath and live under the cool air of a fan. If a peg bruises her body, it refuses to yield milk. Indigenous cow is not so fanciful. Such whims and fancies are seen only among the Ministers belonging to the Congress Party or the officers of the level of I. A. S. or I. P. S. The indigenous cow goes to the pond herself to take a dip and is used to live in the open air. Above all, she knows to cultivate a feeling of love towards her master. Foreign cow is like a foreign woman who are miser in the matter of love ..... (*Interruptions*) ... Religion was not the motivating force behind the agitation which the saints launched on the question of ban on cow slaughter. It was for the good of the farmer. Today, the we have eight crore draught animals in the country and to replace them 67 lakh tractors are needed. As of now we have only 6 lakh tractors. How then can we manage our agriculture? If the Government is sincerely worried about the welfare of the farmers, it should impose a total ban on the cow slaughter and its progeny and on the export of beef.

Association of farmer with the forests is as deep rooted as with the cow. Each and every tree in the forest is a deity to the farmer. This is so because it is the philosophy and culture of this country. We do not discriminate between different objects of nature that exist on earth as also between earth and space whether it is small creatures, vegetation or rivers as we sever them all. In the same way, the farmers have an emotional attachment with forests. But the forest policy pushed by the Britishers broke that relationship and still we are continuing with that policy in the same way as we are continuing with English language. The result of that policy was that a sense of protection which the farmer had towards the forests was no more there. This led to indiscriminate denudation of forests by the contractors. We should learn a lesson from our neighbour China in this regard. In China, unemployed people in rural areas do not rush towards cities as they get means of livelihood in the villages itself. The forest wastelands should be given to those families who do not have any means of livelihood. What happens in our country is that the land records show a particular land on forest, but in reality you will not find even a single tree on that land. I belong to a village. The people say that forest land cannot be cultivated as there are trees over there. But the fact is that more often than not our land record show only that land on forest land on which not a single tree is there. Let the villagers be given the right to grow trees on such lands as has been the case of China. Had we offered opportunities of employment in the villages through a programme of planting saplings and growing trees, grown up children of poor far-

mers, landless labourers, small and marginal farmers would not have migrated to cities. Today, we have 9 crore hectares of land on which afforestation can be done to give employment to 7 crore families of labourers in the villages itself. If rural unemployed and landless labourers are properly engaged in tree plantation, exodus of these people from villages to cities could be checked. Felling of trees in the forests have rendered the land naked. As a result thereof cycle of rains has been affected. The ultimate result is that we have not been able to provide adequate irrigation facilities, although we feel proud of having ushered in green revolution and increasing our food grains production three fold

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I want to say is that if we are to rejoice our achievements, it is better we go to the forests and do penance. Principle of Vedanta and spiritualism is to do self-introspection and not to be swayed by what is happening around you. If we do that it is all right but if we are to live in this world, if we have not to do penance on the banks of rivers, if we have not to go into the caves for self-realisation, we shall have to compare ourselves with others. We have forgotten the villages and have become complacent that we have increased our production three times, but the fact is that our yield is very low as compared to others. In our neighbouring country China, the area under rice is less as compared to ours, but they produce 16 crore tonnes of rice as compared to our production of 7 crore tonnes of rice. The reason for this low productivity is lack of irrigation facilities. Our yield per hectare of rice is just one third as compared to that of Japan. The reason is again lack

of irrigation. We did not pay attention towards irrigation during the first three Five Year Plans.

This was because agriculture was considered to be a subsidiary sector for supplying raw material to industry and also produce food grains to some extent. People could not understand that India is predominantly an agricultural and secular country. Industrialisation and secularism cannot be forced on this country. India does not have that kind of culture. If you try to impose it, you will not succeed in your effort. The country suffered a setback when there was a famine in 1965. At that time the importance of agriculture was realised and it was too late to know the main cause of the famine. In the last three Five Year Plans, the irrigation targets were low and the achievements were also of the same degree. The famine made us aware of the role of irrigation in agriculture. In the subsequent Plans high targets were set and this resulted in a satisfactory rate of progress. In the Third Plan the targets were low and the rate of achievement was 42%. In the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans the targets were high and the rate of achievement was 90%. This indicates that agriculture was completely ignored in the first three Five Year Plans. This point is further substantiated by a comparison of the first three five year plans with the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans.

According to latest figures, the Green Revolution is moving at a low pace. It has yet to gain momentum. This means that the Green Revolution has touched only the irrigated land which is only 40% of the cultivable land, 60% of the cultivable land is unirrigated. No thought was given to



the type of crops that could be grown on the unirrigated cultivable land. The Agricultural Universities in the country produce officers, not farmers. Such institutions should turn out people who are familiar with the latest techniques and can understand that a large part of land in our country is unirrigated. Graduates of agricultural universities should know how to bring about a Green Revolution on 60% cultivable unirrigated land. If at all there is Green Revolution it is on 40% of land area only. 60% of our area is totally dependent on rainfall and if irrigation facilities are not provided to this area, we can never become self-reliant. Crops could be grown if there is rainfall. Size of the land area on which seeds used to be grown has since reduced. Paddy cultivation too has come down. Various types of seeds like 'Sama', 'Kodon', 'Lathara', 'Raali' and 'Kutki' that were grown in the Bundelkhand region have become extinct. Nothing has been done to save such types of seeds from extinction. Such seeds are good for health. The wheat that we eat today does not have any nutritional value. The older varieties of wheat had high nutritional value. The earlier generation of farmers were very strong as they ate a diet having high nutritional values. My father had a strong grip at the age of 90. When I asked him the secret of his strength he told me that he ate 'Lalkatiya' wheat whereas we are eating husk in the name of wheat. So we must take steps to preserve the older varieties of wheat and other foodgrains.

Sir, when the issue of irrigation was taken up I had raised a point. The importance of irrigation must be understood. There are several large projects in which huge funds have

been invested, but there has not been any output from them. Nobody knows when these major projects would be completed. The files related to these projects have been pending for a long time. And those responsible for expediting the work are just drawing their salaries and not doing any work. They are also indulging in corruption. If smaller schemes had been introduced, irrigation facilities could have been provided sooner. In villages, small reservoirs could have been dug and short canals drawn for irrigation purposes. At places these schemes become operative in a period of 5—10 years. We cannot be sure as to when all the pending projects will be completed. In the case of irrigation also, we have tried to ape foreign countries. If other countries have big dams, India should also have them. Those countries could produce foodgrain in large quantities because apart from having big dams the number of people dependent on agriculture in those countries is relatively fewer. The situation in our country is not like that. Therefore, more attention to smaller and short term schemes would have produced better results. If we can change the existing set-up even to a minimal extent, we can get good results within a decade.

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, our Kisan leader, Shri Dattopant Thengari made some suggestions and according to him if those suggestions had been implemented at least for six years, our country would have stood to gain. A sea-change can be brought about in the country's agricultural sector. Whenever there has been record production with the help of irrigation facilities and chemical fertilizer, the country has resorted to import of

foodgrain. We have imported through PL-480 and in such large quantities that farmers were not able to get remunerative prices for their produce. What was the need to import foodgrain at that time? In this way the Government betrayed the Farmers. Was it necessary to import the highly subsidised poor quality wheat at a time when the country's farmers were producing the maximum? Why were the farmers treated in this manner?

Sir, the I. M. F. had put pressure on the Government to cut down subsidies. Similar pressure was put by U. S. A. on European countries during the G. A. T. T. talks but they resisted it. The U. S. A. gives subsidy on production and export. The European countries also do the same. Perhaps our Government thought that we have become richer than the Americans and Europeans. Our farmers oversee their farms from helicopters. So we don't need subsidies. There was strong opposition to it all over the country and even quarters within the ruling party were opposed to it. As a result of that the Government had to compromise. I would like to know as to how to make a distinction between small farmers and big farmers. The Hon. Minister of Agriculture is himself an agriculturist. From his dress and his lifestyle it appears that he has no similarity with small farmers. In any case he ought to know that even a person who has one hundred acres of land can declare himself a small farmer with a some manipulation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the land reform laws were implemented and the matter of redistribution of land came up, surprisingly the families in Bundelkhand area, who had 100 acres of land, declared themselves

landless. So their kins got land whereas those who were actually landless could not get anything. Will this type of bungling continue? That is why USA and other European countries are giving subsidy. I cannot understand as to when we became so rich that we do not need subsidy. Perhaps beggars cannot be choosers. When we have a begging bowl in our hands we will have to accept their conditionalities and we will be at their mercy. It will be a matter of shame for us and we would be forced to cut down subsidies. The Government cannot control the capitalists because the latter has a lot of influence over the so-called public representatives. No such step can be taken against the capitalists and on the other hand how many public representatives are there who really represent the farmers. Till the Third Plan, irrigation facilities and agriculture in general remained neglected. The reason for this was that efforts were made to formulate the national policies by people who were influenced by Western philosophy. How many people in the Central and State Governments really represent the farming community and what role do they play in formulating various policies? This is an important matter to think over.

Sir, I agree that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was full of enthusiasm about the development of the country. But the law of the country where he studied and was brought up, was not successful when applied in this country. We have different national problems and a different set of laws. Therefore, we have to think as to how the benefits can reach the rural masses and small farmers because benefits meant for small farmers are

always taken by the big farmers. In this regard I would like to say that there was a big co-operative movement in respect of commercial crops which proved to be a success. This movement should also benefit the small farmers who grow foodgrains, cotton etc. From the Ministry's Report of 1990-91 it appears that the small farmers have been ignored while making financial provisions for the agricultural sector. Tell me, is the Government contemplating anything about co-operatives, pulses-oilseeds and foodgrains and the measures by which farmers may be benefited and a revolution brought about in those fields. Nothings has been clarified. I want a reply from the hon. Minister of Agriculture and the reasons behind the decline in production of cotton mentioned in the report published by them. After ascertaining the reasons, is there any proposal to make arrangements in this direction? I would like to know the possibility of cotton being used in the handloom sector and the effect such a step would have in checking migration of industry from that place. It will also check migration of people from villages to cities. Something similar must be done for the benefit of sugarcane growers also. The farmers become happy for a moment when they see their heap of produce but later they realise that they have to pay the dues of banks and moneylenders. If a movement on the lines of the co-operative movement in respect of commercial crops, is launched in case of foodgrains also then it would be of tremendous help to farmers. If you want to make them happy, arrangements will have to be made for providing remunerative prices to them. For providing remunerative

prices, one C. A. C. T. was constituted in 1965. Thereafter, an expert committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Hanumantha Rao was constituted in 1990. Then a standing committee under the chairmanship of Shri Sharad Joshi was constituted and then another high-powered committee headed by Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh was constituted. Several such committees were formed and I think the present Government will also constitute another committee.

Sir, the main hurdle is that the recommendations of Bhanu Pratap Singh Committee, Sharad Joshi Committee, C. A. C. T. and Dr. Hanumantha Rao committee contradict each other. Let us ignore the recommendations of these committees and ensure that the farmers get remunerative prices and value for their crops paid by the consumers. Till now only 50% of the crop value reached the farmers and the rest is pocketed by middlemen. Will the support price for crops be determined by market price and the cost of production. I would like to say that the cost price of a Bajaj scooter is Rs. 6000 to Rs. 6500 but its sale price in the market is Rs. 14000-Rs. 15000. Why is it so? Why such concessions are not given to farmers also? Why are such concessions given to capitalists and industrialists only? On what basis will the support price be fixed? The support price should be fixed with a view to ensuring that the farmer receives 70% of the amount paid by the consumer. The F. C. I. has been set up to minimise the role of middlemen but the F. C. I. is itself playing the role of a middleman. F. C. I. is supposed to ensure that the farmer receives a substantial part of the amount paid by the consumers. The very purpose for

which the F. C. I. was set up has been defeated. F. C. I.'s holding charges have reached 85% which means that F. C. I. itself has become the biggest profiteer. Pt. Nehru used to say that if he were to come across any profiteer he would hang him on a lamp-post. I would like to ask the present Government, which professes to follow Pt. Nehru's philosophy, whether it will take similar stern action against all profiteers and particularly against the F. C. I. which has turned out to be the biggest offender in this respect. If the F. C. I. increases its margin, private traders too will increase their margin with the result that the farmer for whom the entire system has been woven stands to lose. He is deprived of all the benefits of this system.

Therefore, we want that maximum profit should go to the farmer who produces foodgrains. But it should not be like Punjab where the big landlords have wiped out the small farmers. When we think over the problem of Punjab we find that the rural youth is the worst affected. The wave of extremism in Punjab has converted the small farmer into a marginal farmer and the marginal farmer into a landless labourer. When the landless labourer youth did not get any employment, he was swayed by the wave of extremism. I feel that the extremism in Punjab grew only because forced by the circumstances, the rural youth joined the ranks of extremists and the situation became worse from bad. Since he was unemployed, it was but natural for him to get agitated and the result was the problem became more and more complex with the passage of time.

Therefore if you want to give the farmers a remunerative price you will

have to do away with the FCI first. At the same time, storage facilities in the villages will have to be provided. Revolution has taken place in the field of cooperatives so far as commercial crops are concerned. The same kind of revolution will have to be brought about in the case of foodgrains as well. Only then the small farmer can sustain.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have been caught in a vicious cycle. The vicious cycle is—low income—low saving, low saving—low investment, low investment—low production, low production—low income, low income—low saving and so on. There seems to be no way out. Therefore, if farmers are given remunerative prices their income will increase and so will their purchasing power. Increase in purchasing power will be turned into increase in income; increase in income will result in increase in production and, therefore, increase in income and saving. Increase in saving will further result in increase in investment and, therefore, increase in production. Thus he would be able to come out of the vicious economic cycle to which I referred to a short while ago. Therefore it is essential to give farmers a remunerative price for their produce. As long as this is not done, the farmer will have no deciding power unlike other commercial crops. In the case of other crops, commercial crops in particular, the farmers have the deciding power and this is why they are happy. I do not say that they do not have any difficulties before them. The hon. Members present here will highlight their difficulties too. So far as I am concerned, I am conversant with the difficulties of small farmers, especially those who produce foodgrains. That is why I am

highlighting their problems. Moreover, their number in the country is the highest and they are the ones who do not get irrigation facilities. Take for instance the case of Haryana and Punjab. 60 lakh hectares of land in these states has been brought under assured irrigation and the result is that they are in a position to feed the entire country today. 12 crore hectares of land in the country can be brought under irrigation. In all we have 17 crore hectares of cultivatable land of which three crore hectares of land is under double cropping. Out of 17 crore hectares, 12 hectares of land is such which can be brought under irrigation. If we could harness our rain water, which otherwise go waste, and use it for irrigating the dry land, the land of this country can produce rich harvest. We did not pay attention to it. Our irrigation capacity is 8 crore hectares. Out of it, one crore hectare is such where we do have the capacity, but water channels have not been constructed. I have myself seen in the village that proper water channels are not there. Therefore, only 7 crore hectares of land is in fact, under irrigation. The Government take pride in claiming that they have ushered in green revolution. Just tell them that in 1950-51, 5 crore hectares was under irrigation, which means that we have been able to add only 3 crore hectares under irrigation, which means that we have been able to add only 3 crore hectares to it during the last 44 years. In the matter of irrigation, we stabbed the farmer in the back and as such, he was deprived of its benefit. Then an attempt was made to stab the small farmer in the back in the matter of subsidy, but somehow he escaped this bid. Now that an opportunity has come to give him remunerative prices,

We are not adopting the system which is beneficial to farmers. I have gone through the Annual Report of the Department of Cooperation for the year 1990-91 and I do not think Government propose to do something beneficial for the foodgrains producing farmers so far as cooperation is concerned. I do not know whether any assistance would be extended to them or any encouragement in the field of cooperation would be given to them or not?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when a child is born weak, it is the duty of the mother to give that child nutritious food, sufficient quantity of milk and timely medicine. If small or an ordinary farmer is economically weak as compared to the farmer engaged in the cultivation of commercial crops, it is the duty of the Government to come to the aid of the farmer in order to uplift him. It would be better if the Government takes some steps in this direction very early. Otherwise, we are going to reach a situation for which Iqbal had recited an Urdu couplet. I do not know the situation for which he said it —

“Watan ki fiqr kar nadan musibat  
aane wali hai. Teri baradion ke  
mashbire hein aasmanonme”

If that happened, let me tell my countrymen —

“Tumhari dastan tak na hogi aas-  
manon mein”

It will be very difficult to redeem the situation if we do not make amends right now. In the absence of avenues of employment in the rural areas, so massive would be the invasion on the cities by the people from the villages that it will become difficult to tackle the situation. Population pressure on

land is not easing to the extent desirable. The farmer is being subjected to gross injustice. I feel astomished to see that the economic condition of paddy grower continues to be weak but the rice mill owner enjoys the luxury of A. C. 1000 Maruti Car. Grower of pulses is in the same weak economic condition. but the pulse mill owner travels in luxury imported car. The same is true of oilseed grower and oil mill owner They enjoy holidays in Shimla, Kashmir, Nainital, Himachal and numerous other tourist resorts at the cost of farmers. For how long will this injustice continued. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am not indulging in empty talking, but I must warn that if industries are allowed to flourish at the cost of agriculture and farmer continues to be in a miserable condition, he is bound to rise in revolt I want to submit that we must sense what is in store for us in this last decade of 20th century.

“Pandit tu to bola tha. pashan badal jayega. Mulla tu bhi bola tha Rehman badal jayega. Ab bhi avsar hai samajh lo nahin to. tumhare Ishwar ko bhookha insaan nigal jayega ”

This will be the position. If this happens in villages, the consequences would be horrible. (Interruptions) You are pointing finger at us but just look at your self. many fingers are pointing at you too. (Interruptions) You look into the mirror and see your face You are trying to teach us. Who is responsible for the deteriorating situation in Kashmir and Punjab? Who made the Ramjanam Bhoomi Babri Masjid issue complicated? If you make introspection you would feel ashamed of yourself. Don't ask us to look into the mirror.

**SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldana)** : I would like to say that you might have seen your face in the mirror but we have seen here that is very beautiful. (Interruptions)

**KUMARI UMA BHARTI** : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I did not know that the hon. Members came here to look at others' faces. The House has nothing to do with the looking at the faces. One should have some grey matter. (Interruptions)

**SHRI RAM NAIK** : Please make us understand once again the difference between brain and beauty.

**KUMARI UMA BHARTI** : Beauty is for display, but brain is to ask others to have a look into themselves. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we might not have good faces but we have brain to ask others to look into themselves. (Interruptions)

**SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK** : The people want our faces in the treasury benches and your faces in the opposition

**KUMARI UMA BHARTI** : But for how long? Do not be proud. Try to keep balance. (Interruptions)

**SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK** : For the last 44 years Congress has been in the treasury benches and you have been in the opposition. (Interruptions)

**KUMARI UMA BHARTI** : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to ask that when the foodgrain production has increased, our targets for 1990-91 were high and the procurement was also good then why did the prices of foodgrains shot up? What is the reason behind it? May be I am not able to comprehend. But I fail to understand this paradoxical situation.

On the one hand there has been remarkable foodgrain production and the foodgrain procurement has also been notable but even then the prices shot up? Is there a possibility that blackmarketeering has acquired new dimension which we might not be able to see? Either I am not able to comprehend this paradoxical situation or the hon. Agriculture Minister should clarify the position while replying to the Debate. Otherwise foodgrain production will also increase and so would the prices. Why is there an imbalance between the two? At least this much should be made clear.

Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, I would come to the point which I was making earlier. If we say that the pressure of manpower on agriculture has reduced let us stop people from migrating to cities. If somebody has become an officer and wants to go let him go but the rest of the people should be given assistance under TRYSEM for setting up rural industries in villages itself. An ordinary person in a village might be as well knowing the loopholes in the TRYSEM and others schemes as I am. Same is true about IRDP. The officers make these schemes in their offices but when the Programme officer or BDO visits a village he simply asks the village women whether they can start poultry farming? Without asking them about their interests or the areas of activity in which they can contribute they simply thrust these things on them. What happens is that when an officer visits a village he asks the middleman. These middlemen are there in every village. Most of them belong to the Ruling party as the Ruling Party provides them everything. They are like leech sticking to every village and extracting every drop of

blood from the farmers. They do not have any work except this. They have once again become active and whenever a BDO or SDO visits a village, they invite him and when the officer asks how many people are to be given assistance under IRDP they give them a lot of voters who have voted for the Ruling Party. The BDO acts according to the advice of the middleman and sanctions funds indiscriminately and indulges in favouritism. Some get Rs. two thousand, others get Rs. 5,000 for rearing goats. Still others get funds for poultry farming or for rearing buffaloes or fisheries. (Interruptions). Why are you getting uneasy? Please listen to me. Why are you getting irritated? I think I have hit the nail on its head. I am a woman and I know the reality. Why are you upset? The way they are jumping in their seats, it seems I have hit at the right spot. My point is that these schemes should be reviewed and more scientific approach should be adopted. The IRDP should be reviewed by non-Government people and ways should be found out how it could more effectively benefit the rural poor.

I am reminded of an incident in a village near Pune. Some social workers went to that village from Pune and decided to serve the people there. They asked the villagers what do they want them to do. The villagers said they had everything, road, wells, Hospital electricity and water etc. The social workers went round the village and found there were no toilets in the village. They constructed toilets and left. After a year they came again and asked the villagers whether everything was O.K. and whether they wanted repairs of toilet etc. When they reached that place they saw goats in

those toilets. When they asked the villagers why they had done so the villagers replied that they had enough space to ease themselves but they had no space which was well protected for keeping their goats. I mean to say that we should not decide on behalf of the people of the villages. Let them decide and fix their priorities.

The way SDO's squander the funds of IRDP in the name of providing benefit to the rural people, it should be reviewed by non-professionals. I know the targets are also high and they have lots of funds. The innocent people do not know how much has been swindled away from them. I don't think there is as much corruption in any other area as there is in IRDP. The rural poor think that the funds are being sanctioned by the Government and therefore, they have to part with some share for the Government machinery but in fact they do not know that they are being deprived of their own money. Therefore, a comprehensive review needs to be made to find out what is wrong with the scheme and why it has not been successful. Had this scheme of IRDP been successful the problem of unemployment in rural areas would have been solved to a great extent. But this has not happened. The migration to cities has not stopped. This means there had been lack of scientific outlook and logic behind the developmental schemes and other schemes which were formulated to remove unemployment from the villages. Therefore, efforts must be made to make more land cultivable, bring more cultivable land under irrigation and formulate employment oriented schemes in villages.

When the Mughals came to this country, they first imposed taxes on

agriculture because they wanted to have a big army and the requirements of the army could have been met only by levying taxes on farmers. Then came the Britishers. They extracted money from industries and a time came when there were no industries left in the villages. Had we followed the path shown to us by Mahatma Gandhi, things would not have worsened to such an extent. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya had also said that the country would progress only when villages progress and the farmers progress. This would begin when we provide employment to the unemployed rural youth first. To provide employment to the people in villages there are many areas like handicrafts etc. I would like to cite an example. I visited a place Vishanpur in district Gumla in Bihar. There three boys of that place passed IIT after completing engineering course and Ph D. They all became voluntary workers and after marriage they consulted their wives and settled in a village. They wanted to set an example that how the development of village can be done without depending upon cities and how to absorb unemployed village folk in villages itself in gainful employment. They worked on the scheme and now their unit is functioning in 500 villages. If this example is followed by the Central Government, then employment in villages itself can be generated for unemployed and it will help in checking the present state of affairs. For this a strong will power is required and overall changes in the present set up is necessary. I would like to make a submission that whenever any Engineering colleges or Agricultural Universities are opened a polytechnic of each of them should be set up in the villages so that the village people



could be informed about the new techniques of agriculture and about the best ways of more agricultural production. These should evolve new and suitable techniques. Despite of producing white collared technocrats these institutions should produce knowledgeable farmers so that they may not go on following traditional methods or agriculture and do not depend mainly on rains for cultivation. They should use bio-fertilisers and should grow those crops which are beneficial to them.

Before concluding I would like to make a few suggestions. Instead of use of chemical fertilisers use of bio-fertilisers need to be promoted for the welfare of farmers. Using of imported chemical fertilisers will decrease the fertility of land and worsen the condition of farmers who are totally dependent on agriculture. I am not indulging in soothsaying. Earlier elders used to plant fruit bearing trees not for themselves but for the coming generations. For long the high number of dependency on agriculture cannot continue without maintaining the fertility of land. Therefore efforts need to be made for increasing application of bio-fertilisers instead of chemical fertilisers.

Secondly, Agricultural Universities need to pay greater attention towards traditional means of cultivation. Today, it is felt that farmers in the country lack agricultural acumen in comparison to the farmers of Europe and America. The Government believes farmer's thinking is unscientific and illogical. It is believed that thinking and technique of farmers evolved over the time is unscientific and irrational. But their approach is more logical than the modern

technology of cultivation. Therefore Agricultural Universities need to pay greater attention towards promotion and development of traditional means of cultivation.

Thirdly, big dams are not of much utility. In their place, canals constructed at a cost of 50,000 to one lakh or two lakh are of much help to villagers. In my constituency implementation of small irrigation projects have proved to be a better experiment. Dams built at a cost of Rs. 2,00,000 are of much help, atleast to the farmers residing in the reservoir area, who dig up wells and get more water in their wells and construct small canals for irrigating the fields. Small irrigation projects are definitely better than the large irrigation schemes.

Fourthly, domestic varieties of seeds need to be fully developed. These are nutritious and later on they will have to be ultimately developed. The root of several diseases spreading in the country especially in villages and decline in general health of villagers is due to the production and cultivation of imported varieties of seeds and their consumption. Production of domestic varieties of crops need to be encouraged, especially of wheat, which is consumed by one and all in villages, except those grains which are produced only for market.

Fifthly, through cooperative movement storage facilities at Panchayat level for storing foodgrains needs to be built up for developing proper storage facilities.

Sixthly, farmers need to be appointed on Agricultural Price Commission, which determines agricultural support prices of foodgrains. Today, some persons living in air conditioned

houses and travelling in air conditioned cars and wearing Safari suits call themselves farmers. They put their influence in determining the agricultural support prices. Who actually are capitalists and not the farmers and they do not have the practical experience of cultivation. The real farmers are those who even can not speak correct Hindi and have simple lifestyle—and are quite close to the nature. Therefore these real farmer should have proper representation on Agricultural Prices Commission. They should be consulted before fixing the support price of agricultural products.

Seventhly, the country has made record progress in the field of foodgrains production. But in comparison to Japan and China our progress seems to be dismal and in the production of oilseeds and pulses no appreciable change is noticeable. Attention and encouragement towards improving production of oilseeds and pulses is most desirable. Insurance facilities need to be introduced in every state. During the election campaign I have seen the whole crop of foodgrains in a village getting reduced to ashes, because of the collusion of overhead electricity transmission lines. This caused a great hardship to the children of small farmers owing land between two to four acres. They were all poor and among them was a sizeable number of harijans. When I accompanied officials to the village and requested them to pay compensation, then Rs. 100 per acre only was paid as compensation. Farmers owing more than 5 acres of land were not paid compensation. industrialists are given all types of concessions in the event of industries becoming sick, but to the farmers

Rs. 100 per acre is paid as compensation in the event of destruction of crop even when they are not at fault. The people granting such a meagre amount of compensations should feel ashamed. I think the gravity of the situation will be realised in future. I demand introduction of insurance schemes in villages. The sufferings would not have been much had their crops were insured. I myself arranged supplies of foodgrains for them from cities. Children of these farmers were forced to take up petty jobs for the whole year. If crop insurance is extended to all the states then the affected farmers will definitely get some compensation in the event of loss of crops. Though, that too they will get after repeated visits to the Government offices. Therefore I request extension of crop insurance to all the states for safeguarding the interests of farmers, otherwise farmers in general and small farmers in particular will suffer a lot.

My last suggestion is about reviewing of land reform laws. These were implemented, but not quite effectively. That's why the people who were entitled to be benefitted were deprived of that benefit. People say review of land reforms will be very much opposed. I demand that the excess land should be taken from the people who have grabbed it. Land reforms were not done in a proper manner. The big landlords who were holding more than 400-500 acres of land and had affiliation with ruling party, played a great mischief. A number of irregularities took place in this matter.

AN HON. MEMBER : She is referring to Madhya Pradesh.

**KUMARI UMA BHARTI:** Our party has come to power in Madhya Pradesh very recently and land reform laws have not been introduced there. The big farmers gave land to small farmers for cultivation and what happened thereafter? Their thumb impressions were taken on blank papers on the pretext that they have taken loans of Rs. Two thousand from them and they have mortgaged their land with them against the loans. Copies of mortgage deeds were not even given to the farmers. We continue to say that lands have been transferred to the harijans and tribals but actually it is not so. It is still with those landlords. If the whole system is not streamlined then the children of these farmers will be forced to launch bloody movements. They can do anything under duress.

Naxalite agitations are the results of these injustices. It is true that naxalite agitations are wrong, blood should not be shed. But the people who do injustice which in turn gives rise to bloodshed are not punished. Naxalites are either gunned down or killed in encounters. But what will happen to those who have committed atrocities. The persons who do injustice are only responsible for the bloodshed that takes place. Therefore it has become essential to review the Land Reform Acts.

I would like to submit that old link between forests and villages should be reestablished. As I have already submitted that due to this type of afforestation the farmers have lost hold on their lands. The condition of the farmers has deteriorated to the extent that those who enjoyed the status of at

least small farmers were slowly reduced to marginal farmers and then to landless labourers. Migration from rural areas to urban areas can be checked by afforestation. For this, we will certainly have to modify our forest policy so that a link is established between the forests and the farmers. My submission is that cow slaughter should be stopped and agriculture should be related to cow-tending and forests, then only the farmers would prosper. This way the cycle will start the farmer would get fair price as a result of which he would earn enough; his purchasing power would increase he would be able to save, invest and thus again produce more—in this manner the cycle will continue to more. However preference will have to be given to rural areas in this regard I would urge upon the hon. Minister and other representatives of the Government that the country has to be saved from destruction and the policy of the Government is to be blamed for bringing the country on the verge of destruction. I would like to submit that Ram Janma Bhoomi and Kashmir problem may be solved but if the present economic set up is not changed and steps are not taken to uplift the rural areas, if unemployment and the number of labourers go on increasing in rural areas; if bonded labour goes on rising and their migration to urban areas continue; if the number of slums and the footpath dwellers continue to increase, the situation would become beyond control. Therefore, agriculture and rural policy will have to be modified so that rural areas in the country may develop.

With these words I conclude and I thank those Members who interrupted me.

[English]

**SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR  
RAWAT (Agra)** : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head  
Agriculture be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to fix the procure-  
ment price of agricultural  
produce commensurate with  
the cost of production.](3)

"That the Demand under the Head  
other services of department of  
Agriculture & Cooperation be  
reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide special  
financial assistance to U P  
Government to encourage  
agriculture in the drought-  
prone areas of Uttar Pradesh ]  
(7)

"That the Demand under the Head  
Department of Animal Husbandry  
and Dairying be reduced to Re  
1."

[Failure to prevent cow  
slaughter and killings of other  
healthy milch animals ](10)

"That the Demand under the Head  
Department of Animal Husbandry  
and Dairying be reduced to Re  
1."

[Failure to extend the white  
Revolution to Uttar Pradesh  
by giving special incentives  
for dairy development in  
the State ](11)

"That the Demand under the Head  
other services of department of  
Agriculture & Cooperation be  
reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to provide special grant  
to Government of Uttar  
Pradesh for agricultural deve-

lopment in all the villages of  
Agra district.](65)

**SHRI MOHAN RAWAL (Bom-  
bay-South Central)** : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head  
other services of department of  
Agriculture and Cooperation be  
reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take effective steps  
for control of pests.](40)

"That the Demand under the Head  
other services of department of  
Agriculture and cooperation be  
reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to establish agro-Indus-  
tries in Maharashtra for cat-  
tlefeed and agricultural im-  
plements ](41)

"That the Demand under the Head  
other services of department of  
Agriculture and Cooperation be  
reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to develop fishing and  
fisheries in coastal areas  
of Tamil Nadu Kerala  
West Bengal and Maha-  
rashtra ](42)

"That the Demand under the Head  
other services of department of  
Agriculture and Cooperation be  
reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to increase per hectare  
productivity of foodgrains  
by providing adequate re-  
search and financial assi-  
stance ](43)

"That the Demand under the Head  
other services of department of  
Agriculture and Cooperation be  
reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to provide more finan-  
cial assistance for animal  
husbandry.](44)

"That the Demand under the Head other services of department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a comprehensive review of Intensive agriculture district programme.](45)

"That the Demand under the Head other services of department of Agriculture and Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage mechanised Co-operative farming.](46)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide timely help to the onion growers in Maharashtra by purchasing their produce.](47)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evaluate the performance of Oilseed Production Programme after the amalgamation of National Oilseeds Development Project and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project.](48)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to distribute National Dairy Development Board's edible oil in adequate quantity of reasonable rate.](49)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shifting the office of the Fishery Survey of India from Bombay to Visakhapatnam.](50)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the policy of insistence on Anand Pattern by the National Dairy Development Board while considering aid to dairy projects in Maharashtra.](53)

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasaragod) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to help pepper grower by fixing profitable prices.](71)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to propagate coconut oil as harmless edible oil.](72)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage dairy farming by giving proper education to the farmers.](73)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish Krishi Vigyan Kendra in every taluka.](74)

"That the Demand under the Head other services of department of Agriculture & Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to organise farmers for encouraging cooperative farming.](75)

"That the Demand under the Head other services of department of Agriculture & Cooperation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide all the facilities to agriculturists through Cooperative Societies.](76)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to propogate oil palm cultivation in Kerala alongwith coconut cultivation.](77)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct research to save the coconut crops from Mahati pest.](78)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct research on Cashewnut crop to prevent flowers from drying up.](79)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture Re-

search and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct research on dryland farming of arecanut crop.](80)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to find out the remedy to the deadly disease killing pepper vine in Kerala.](81)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish Central Agricultural University at Kasargod expanding Central Plantation Crop Research of India complex.](82)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop oil palm plantation on even land.](83)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the functioning of National Dairy Development Board.](84)

DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY  
(Mandsaur) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring various pesticides a under the purview of the Essential Commodities Control Order.](144)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to make seed available to farmers on time through National Seeds Corporation.](145)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Ministry of Agriculture to remove anomalies among various regions in the cooperative sector of the country.](146)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to effectively implement Crop Insurance Scheme throughout the country.](147)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to provide adequate grants to Madhya Pradesh for promotion of Soyabean cultivation which is a leading state in the field of Soyabean production.](148)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish an Agricultural Research Centre in Ratlam district in Madhya Pradesh.](149)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agricultural Research Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate assistance by Central Government to set up Agricultural Universities in agriculturally dominated State like Madhya Pradesh.](150)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying to be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate grants for animal husbandry for backward areas of Madhya Pradesh.](151)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying to be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to put a ban on cow slaughter throughout India.](152)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying to be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate financial assistance to open new dairies in Madhya Pradesh.](153)

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) I beg to move

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide Agricultural inputs to the small and marginal farmers in time.](199)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply good quality seeds to farmers at fair price in time.](200)

"That the Demand under the Head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide remunerative prices to the farmers for agricultural produce.](201)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agricultural Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate research facility for plant protection.](203)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Agriculture Research and Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate research facility for seed development.](204)

**SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT** : I beg to move

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the rise in prices of sugar.](8)

**SHRI RAM NAIK** : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inability of Food Corporation of India to properly stock

foodgrains resulting in colossal losses.](19)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inability of National Cooperative Development Corporation to reimburse the amounts invested by the Government of Maharashtra in the share capital of sugar cooperative factories.](20)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to clear all proposals of Cooperative Sugar Factories pending with Union Government.](21)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the rising prices of sugar.](22)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to include transport and harvesting costs while fixing levy on sugar.](23)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant adequate funds to the National Cooperative Development Corporation and to meet the shortages from the sugar Development Fund.](24)



**DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :** I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish more sugar mills in Madhya Pradesh.](34)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide timely central assistance to the sugar factories in cooperative sector in Madhya Pradesh.](35)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure proper functioning of food Nutrition Boards so as to make them profit earning units.](36)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to modernise Jaora and Dalonda Sugar Mills in Madhya Pradesh to avoid further losses.](37)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Food be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide assistance to sugar mills of Madhya Pradesh for the Development of sugarcane.](38)

**SHRI MOHAN RAWAL :** I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a comprehensive and effective land reforms policy for consolidation of holdings.](19)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide drinking water and sewage and drainage facilities in rural areas.](20)

**DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :** I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate financial assistance for District Rural Development Programmes.](50)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate funds for self-employment to rural youth.](51)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check misuse of funds under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.](52)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the misuse of funds provided by UNICEF for child care facilities.](53)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to effectively implement Integrated Rural Development Programme.]  
(54)

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants for Agriculture and Food & Rural Development. Out of the total available land in the country, 70 per cent of our land is not irrigated. It is mainly dependent on rain. It is rainfed. If the normal rain is there then in the rainfed land, there is a normal crop. If there is an erratic rain or no rain then the farmer suffers a heavy loss. So, the irrigated land produces more than three to four times of the crop that is produced in the rainfed land. That is why the Government propose to reduce the disparity of the production in rainfed and irrigated land by constructing water sheds. World Bank has given a lot of money for construction of water sheds for upgradation of land, generation of natural employment and to give better crop to the cultivators. During the Eighth Plan the Government propose to implement water shed programmes in 2594 blocks at the cost of Rs. 1140 crores. The main object of this water shed is to prevent depletion of forests to develop pasture land to construct irrigation projects horticulture and so on. But, I would like to point out that shifting cultivation practice is there in our country and the tribals cut large number of trees in large number of areas and they burn it with the intention to grow crops there only for a temporary period. Their intention is if they burn the trees, they can avoid the labour of removing the trees and it gives fertiliser to the land. But, after two to three years, they leave the land

and go away to another plot to cut again some trees and burn it again. When I approached the forests officials to sell the timber, they said that it was not available for sale because the case is lying in the court and it could be sold, but it has to be exhibited in the court. A number of years pass like that. But, there is no action against the people. If they are convicted also they are sent to jail because they cannot afford to pay the fine. If they are convicted, they are sent to jail for 7 days, 10 days or 15 days. But, conviction is not the cure. It cannot stop the tribals from cutting forests. So, my suggestion is that the tribals who are interested in cutting forests, they should be rehabilitated in a proper site and given bullocks, seeds, fertilisers and other things so that they will not go to the forests to cut the trees and burn it again.

Through a question of mine, No. 1647 dated 5th August, 1991, I had asked whether the Government has given any money to prevent shifting cultivation. The Government had said that the Agriculture Ministry has released funds to the tune of Rs. 13.2 crores, 15 crores and 15.4 crores in the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively. My State Orissa got Rs. 249 crores in the year 1988-89, 1.7 crore during 1989-90 and Rs. one crore during 1990-91. But, Sir, I fail to understand how the money is spent. I enquired from the Forest Officer, the Revenue Officer and the Collector to know how this money is spent, how the tribals are benefited but I did not see a single person who has been rehabilitated out of this money. Therefore, I would draw the attention of the Ministry to this and urge them to release more money and, at the same time, see that the tribals are

rehabilitated in their proper places and are not allowed to cut the trees.

Then, I come to the price fixation. Support price is fixed and given to the farmers just before the sowing season, simply to encourage them to invest more in agriculture and also to supply agricultural produce to the consumers at reasonable rates. On the recommendation of the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices, the Government fixes the price of foodgrains. Now, what are the factors that are taken into account? The factors are: the cost of production, trends in market prices, demand and supply, effect on cost of living, industrial cost factor, changes in terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and so on. The Hanumantha Rao Committee has reported:

- (1) Valuation of labour at the rate of minimum wage or actual wage, whichever is higher;
- (2) Managerial output at the rate of ten per cent; and
- (3) Adjustment of procurement prices if the investment is higher.

We cannot increase the support price of the foodgrains as and when we like because we have to see that the consumers get foodgrains at a reasonable rate. But from the Report we have seen that at present our country produces seven quintals of paddy per acre on an average. As I have said earlier, the rain-fed land produces only three to four quintals and the irrigated land produces about ten to twelve quintals. So, on the whole, when I calculate the actual labour and other inputs for one acre of land, it comes to Rs. 1,700 and

the average production of paddy is about seven quintals per acre. The latest figure available for my State, Orissa, is four quintals per acre. If the average production is four quintals per acre, it comes to Rs. 1,600

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is another subject on which I want to speak. IRDP was started during the year 1981-82. The Government wanted to give subsidy to the tribals at the rate of fifty per cent of the project. The total subsidy they wanted to give them was Rs. 5,000 for tribals and Rs. 3,000 for general people. For small farmers and marginals it is 25 per cent and 33.1 per cent respectively. But due to lapse of time and the price rise, now the cost of project has gone up.

14.00 hrs.

The income for deciding the poverty line was Rs. 3,600/- in 1981-82 and now the Government has put it at Rs. 6,400/-. It is almost double. The subsidy and project also costs more. The Government should increase the subsidy proportionate to the price rise and the ceiling of subsidy should be raised from Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- and from Rs. 3,000/- to be paid to the small and marginal farmers to Rs. 6,000/-

I will make one more point and conclude. It is regarding the rural roads. It is a programme taken up by the Government under the Minimum Needs programme during the year 1981-82 and even earlier. During the Seventh Five Year Plan they wanted to cover 100 per cent of the villages having a population of 1,000 and more in tribal areas and 50 per cent of the villages having population of 500 — 1,000 in that area, all these villages to be linked with roads.

(RAO RAM SINGH *in the Chair*)

14.02 hrs.

Now in this year and during the last year also we have released money under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana instead of RLEGP and NREP. This JRY money is spent in the country to employ the people who are unemployed in the villages and to give them the much needed livelihood and construct some durable assets in their Panchayat areas.

But they are only constructing some projects within their own Panchayat areas and the long roads which were needed to be connected from one block to another and from one Panchayat to another have not been taken up. The funds are exhausted for their own Panchayats and, therefore, they are not taking interest to construct the longer roads to connect distant places. The Government of India gives special assistance to those places under Special Problem areas, which are affected by dacoits etc. Orissa is also affected by naxalites and Bihar is also affected by naxalites.

I think the Government should consider about these areas and give assistance to these areas on a 50:50 basis that is Central Government and State Government sharing the cost equally, as it is done in the Special Problem areas, so that the State Governments can construct the long roads connecting from one block to another or connecting distant destinations.

Lastly, irrigation is the only way to increase production. The small and marginal farmers get Jeevandhara free of cost whereas the middle class farmers do not get any subsidy for it. As there are no big farmers nowadays,

after the application of ceiling laws. I suggest that middle class farmers also have to be given some special assistance to construct irrigation projects like tube wells, dug wells etc.

With this I conclude my speech. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIV SHARAN SINHA (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion regarding agriculture. Agriculture is linked with the farmers and they depend on each other. Farmer cultivates, and agriculture is not possible without farmer. When we refer to farmers I am reminded of a great patriot, a great revolutionary, Sardar Bhagat Singh who had said at the time of his hanging that independence day is not far when the farmers and labourers will rule. Today I pay my tributes to the sacrifice he made. That great revolutionary is remembered even today. There are many categories of farmers — marginal farmers, small farmers, medium farmers and big farmers. But all are cultivators. Agriculture labourers too spend their whole life in fields. They are landless labourers. About 80 per cent of the farmers do not have their own land. Only 10-20 per cent big farmers are land holders. Land of these landlords will have to be acquired to be given to the landless labourers for the development of agriculture. It will have to be distributed in a legal manner so that they are not rendered unemployed and do their agriculture in a proper manner. Farmers require a lot of inputs and equipments in agriculture. The cost of the required inputs the equipments have gone very high. Fertilisers, seeds, pesticides and means of irrigation have become too costly.

Rural farmers generally cultivate their land with the help of oxen. Perhaps no attention has been paid to the fact that the price of oxen being sold is too high. It has led to the ox scarcity. Because slaughter house owners pay high prices to get the oxen and this leads to the scarcity of good oxen. Farmers are suffering loss due to this.

I would like to submit that the Government should pay attention to it so that agriculture does not suffer due to this. The issue of fertilizers has been discussed extensively and I would not like to repeat the same. However, my opinion is that the Government should provide free fertilizers and loans without interest to the small and marginal farmers just they have provided the facility of free boring for irrigation to the landless farmers. It would be in the interest of the country and also the production to provide as much facilities to the farmers as we can.

Irrigation is very essential, agriculture cannot take place without it. Irrigation is of two types. The most popular and beneficial irrigation in rural areas takes place through boring. The price of pipe meant for boring has jumped to Rs. 30-40 from Rs. 10-20 per foot. It is beyond the reach of the farmers. Therefore the Government should pay attention to it and make arrangements to provide the boring facility at cheaper rate. Not only this, farmers are being exploited so far as the matter of purchasing diesel, electric motor pumps etc. is concerned. They have to pay a high price for these things. He works very hard, the agriculture expenditure has risen high. The foodgrains produced for our own consumption and also the products manufactured in factories are equally essential for life.

There is a lot of difference in the prices of these two items. Some correlation should be brought about in it so that the disparity in the prices of industrial and agricultural products can be removed otherwise the farmers will continue to be exploited and they will never become economically sound. As such the Government will have to give a serious thought while deciding the agriculture price policy. Feudal attitude is adopted while deciding the agriculture price policy. Who participates in the process of making policy? The representatives of big farmers participate in it. Eighty per cent farmers are small and medium farmers and they do not have any organisation so they are unable to put forth their views. That is why they do not have any say in it. We should find out a way to associate representatives of these farmers in this process and their suggestions are also taken note of. Only then can justice be done to the farmers. The new agriculture policy has not been formulated till date. It is there in the newspapers that it will be formulated soon. The new industrial policy has been formulated but not the new agricultural policy. Therefore, for the development of agriculture, it is necessary to see as to what kind of policy the Government wants to follow and agricultural policy should come before us as early as possible. The policy should initially be presented to this august House and then the opinion of every farmer should be sought and their suggestions should be invited. Irrigation is the main among the things needed for agriculture. Many people have stressed upon and will continue to stress upon this aspect and I would like to raise certain local issues.

Two major projects for irrigation in North Bihar were launched. One was the Kosi Project and the other Gandak Project. At the instance of Nehruji the work on Gandak Project started in 1960 but it could not be completed till the end of the sixth Five Year Plan. Its aim was to provide irrigation facility to 14.8 lakh hectares of land. Only seven hundred and fifty hectares of land could be brought under irrigation. That work was stopped during the Seventh Plan period on the plea that the remaining work will be completed in the second phase. But the second phase is yet to come. I urge upon the Government to definitely complete the work on Gandak project during the eighth plan so that entire area of Gandak could be brought under irrigation and agriculture production could be increased.

Similarly work on Kosi irrigation project should also be completed. It is irrigation on which agriculture depends mainly. This is why I have referred to it. There is one important point. We all know that in North Bihar 9 lakh hectares of land remains submerged which causes the loss of around 25 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains annually to farmers. It is not an ordinary problem. If this problem of water logging can be overcome foodgrains as much as 25 lakh metric tonnes can be saved and the lot of farmers will improve.

I request the Government to pay attention to this but since it is a major project it will take some time. It can be completed in piecemeal. I am giving a specific example. In the entire Baya command region in Ganj, during Kharif season three lakh ninety thousand acres of land is submerged in water with the result that the crop is

totally destroyed. It is a part of my constituency. Every year during monsoon forty lakh quintals of foodgrains is damaged. Similarly, during Rabi season, at the time of sowing two lakh seven thousand acres of land remains submerged in water and it is very difficult to drain it out. This causes a loss of foodgrains to the extent of 26 lakh quintal annually or in other words loss of 66 lakh quintals of foodgrains is suffered by farmers annually in the entire Baya Command area. As such the Agriculture and Irrigation Department should jointly pay attention to this issue. If it is left on the State Government on the plea that it is a state subject then in simple terms, the state cannot do anything to tide over the situation. Both the Departments of State Government should attend to this issue.

The Government have set up command Development agencies in various places. There are more than seventy command development agencies in the country. In North Bihar, there are two agencies namely—Gandak Area Development Agency and Kosi Area Development Agency. Both the agencies have initially done a commendable job. Attention has been paid by them towards creation of irrigation potential and proper utilization. Keeping in view the drainage system and agriculture production they make the necessary arrangements. Thereafter, they have to arrange for pattern of crop. Besides this, it is also the responsibility of the agencies to impart training to the farmers through the agricultural universities and the experts. But unfortunately, these agencies are not functioning at all. They only work to draw salary and T.A. Since they come under agriculture department, I

request that if you really want the development of command area then you should implement the principles under which the command development agencies were set up. That work should be speeded up. Talented people should be deputed. What is happening at present is that a person who is going to retire after three-four months is appointed as the Chairman of the agency. Being on the verge of retirement, he wants to spend these months with ease and comfort. This process is going on. I request the Government not to neglect command area development agencies because they are doing a very important work.

Mr. Chairman. Sir, regarding the farmers Mahatma Gandhi had said that they are our "Daridra Narayan", i.e. Gods of poor. Lal Bahadur Shastri had equal respect for the farmers and soldiers and gave the slogan "Jai Jawan. Jai Kisan" The farmers who were referred to as "Daridra Narayan" he Gandhiji were called "Jai Kisan" by Lal Bahadur Shastri. They are in a deplorable condition at present. The farmer himself is getting poor and his condition is deteriorating. Nehruji had said that we can wait for every other work but we cannot wait for development of agriculture. Work on Gandak scheme which was started by Nehruji was suspended at the second or third phase. Whosoever. Government was in power it worked against the Nehruji's dreams and principles. Indiraji had also highly commended the role of the farmers. Rajivji had also said that the farmers are the backbone of the country but today they are economically moving from bad to worse and Government's wrong policies are responsible for

their present plight. Nobody is prepared to mitigate their sufferings. Since the farmers do not have any organization, no one listens to their voice. If the farmers are united or organised, Government in power will definitely have to give ears to their voice and agriculture will develop.

To conclude, I would like to say a few words, about the development of villages. An excellent scheme by the name of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana was started. The aims and objectives behind it were marvellous. But what is happening today. Jawahar Rojgar Yojna has become a 'Loot Yojana' why it has happened? The Village 'Pramukhs' have been holding these posts for the last 15-20 years and they are running bogus committees. It would have been much better if these schemes were prepared after obtaining opinion of the people by holding a general meeting of the Gram Panchayats. But in fact, they have been holding bogus meetings of the 5-7 persons for finalising schemes. Generally schemes are prepared arbitrarily and these are not implemented and if at all, implemented, no one is there to exercise control over it. Mukhiya of Panchayat, Sewak, B.D.O. and Overseer divide the loot among themselves. The Mukhiyas, who had not even a bicycle, are maintaining ambassador cars today. The public are very sceptical today about these schemes, although these are very good schemes. Then, should we drop these schemes? No, these should be implemented but not in the form of the loot-scheme. Some kind of improvements must be made. I tell you how it should be done. The collector either himself or his representative should attend the general meeting and issue a certificate. In that

meeting the M.L.A. or his representative and the M.P. or his representative should also be present. That meeting cannot be bogus when all of them are present there. There should be effective control over the expenditures made on such schemes and their implementation. The Government should think about the methods of control, this too is not a big thing. Some officer or people's Representative may be deputed alongwith the collector, B.D.O., M.L.A. and M.P. to supervise these schemes. Crores of rupees are being wasted without any monitoring of these schemes. So, improvements are required in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your suggestions are really praise-worthy. Now please wind up Thakur Sahab.

SHRI SHIV SHARAN SINHA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I speak very rarely. I would like to say one thing more, about Gandhiji's dream, decentralisation of power. He said that all the powers have been centralised in Delhi. He was of the view that only the head of a tree must be in Delhi and the roots must remain in villages but it is just the reverse here. As a result the tree has dried up ultimately. Any way ours is a democratic system but it is not the same everywhere. So some improvements are being made in this regard. 'Gram Panchayats' were constituted for this purpose only. Now, through the Gram-Panchayats we want to establish a true democratic system in the country. But the progress is very slow. We have to accelerate it. This is the responsibility of the Central Government. It should see to it that these Panchayats are constituted properly and they work honestly. The election

have not been held for the last 20-25 years in the States and the Central Government has remained a mute spectator only. This is the ultimate responsibility of the Central Government to watch each and every happening and to remove any kind of hurdle in the way of development so that a democratic set-up may function smoothly. Therefore, I request the Central Government to make necessary changes, wherever necessary, in order to constitute Panchayats in a proper manner, this is their responsibility to see that these institutions function regularly.

Lastly, I would like to say that the development in agriculture is the development of the country. This is right that more attention was paid to industries during the First and Second Five Year Plans. But after some time it was realised that we will have to make progress in the field of agriculture first. Then it gained momentum but at the same time industries lagged a bit behind. Then it was decided that both agriculture and industry must go together. I hope that our country can develop in the true sense now as agriculture and industry are progressing together. According to Gandhiji the condition of the lowest man of the society is the barometer of a country's progress. The basis of evaluating our country's development should be the progress made by the poor or the weaker sections of our society. I hope that the Central Government as well as this House will evaluate the country's progress through this angle only.

SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARI (Hissar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry



of Agriculture. I would like to express my thanks to the hon. Prime Minister for putting the Ministry of Agriculture in charge of a senior leader, who is well aware of the problems of the farmers. And now we have become hopeful that this Government would be able to find some ways to resolve the problems of the farmers.

We greatly rever Lord Rama as he has given us life and so are the farmers who provide us foodgrains. No one can survive without grain. Even a great Yogi, who consumes fruits only, is dependent on the fruit of labour of the farmers. They plant the trees, which provide fresh air to a saint and to all of us. So I consider the farmers as younger brother of Lord Rama. One of their main problems is of getting seeds of good quality in time. In this country the area of irrigated land is very less. Most of the land is dry and barren. Government should encourage research in dry land farming, seed development. Proper attention should be paid to the distribution of seeds in time. Today we find the farmers shifting to crops due to lack of irrigation facilities, the pressure of population growth is also mounting. It is my personal experience. In 1947 when our country got independence, my grand father owned one hundred and fifty acres of land but now, my sons and nephews do not have even an acre of land. As I have already submitted, attention has to be paid to multiplication of seeds and research in the field. The farmers who have only small units of land are taking interest in growing sun-flower but they do not get seeds easily. So their interests may be looked after.

Irrigation-facility is essential for increasing the yield. It is the result of

adequate irrigation facility in Punjab that it is ahead in agricultural production. Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh have been able to provide foodgrains for the whole population of the country as proper irrigation facilities are available in the State. Irrigation projects like Satluj-Yamuna link-canal should be completed at the earliest and it requires a strong political will. Then the farmers of Haryana alone can produce extra grains worth Rs. 100 crores. The Government should think seriously about this.

I would like to say that there are disputes between riparian states and other states which do not have rivers. The Central Government should constitute a high level committee to solve all these problems. There should be optimum utilisation of water, which almost go waste, so that the production may be increased. Government should make such arrangements.

The sprinkler and drip irrigation system may be introduced in the uneven and rocky areas of Rajasthan and Southern part of Haryana. The Central Government should give special grants to the State Governments which may provide sprinkler sets to the farmers at subsidised rates. The farmers should be imparted training in this system. I would like to request the government to make arrangements for supply of fertilizers besides providing irrigation facilities to them. These are quite necessary for more production. The land in which fertilizer has been used once, would not produce desired crops unless the dose of fertilizer is repeated. The decision of the Government to withdraw subsidy on fertilizer is against the interest of not only the farmer but also the nation as a whole.

Leave aside big industries, the Government gives as much subsidy as Rs. 20 lakh even to small industries. Even two generations of a small farmer cannot have income equal to the subsidy which a small industry gets from the Government. This discrimination must be removed and agriculture should be given the status of an industry. My submission to the Government is that facilities being given to industries should also be extended to agriculture.

This apart, when it comes to marketing, we see that the price of the product manufactured or produced in the industry is determined by the manufacturer himself. But when a farmer goes to the market to sell his products, he does not know as to what price it is going to fetch. Many times, he has to wait for days together in the Mandis for disposing of his produce under trying conditions. This is the fate of the farmer who produces his crops by his sweet and hard labour. Therefore, through you, I would request that in order to mitigate the problems of the farmers relating to marketing, storage facility should be provided in the village itself whether it is through the F.C.I., any other agency or marketing committees. The industrialist has got the facility of hypothecation of his goods with the bank to get advance money. The same facility should be made available to the farmer as well, so that he could hypothecate his produce to the bank to get money and may sell it when he gets remunerative price. I would request the Government to take some definite steps in this direction.

Besides, the farmers engaged in cultivation of grapes are also facing

difficulties. I have myself seen in Hisar district that the crop of grapes ripens and the farmer goes to the Mandis for selling, but no buyer comes forward to purchase it at any price, with the result that they have to sell it at the distress price. Through you, I would request the Government to set up a juice industry or an agro-based industry either in the public sector or otherwise so as to augment the income of the farmers.

The Ministry of Agriculture has taken up the work of setting up of Krishi Vigyan Kendras. I would like to mention that the Ministry has made provision for setting up of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in all the 16 districts of Haryana. Of these, the work has been completed only in three districts so far. The funds have not been allocated for the remaining 13 districts. I would request that the Central Government should provide funds for setting up Krishi Vigyan Kendras in these districts also so that farmers could be given training therein. These Kendras can also impart training to farmers in the use of machinery and implements. I hope the government would take steps in this direction.

As regards insecticides and pesticides, I would say that there is no control over their prices as a result of which the farmers are forced to pay a higher price. Incidence of crop diseases has risen. The paddy crop, in particular, has been severely hit by a number of diseases this season due to scanty rains. Therefore, there is an urgent need to pay attention in this direction. At the same time, arrangement should be made to ensure that genuine insecticides are made available to the farmers at a reasonable

price. They should also be made conversant with the techniques of using the insecticides so that the accidents which take place during the course of their use could be checked.

The Government have extended the benefits of insurance for all kinds of articles, but the farmer whose crop totally depends on the vagaries of weather is not fortunate enough to get such benefits of insurance. I want that Government must pay attention in this direction also. For the purpose of crop insurance, the village should be treated as a unit, because it has been seen that even in the village when a natural calamity like hailstorm hits the crop, not the entire crop of the village is equally affected. Whereas the crop in one part of the village suffers total damage the other part remains unaffected. That is why I demand that instead of block or tehsil being made a unit, a village should be made a unit for the purpose of crop insurance.

There is a need to make basic changes in the method of fixing the support price of farmer's produce. The Government fixes dearness allowance on the basis of price index. The farmer too needs all essential commodities. While the prices of these commodities have gone up steeply, the purchasing power of the farmer is going down. All these things should be taken into consideration while fixing the support price of farmer's produce.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the position today is that even a well off farmer cannot afford a car, whereas the owner of a very small industry maintains one or two cars. If at all a farmer has a car, it must have been bought from some source other than agricultural income. He can maintain

a car only if one of his family member is engaged in some gainful employment or is running a small industry besides agriculture. The condition of the farmer today is very pitiable. He is not in a position to send his children to good schools for education. In this regard, my suggestion is that the children of farmers should be given the benefit of reservation in the matter of admission in institutions associated with agriculture, such as Agriculture Universities which produce agriculture graduates or veterinary colleges which impart education in animal husbandry or T.I.T. (Textile Institutes).

Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views. I am fully confident that under the leadership and guidance of Shri Balram Jakhar, the problems of the farmers would certainly be solved. With these words, I thank you very much.

[English]

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to oppose the demands for Grants for the Ministries of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development.

I oppose these Demands for Grants because the basic objective of the Agricultural Policy and strategy pursued by this Government as well as the previous Government of the present ruling party is to protect and safeguard the interests of a few zamindars, landlords along with a few monopolists and multinationals. It is not meant for the small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers and agriculturists who constitute the vast majority of our farming community. The only goal of our agricultural

planning is to increase production somehow or the other. As a result, production has increased constantly since Independence. But have our rural poor, farmers, agricultural workers and rural artisans been benefited anywhere by this enhanced production? Has there been any change in their living condition? Has there been any change in their social and economic status?

Sir agricultural production has increased but at the same time poverty and hunger of our farmers have also increased tremendously. Their miseries and sufferings have increased. The process of chosing land by the marginal farmers has been continuing on the one hand but on the other hand, concentration of land and other rural assets in the hands of a few is also going on. Sir, our farmers are being advised for the last two decades to grow more and accordingly, they have grown more. But what have they got in return? They have got deprivation and more deprivation. Foodgrains production has doubled. In 1991 it is even more than doubled compared to the quantum of foodgrains produced in the year 1965, when the so called Green Revolution was first introduced in the country. Two and a half decades have in the meantime, passed away and the Green Revolution programme has been implemented with utmost importance throughout the country. But the per capita availability of foodgrains per day has declined. It is much less now, than what it was in 1965. The per capita availability of cereals and in particular, of pulses has been declining over the years. In the Seventh Plan Midterm Appraisal Report, presented by the then Govern-

ment in this august House, it was stated that the bottom 30 per cent of the rural households owned only 4 per cent of the rural assets, excluding land, while the top 30 per cent owned 78 per cent. My question is this. Has there been any change in the distribution of rural assets since the presentation of the Midterm Appraisal Report? There has been a change, no doubt. But it is not for the good. On the contrary, the change is worse for the poorer sections of our rural population. So, one is at liberty to draw the conclusion that the more our farmers produce, the less they will get for their own consumption. This is the only philosophy working behind the agricultural planning of the Government.

Agricultural production has increased but productivity per unit has declined. This is a matter of serious concern. The Economic Survey 1990-91 admits that the slower growth in foodgrains output is mainly attributable to the deceleration in the growth of yield per hectare from 5.8 per cent per annum in the Sixth Plan to 3.4 per cent per annum in the Seventh Plan.

So we find that in all spheres of agricultural production, be it cereals or be it pulses or be it non-foodgrain crops, there has been either a lower growth rate or a negative growth in productivity during the Seventh Five Year Plan. When this is the situation the Government is trying to increase production by bringing more and more land under cultivation, by bringing more and more land under high-yielding varieties programme and by bringing more and more land under assured irrigation, I would like to make it clear here that I am not

opposed to the idea of bringing in more and more land under cultivation or under high yielding varieties programme or under assured irrigation. I would rather emphasise that such endeavours must and should be made more vigorously to maximise our production. But at the same time, what I want to say is that this cannot continue as an everlasting and never-ending process. The land that has already been brought under cultivation in our country is of much higher percentage of the total geographical area than that of any other major country in the world.

To cope with the gradual increase in our population, our foodgrains production must be increased. But what is more essentially required is a higher growth in productivity. But why is our productivity not increasing? What are the factors that stand in the way of increase in productivity? What is to be done to eliminate the hurdles? These are the questions to which we have to find out the answer. My answer is that high concentration of land in the hands of a few, which is being used as an instrument for total exploitation of the actual tillers of the land is the main stumbling block.

Secondly, the landlessness of a very large number of the working farmers and lack of operational control over the land on the part of the sharecroppers are the factors which adversely influence the growth in productivity.

Thirdly, the existence of feudal production relation in agriculture is itself an important factor which inevitably contributes to the lower growth in productivity.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Can I interrupt for a minute? I have to go for a meeting at 3 O' clock. So, with the consent of the House, I would request Shrimati Basava Rajeswari to come and take the Chair.

14.51 hrs.

(SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI  
*(in the Chair)*)

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : According to the Annual Report 1990-91 of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, the Ministry of Agriculture, the total number of operational holdings in the country is estimated at 97.16 million and the total area under cultivation is 164.56 million hectares. The marginal holdings account for 57.8 per cent of the total holdings while the area covered by these holdings account for only 15.6 per cent. On the other hand, the large and medium holdings account for 10 per cent of the total holdings but 48.7 per cent of the total operated area. In other words, only 25.65 million hectare out of total 164 million hectares under operation are held by the marginal holdings which constitute 57.8 per cent of the total holdings while the large and medium holdings which are only 10 per cent of the total holdings cover 80 million hectares of the total operated area.

The big and medium holdings which are 10 per cent of the total holdings includes 2.4 per cent very big holdings. This 2.4 per cent very big holdings account for 22.8 per cent of the operated area measuring to 37.5 million hectares. The average size of our holdings is 1.69 hectares. But the average size of the big 2.4 per cent holdings is more than 16 hectares while the average size of the marginal

holdings which is 57.8 per cent goes to only 0.45 hectare. This shows the extent of concentration of land in the hands of a few. This indicates the extent of feudal exploitation prevailing in rural areas.

So, what is needed is that the agricultural planning should be viewed through the eyes of the working farmers. What is needed is that the basic and radical land reform has to be made. What is needed is that structural change should be made in our agrarian system. The most important components of the land reform programmes are to distribute the ceiling surplus lands among the land poor farmers and to confer tenurial rights to the share-croppers. I am sorry to say that the Government has given a go by to the land reform programmes.

Under Ceiling laws only 19 lakh hectare of surplus land has so far been distributed in the entire country. If we want to increase productivity, we should have to give effect to the land reform measures: we should have to give land to the tillers; we should have to give tenurial rights to the share-croppers and then we should have to provide them with the crucial inputs like fertilisers, pesticides, bank credits along with local resource based and labour intensive minor irrigation facilities. If it is done, not only the productivity will increase but it will further result in accompanying improvement in the economic condition of the rural poor.

But I am sure, this Government cannot do that. Because the political power in rural India is vested in the hands of the landlords and big farmers who act as the vote bank of the ruling party at the Centre. I would like

to cite in this connection the example of West Bengal. The *Economic Survey* of 1990-91 points out that West Bengal which was agriculturally a very backward State a few years ago has now come to occupy the first position among the States so far as the growth rate in foodgrains production in the Seventh Plan period is concerned. This growth rate for West Bengal has been 34 per cent, followed by Haryana 24 per cent, Punjab 23 per cent, Bihar 21 per cent and Uttar Pradesh 18 per cent.

In the production of rice, West Bengal now occupies the first position among the States. The average production data for the last five years shows that West Bengal is the Second highest potato producing States just after Uttar Pradesh.

Now, the question is: How has it been possible on the part of an agriculturally backward State like West Bengal to achieve such a success? This is the result of the basic strategy followed in the rural sector in the State. This strategy begins with sincere and wilful implementation of the redistributive land reform programmes with the direct involvement and active participation of the rural poor. I have stated a little while ago that 19 lakh hectares of land have so far been distributed in the country. Out of 19 lakh hectares, 20 per cent goes to the credit of West Bengal alone, though this State owns only 4 per cent of the cultivable land in the country. In addition to that under "Operation Bargav" 14.26 lakh share-croppers have been recorded which have provided them with the security of tenure. Seventy per cent of the cultivable land in this State is now

under the ownership and operational control of the small and marginal farmers.

Sir, the Government claims that the cost of production—one of the hon. Members has already stated and I also want to mention—forms the basis of determination of the procurement price or minimum support price. The policy of the Government seeks to provide adequate incentive to farmers for increasing production and supplying foodgrains at a reasonable price to the consumers.

Madam, now the cost of production of a particular crop is not the same in all parts of the country. It depends upon area to area, from region to region. So, the procurement price or the minimum support price of that particular crop may be reasonable and even remunerative in one area but it may not be so in other area.

Whenever, the procurement price is increased, it is followed by a higher rate of increase in the issue price. A farmer, particularly a marginal farmer is a producer and a consumer at the same time. He is to pay much more as a consumer for the increase in the issue price than what he gets as a producer. The landless farmers, the agricultural workers, who produce nothing for sale have to bear the burden of increased issue price. So, the question of supplying essential commodities to these poor people at subsidised rate through public distribution system arises.

The Government agencies do not enter the market in time for purchasing agricultural produce, particularly cash crops which results in distress sale by the small and marginal farmers of their produce.

15.00 hrs.

So, the small and marginal farmers do not even get the minimum support price. These are the problems which should be taken into consideration. A number of employment generation and poverty alleviation schemes have been launched in the field of rural development. We are relentlessly talking about the aims and objectives of all these schemes. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is such an employment generation scheme. The basic objective of which is to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed in rural areas. It further aims at creating and strengthening the rural economic infrastructure and assets required for the improvement of overall quality of life.

But allocation usually made for this programme is so meagre that with that money neither such a colossal problem like rural unemployment can be fought nor the rural economic infrastructure and assets can be strengthened for creation of sustained employment. The employment which is provided to the rural unemployed under this programme is of a very short duration which, in fact, can make no impact on the unemployment problem. The outlay for this programme was Rs. 2100 crores last year. This allocation has remained the same this year also. But in view of the unprecedented price hike employment generation will reduce this year to an extent resulting in deepening the overall crisis in the rural sector.

Another such major poverty alleviation programme is the Integrated Rural Development Programme. It seeks to enable the

identified rural poor families to cross the poverty line. Its main target group is the poorest of the rural poor i.e. people belonging to the destitute and very very poor groups. It has been estimated that the number of the people living below the poverty line has declined from 37 per cent of our population at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan to 26 per cent at its end. It means that 11 per cent of our population have crossed the poverty line during the Seventh Plan period. I am a bit afraid that in one fine morning in the near future probably we shall hear that poverty has been completely eliminated from the country. All people living below the poverty line have been raised above it. Rural poverty is so deep rooted that it cannot be outrooted by providing subsidy of one or two thousand rupees or so and another three or four thousand rupees as bank loan to a member of a family belonging to the destitute group or very very poor group.

There are wide differences among the findings of the evaluations of the programme made by different organisations, institutions, and individuals regarding selection of beneficiaries, regarding income generation, regarding availability of infrastructure facility etc. They have pointed out so many shortcomings and inherent weakness of this programme. The question arises how the beneficiaries are identified. The finding of the concurrent evaluation is that 65 per cent of the beneficiaries have been selected in the meeting of the Gram Sabhas. Who controls and dominates these Gram Sabhas? It is the vested interests, the landlords, the big farmers and the village money lenders. These are the people who are responsible for such alarming poverty in

the rural areas. It is hard to believe that the controlling authorities of the Gram Sabhas would do anything harmful to their own interest. Raising people above the poverty line is no doubt harmful to them.

In certain cases, the beneficiaries are selected by the officials. Anybody who wants to be selected has satisfy the officials. People who are more capable of satisfying officials are provided with wider chance of being selected as beneficiaries. The poorest section of the rural people is less capable. So their chance of being selected as beneficiaries is also less. Any person requires to wait for a very prolonged period in between two dates—the day when he is selected as a beneficiary and the day when he is paid the amount of subsidy and loan. During this period, such beneficiary has to run from the post to the pillar, from the selecting authority to bank officials and he has to spend money also. So, it needs to be taken care of that this awaiting period is substantially narrowed and the entire amount of subsidy and loan is paid to the beneficiary.

Besides, adequate infrastructural facility should be made available to the beneficiaries.

Adequate arrangement for replacement of the perished assets of the beneficiaries has to be made properly.

After-care and Government support measures for the assisted families should be strengthened.

Marketing facilities have to be extended for the beneficiaries.

The beneficiaries should be made aware of the Group Insurance facility.



Without doing all these things, how one can expect that the destitutes and the very very poor people will cross the poverty line so easily?

The Annual Report of the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, claims that the families belonging to the destitute and very very poor groups had crossed the revised poverty line in 16 per cent cases. Now what is the poverty line? The poverty line is the per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 107 in rural areas at the 1984-85 prices. Taking the present price level into account if the poverty line is updated then, I think, the incident of crossing the poverty line by beneficiaries belonging to this destitute and very very poor groups will come down closer to zero per cent

With these words, I conclude

PROF. K. VENKATAGIRI  
GOWDA (Bangalore South)  
Madam Chairperson, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Food and ask for more grants in order to increase food supplies and arrange for its proper distribution.

Food, clothing and shelter are the best necessities for human existence. Of them, food is the most important. But unfortunately, food supplies are inadequate to meet the population even at low nutritional standards.

India's population at present is 85 crores and the population is growing at the rate of 2.3 per cent per annum. But food supplies are not growing at the same rate. There is certainly a food gap. In the years when there is a rise in food supply, general price index falls, and the inflation rate also falls. In the

years when there is a fall in food supply, there is a rise in general price index and there is also a rise in the inflation rate. Thus there is a correlation between food prices and the general price index.

In the First Five Year Plan there was emphasis on agriculture. Food supply increased, food prices fell and general price index also fell. In the Second Plan the emphasis was on heavy industries. Food supply fell, food prices rose and the general price index rose. There was a balance of payment deficit. Imports rose more than exports and this necessitated foreign borrowings. Thus in India it is the food prices that govern the general price index. It is for this reason that there is the need for adopting a food supply strategy in our plan of development in order to realise growth without inflation.

I have got some statistics. The food availability per capita in India is low. China has reached the production level of 300 million tonnes for a population of 110 crore. It represents a per capita availability of around 330 kgs. per annum as against 200 kgs in India. The food supply should be at least 100 million tonnes higher than at present to match the Chinese achievement. We should aim at a per capita availability of 300 Kgs by 2000 A.D. This requires production level of 300 million tonnes by 2000 A.D. If China could produce more than 360 million tonnes of food from less than 100 million hectares of arable land, why should we not produce 300 million tonnes of food from over 143 million hectares of arable land and that too before 2000 A.D. if not now? This requires adoption of food supply strategy based on additional irrigation, preventing water logging and

salination, use of pesticides, use of subsidised fertilisers, crop rotation and scientific farming in general in order to increase farm output and food output in particular. Without food supply strategy we will not be able to achieve non-inflationary growth or growth with stability which is the objective of growth policy.

The food supply strategy is incomplete without an efficient public distribution system. At present, the public distribution system leaves a lot to be desired. The fair price depots have become unfair price depots as they wreak with corrupt practices. Food stocks are sold in the black-market to hotels and restaurants and the card-holders are told that the stocks have not yet arrived.

Food supply at a reasonable price should be targeted to the poor and the weaker sections of society. This is the only way in which food prices and the rate of inflation can be held in check. Thus adequate food supply and its proper distribution at lower prices should be the objective of food supply strategy. The reduction of food price through the adoption of food supply strategy is the first step in the attempt to ensure macro economic stability.

The Eighth Five Year Plan, in its final form, will be released in April, 1992. The Planning Commission will do well to design food supply strategy in the interest of non-inflationary growth and macro economic stability if the country is not to make a dash on hyper inflation. Therefore, I demand a larger grant to the Ministry of Food to increase food supply and to arrange for its efficient distribution.

**SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR**  
(Mayiladuturai) : I rise to support the

**Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development.**

I would draw the attention of the Minister of State for Rural Development and through him to the Minister of Rural Development who is also the Prime Minister of India, to the very first pledge made by the Congress Party in the time-bound portion of its Manifesto. Our Manifesto stated that the Congress Government will in the first hundred days re-introduce and pass the Constitution Amendment Bill on Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika for devolving powers on units of local self-government. It is a matter of deep regret that the President's Address did not even refer to these Constitution Amendment Bills despite the fact that this is the first pledge made by the Congress Party in the Congress Manifesto. It is most distressing to find in the Government's Business which is proposed to be brought in the First Session of the present Lok Sabha, that there is no indication at all that Government propose to reintroduce the Constitution Amendment Bills relating to Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika. I want to remind the Minister of State for Rural Development that 65 days have already passed since he was made the Minister of State for Rural Development. This House or this Session of the House has only another three weeks to go. If the Constitution Amendment Bills relating to Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika are not brought into this House within the next three weeks that is to say during the pendency of the First Session of this Lok Sabha, we are going to cross the target of 100 days which is one of the important promises that the Congress Party and specifically its former leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi made to the

Congress Party to the people of India to get elected to come to this House. How important Panchayati Raj is to the fortunes of this country, let alone the fortunes of our party is stated on Page 12 of the Congress Party Manifesto where it is stated that the Congress Government intended these two Constitution Amendment Bills "as the most important milestone in the country's pilgrimage to true democracy; which is Power to the People". If, therefore, the people of this country and the Members of this Lok Sabha are to take our promises seriously it is of the utmost importance that either the Government bring forward the two Constitutional Amendment Bills or explain to this House why it has not been able to do so and when they propose to do so.

I had hoped when I raised this point in the Debate on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address that in its reply the Government would give us some indication as to when these Amendment Bills would be brought forward. I regret to say that the Government did not refer to these Amendment Bills at all in its reply to that Debate. We are now having one more opportunity. We are going to have the Minister of State for Rural Development or his Minister reply to this Debate. I hope, I pray for the sake of the Congress Party's credibility and for the soul of Shri Rajiv Gandhi that our Minister of State will let us know what they propose to do about Panchayati Raj.

In the months that have passed since that dark day in October, 1989 when a handful of 83 Opposition Members in the Rajya Sabha thwarted the will of 830 million Indians by rejecting the Constitutional Amend-

ment Bills, there have been at least two important developments underlying the need for such a Bill. Before I mention what these two developments are, let me refer back to the statement which Shri Rajiv Gandhi made in this House where he said, that "before coming up with these Constitution Amendment Bills, we have gone deeply into the experience with Panchayati Raj of not only Congress Party Government but also non-Congress Governments with Panchayati Raj". He said that many lessons have been learnt not only from the Congress experience of Panchayati Raj but also the lessons learnt from the non-Congress Governments. He said that some of these lessons were negative and some of these lessons were positive. He stated that on the basis of 40 years of experience of attempts to realise Mahatma Gandhi's dream of giving power to the people, we were bringing forth these Constitution Amendment Bills. He sought the cooperation of the other side, the Opposition sections of the House, on the ground that this was not a partisan Bill but a Bill based upon the experience of all, Congress as well as non-Congress.

Having given this introduction, I would now like to refer to the two incidents that have taken place since October, 1989, which have underlined the need for the Government to bring forward this legislation immediately. I begin with the experience of a Congress Government because I wish to continue the spirit in which Rajivji brought forward this legislation. The Karnataka Government, in 1990, finding that the Panchayat elections had handed over a large number of local bodies to non-Congress parties, and

itself enjoying a three-fourth majority in the State Assembly, brought forth certain amendments to the Panchayati law of that State. Precisely because the Congress High Command found that those amendments were not in keeping with the spirit of the Constitution Amendment Bill, the High Command prevailed upon the Karnataka Government not to press forward those specific amendments and instead to attempt to recast the Karnataka Panchayati Raj legislation, keeping with both the letter and spirit envisaged in the Constitution Amendment Bill. Therefore, I am pointing to the specific experience of a Congress State Government coming under its own local pressures to not bring forward a form of local government in that State which was not in keeping with the Constitution Amendment Bill.

The second incident I wish to refer to is of the Madhya Pradesh Government which was run for the first time by the BJP. Here again, one could have hope that in view of the importance which the BJP has always attached to local government, and the support which I confess we hoped we would get from the BJP in the Lok Sabha when we were bringing forward this Amendment Bill, we found that a totally partisan effort was made by them, first to say that they would do nothing about the Panchayats that had been elected under the previous Congress Government and then, under cover of the night, to suddenly attempt to hold Panchayati Raj elections and to screw the laws and to screw the rules governing those elections as to make the result a foregone conclusion that it required the intervention of the High Court to stop a

totally illegitimate attempt at eroding institutions of local government.

Now, if the experience since October, 1989, with both a Congress State Government as well as a non-Congress State Government has not been happy in regard to ensuring genuine democratic local government, you can understand, Madam, why it is that Rajivji was so insisted that we must accord Constitutional sanction and Constitutional sanctity to the third tier of our government. We have got, Rajivji said, democracy here in the Parliament. None of the acts of Congress governments or non-Congress governments has been able to derail democracy in Delhi, democracy at the level of our Parliament. Equally in our States which have been run by Congress governments as well as non-Congress governments, and even by anti-Congress governments, our experience has been that no State Legislature has really effectively been able to derail democracy at the State level. The reason why they have not been able to do so is that both democracy in Parliament as well as democracy at the State level is guaranteed, sanctified by the Constitution of India. You cannot derail democracy in Parliament or in State Assemblies without derailing the Constitutions. But you can derail democracy at the third tier, the local government democracy, without upsetting the Constitution. The reason for this is that there is virtually no provision in our Constitution for democracy in the third tier.

In the absence of democracy at the grassroots level the superstructure of our democracy is fragile, brittle and unstable. We cannot be certain of having a firm democracy in our country

until we have the firm foundations of democracy in our country. To bring forward those firm foundations not only in rural India but also in urban India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi introduced in Parliament the Sixty Fourth and Sixty Fifth Constitution Amendment Bills which deal respectively with the Panchayats and Nagarpalikas. And the revolutionary new thoughts contained in those Bills which include apart from the empowerment of the people, 30 per cent reservation for women in local government bodies, reservation in terms of their proportion of the population for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and real devolution which provides for the devolution of not only authority but also powers, responsibilities and finances to the local government bodies, and for the meshing in of rural development with urban development through the unique mechanism of committees for district planning, which would be drawn both from the Panchayati Raj institutions as well as the municipalities in each district of India. All these revolutionary new ideas were designed to give true shape to Mahatma Gandhi's dreams. It has become our responsibility to give true shape not only to Mahatma Gandhi's dream but also to Shri Rajiv Gandhi's dreams because he died before he could realise his mission.

That responsibility rests upon our honoured Minister of State for Rural Development. I plead with him that before the session is out, the Constitution Amendment Bills be brought in, if not two Bills, then one combined Bill may be introduced. I agree that we do not have the strength to be able to pass these Bills. But if we bring them in and they are referred to a Select Committee, then it should be possible

to arrive at a basic consensus which should enable us to take the first step towards realising Shri Rajiv Gandhi's dream.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Madam Chairman. I would like to say my thanks for having given me this opportunity to speak on a very important Demand which is concerning the rural masses.

I have been hearing a healthy debate on both sides, starting from Sister Uma Bharatiji and our young Shri Aiyarji, who spoke in support of the upliftment of the rural masses. Today the entire political parties are dependent on the rural masses. Almost all the political parties are now trying to woo the rural masses for their existence. But, at the same time, some people try to say that the affluent farmers are still exploiting the rural masses and they are taking away the entire benefit of what is given and what is going to be provided by the Central Government and State Governments.

I would like to make myself clear about the plight of the so-called rural masses. If there is one sector which has been totally exploited sector or under-privileged sector or unorganised sector with lack of education or uneducated sector and exploited sector in our country, it is only the agricultural sector. These people who are dependent on the agricultural sector for the livelihood are totally tortured by all these issues mentioned above. But again the intelligent class wants to divide this sector by classifying them as small, marginal farmers.

I would like to draw the attention of this hon. House to the point that some of our friends still say that the surplus land that is in the hands of the big farmers has not been distributed. I do not know. But after the implementation of the Land Reforms Act and after it has been brought under the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, how the feudal lords are existing in the country today?

The political scenario has been changed for the last 30-35 years. Several parties have come to power in various States. So, it is not in the hands of one political party; we cannot blame anyone political party if there is any lacuna or lapse. In Karnataka, I would like to say, not even a single feudal farmer is existing today. For the information of the hon. House, Madam Chairman herself has got about 2-3 hundred acres of land earlier. Today she is a small farmer or a marginal farmer. I don't know to which category she belongs.

MR. CHAIRMAN · I do not have any land for your information.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA : That is why I am telling, after the implementation of the Land Reforms Act in Karnataka, the entire credit should go to late Mr. Devraj Urs and all the Opposition Parties, at that time I was the Leader of the Opposition. A Land Reforms Law has been enacted unanimously on the floor of the House. No political party is obstructed. If any such legislation has been brought forward in other States, I do not think there is any so-called feudal farmer..... *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER . Kerala is the first State.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA : Yes, I agree, I congratulate you. I do not want to minimise the importance of the Kerala Land Reforms Act. But why some of the friends are still saying now that there are big landlords, big farmers who are eating away the entire benefit given to them by the State or the Centre. One of my friends from West Bengal—I do not know, the Administration is in the hands of the Communists. I have got the highest regard for Shri Jyoti Basu, who is the Chief Minister of West Bengal. But how the so-called feudal farmers are existing in his State. I cannot understand. Is there any problem for his Party who are running the State to implement the land reforms and see that the surplus lands are distributed to landless people?

I do not want to divert much on this issue because it is left to the concerned States and the political parties who are at the helm of affairs. But I would like to say with all sincerity at my command that this is one community or one sector which has been totally neglected and today the fate of the Indian farmer is this. The Indian farmer is born out of debt, he will live out of debt, he will die out of debt and he will pass on his debt to his successor who is his son or his brother, who is going to take care of it. This is the present situation of the Indian farmer.

Sir, I am happy to say that today the Agriculture Ministry is headed by a farmer and I have got the highest regard for him. But unfortunately, Sir in his period—I do not want to blame the Prime Minister because this very important Ministry has been divided

into 6 or 7 components. I do not know why it has happened. Sir, I think he is capable of handling all these departments. Babu Jagjivan Ram has been handling Cooperation, Fertiliser and Irrigation and Agriculture and all Rural Development. All these Departments were under one Ministry headed by a Minister whether it is at the time of Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed or Babu Jagjivan Ram. This Department has to be in the hands of one Minister because this has got interlinked problem and I do not know why under the regime of one of the seasoned politicians and the present Prime Minister who has got a lot of experience and who is one of the seniormost Parliamentarians, this Department has been split into various parts. I cannot understand it. I do not know what type of compelling reason was there for such a decision to be taken by the hon Prime Minister.

Sir, I want to ask the hon. Agriculture Minister why the post of D.G. has not been filled up. I cannot understand it—several important posts which have been held by the IAS officers, are those not to be technocrats who are well versed with the problem of our agriculture? Why the technocrats have been ignored and only the IAS officers have been allowed to sit in those chairs? I am sorry I have no grouse with the IAS officers, but only I request the hon. Agriculture Minister to take care of these problems. These are all very important problems because we are going to provide infrastructure so that other developmental activities take place in a proper direction.

Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. House on various

issues. They are not new and everybody knows about them. My sister Kumari Uma Bharati has also mentioned some of the important points which I am not going to repeat. But, it is inevitable on my part to repeat some of those points to further strengthen my argument. In our country, the average growth of the agricultural sector in the last seven Five. Year Plans is 3.19 per cent, whereas in Pakistan it is 4.192 per cent, in China it is 4.91 per cent and in Burma it is 4.98 per cent. This is the position in the neighbouring countries. Why we are technical. What is the reason for it? Some of our people are trying to find fault by saying that the lands are concentrated in the hands of some feudal farmers. It is not so. I would like to substantiate this argument. Today, nearly 100 million holdings are there in this country whereas the holdings in 1960-61 were 49 million. The land had been split among the family members. In 1960-61, out of 49 million land holdings, about 31 million land holdings were held by small and marginal farmers. Today, 100 million is the holding. The actual land in possession of each holding is 0.6 per cent. This is the situation where it had contributed for the lesser growth, even though we have made some exercise to improve our agricultural production. I would not say that the Government had not done anything in the last 40 years. But, due to the abovementioned inherent problems, this country's expected growth so far as the production is concerned had not taken place. Further, during all these seven Plans, if you go through the number of years where we had suffered due to drought, you can see that in every 10 years, we had suffered severe droughts for four years.

This is one thing which everybody should keep in mind.

Madam, I can understand that the time is very short. Now, what are the ingredient factors for the growth of our farmers? The credit, irrigation, technology and marketing are the contributing factors for the welfare of the farming community. I would like to say as to how irrigation has been totally neglected after 43 years of our independence. After we had implemented seven Five Year Plans and about four Annual Plans, the achievement in irrigation is hardly about 70 per cent. If the total water that is available in this country is to be utilised, we have to spend about two lakh crores of rupees to utilise it. I can say that it is something unimaginable. In every Plan, we are providing about Rs. 14,000 or Rs. 15,000 crores outlay for irrigation. But, this is not going to help to completely utilise the irrigation potential in our country to the best use of the farming community.

I would give certain figures to show as to how the investment in the agricultural sector had been made in the years 1980-81 and 1987-88. In 1980-81, the public sector investment was Rs. 23,617/- whereas the investment in the agricultural sector was Rs. 4,537/-. In 1987-88 Rs. 35,776 was the

public sector investment whereas the agricultural sector investment was Rs. 4,197/-, which comes to 11.7 per cent.

Our hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech said :—

“We would continue to ensure that 50 per cent of the Plan resources are invested in the agricultural and rural sector.”

I do not know how these figures have been arrived at.

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Agricultural Minister to these figures and I request the Government not to give such misleading figures. I am not going to keep quiet as this is one of the major subjects to which I am totally committed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: For God's sake, give me some more time to deal with the subject. If you want, my Party and I will not speak on other issues in future debates but do not curtail my time so far as these Demands are concerned.

The Central Plan outlay sector-wise is as follows :—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Agriculture	Rural Development	Irrigation and Flood control
1990-91	1,584	2,664	223
1991-92	1,858	2,702	267

The total Central Plan outlay is Rs. 42,969 crores out of which these are the three components which are directly connected with the rural and the farming community.

It will not tally with the statement made by the hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech that “we would continue to ensure 50 per cent of the Plan resources are invested in the agricultural and rural sector.”



That is why, I do not know how this 50 per cent figure has been arrived at. I would like to have the clarification from the hon. Agriculture Minister.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. House to the credit position. After the Budget was placed in this House, some of the nationalised banks have stopped loans to the farming community even though the agriculture sector is the so called priority sector. This has gone on record. It has been published in several newspapers. The reason is the non-recovery of the loans.

That is why, I would like to insist that the credit system should be implemented according to the recommendations of the Kushru Committee which has been appointed by the Reserve Bank. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this report. I do not know what happened to that Committee's report. I do not know whether it has seen the light of the day. Please let me know where it lies.

As far as the inter-State disparities of credit is concerned, Punjab farmers get Rs. 415 per hectare whereas Assam farmers get Rs. 6 per hectare.

Credit for agriculture during 1979-80 all loans put together in this country per hectare comes to Rs. 80/- and during 1983-84 it comes to Rs. 124/- per hectare.

This is the disparity. How can we continue this type of disparity?

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA : You have fixed ten minutes. I can understand the seriousness of the problem of time. But unfortunately we are

going to deliberate on various issues which are unimportant whereas on this vital issues we are short of time.

But anyway I can give various instances how this sector has been neglected totally from 1947 after independence. This is very important because I have seen some of the intellectuals argue. In 40 years of development, the rural sector has not been taxed. This is one of the arguments that is going to be advanced by the so called intellectuals who are drawing plans and schemes for the sake of the upliftment of the so called uneducated and under privileged masses in this country. We are totally in their hands.

Mr. Jakharji, when you were sitting as Speaker, you were fighting for the cause of the farmers. But fortunately today you are the Minister for Agriculture. You have to show the strength and vigour to the farming community to fight for the cause of the farmers. That is what I expect from you.

I will give figures to show how credit has come down out of the total net credit from banks for the agricultural sector. It is very important.

In 1984, Rs. 41,378 crores was the net credit of banks out of which Rs. 6,531 crores was the agriculture credit.

In 1990, the net bank credit was Rs. 97,037 crores out of which agriculture credit is Rs. 16,967 crores. I will take just one minute and I will give you the figures. This is the figure that has been quoted by our former Governor of Karnataka Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh. As far as the rural *per capita* income is concerned, regarding agricultural sector the decrease is 5 per cent, and 84

per cent is the increase so far as the non-agricultural sector is concerned. This pertains to the period 1970-71 to 1988-89. As I said earlier, the decline in the case of agricultural sector is 5 per cent. This is the fate of our farmers so-called economic policy which has ruined the agricultural sector so far as the economic growth is concerned.

I am now going to touch the very vital aspect of credit. Today, the credit rate that has been fixed in the priority sector for agriculture is 18 per cent for agricultural sector. But it has now declined to 11 per cent after the so-called IMF sitting on our head. The Banks have already started going back on it so far as this priority sector concerned. In this connection, I would like to suggest to the hon. Agriculture Minister that this percentage of lending should be enhanced to 25 per cent. Today, the total bank deposit is something like Rs. 200 lakh crores. In the next ten years — by 2000 A.D. — the bank deposits will go to Rs. 650,000 crores. So far as the farming community is concerned, the lending business is not a fair affair. It is not a loan mela. Of course, the loan mela has been promoted by our former Finance Minister. I don't find fault with him because he is very much committed to the small people and the poorer sections of society. It might have gone wrong in so far as the implementation aspect is concerned.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please conclude.

**SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA:** I am going to conclude. I am only insisting upon the hon. Minister that so far as the priority sector is concerned, the percentage should be enhanced from 18 per cent to 25 per cent. The advan-

tage of credit lending should go to the farming community.

About *per capita* income, I was telling that during 1970-71 it was Rs. 425/- in the agricultural sector; in 1988-89 it was Rs. 420/- with a decline of 5 per cent. In the case of non-agricultural sector it was Rs. 972/- during the year 1970-71 and it increased by Rs. 1783 during 1988-89 and there is an increase of 84 per cent.

Regarding fertilizer, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Agriculture Minister that I do not want the subsidy business. On that day, in this August House here, I argued vehemently about the abolition of the subsidy. I would like to request the hon. Agriculture Minister to agree to constitute a Committee consisting Members of both the Houses of Parliament. Let there be a Parliamentary Committee assisted by a body of experts. Let us find out how this whole drama of subsidy works. Is it meant for the purpose of the farmers? Or, is this subsidy going direct to the farmers or to the factory owners? I am going to give all these particulars in such a Committee. The hon. Finance Minister has stated that they have not raised the fertilizer rate for the last 10 years. That is the argument that he has advanced while trying to defend the decision of abolition of the so-called subsidy. I would like to ask one question. What is the cost of naphtha? What is the cost of naphtha which is the base material that we are going to use to produce fertiliser in this country? I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister what is the effect of reduction of the excise duty from 300 per cent to 150 per cent. Is it not going to have any bearing on the fixation of fertiliser prices. I want to know

whether these things have been taken into consideration by the so-called Cost Fixation Committee. Is the one Joint Secretary or the Additional Secretary whoever he may be, who will be incharge of the fixation of the fertilizers price, going to safeguard the interest of the farmers or the producers or else of whom? Have you got confidence in the Members of this House? Please agree to constitute a parliamentary committee and let it be assisted by an expert body. We will examine, where things have gone wrong, how it is going to help producers or the so-called factory owners.

About the retention of price, a factory which has been owned by the Government gets Rs. 4000 as the retention price whereas a factory which is owned by an industrialist or by a private sector will get Rs. 5000 as the retention price. Why is this disparity? I cannot understand this. A factory which has been commissioned in the same year with the same capacity gets hardly a retention price of Rs. 4000 whereas a factory which is under the control of the so-called industrialists or the vested interests gets Rs. 5000 as the retention price. In this country, a farmer owning fifty acres of land has become a vested interest man whereas the Birlas and Tatas, for whom we are working, here. For what purpose, have we come to this House? I would like to ask this question. Are we working for industrialists? I do not understand. Even after forty years, we politicians will not be able to turn the table against industrialists. We might have done several mistakes in the past in our planning. But you are here to set right our mistakes. I am sorry to say, I have no dry axe to grind. I may be affiliated

to one political party today — I am today a member of the Janata Party — but I was basically a Congress worker in 1947. That is a different matter. But one man who fought for the farming community was the late Choudhary Charan Singh from 1960 onwards. With all sincerity at my command. I would like to say that he was very much committed to the farming community. I cannot forget him. I am not bothered about whether he belonged to this party or that party. (*Interruptions*) Do you know the cost of inputs? The cost of inputs for the farming community goes up to 90 per cent out of which the cost of industrial input goes to 78 per cent. We are unable to control the price of industrial produce which is going to be used by the farmers as their inputs like fertilizers, diesel, pesticides, agricultural implements etc. because we are safeguarding the interest of the so-called industrialists. Have we taken the cost of industrial inputs into consideration while fixing our remunerative price, the procurement price? It will not even meet 25 per cent of the industrial input price. (*Interruptions*)

I will conclude if the hon. Minister agrees to constitute a parliamentary committee on the fixation of rates of fertilizers. Otherwise, there will be various other arguments to convince the hon. Minister. If you agree to constitute a committee to go into these matters, I will switch over to other subjects.

About lending of loans, can you not introduce a pass book system? Can we not provide the pass books? The gold has got the value. A man who has got his own money in the bank, he can go and draw that money. But my land has no value. Even if a farmer has got

fifty acres of land, if he goes to a bank to draw money, he has to face all sorts of problems by going to village accountant, or the revenue inspector or the tehsildar to get certain documents to produce them before the bank to take some loan. Is this the way that we should deal with the farming community? Can we not find the easiest way? Can we not find a way which is going to help the farmers to get the loan by just going to a bank and showing the pass book and saying, "this land is worth of so much money and you give me this much money as loan." Can you not provide that type of facility to the farmers? These are all basic problems that should be solved. I have got several ideas in my mind. I have implemented so many things when I was a Minister in Karnataka.

Today, some of my friends were telling about what is called Integrated Rural Development Programme I have not yet completed my points on the Agricultural Department. I only try to say some points for the consideration of the hon. Minister, because there are various other areas to be covered in Agricultural sector

My first point is — please try to implement some of the useful recommendations of the ICAR Committee given by Shri G.V.K. Rao, as Chairman.

The second point is that those recommendations made by Hanumantha Rao Committee, Bhanupratap Singh Committee and Kushru Committee, which are helpful for the upliftment of the farming community, may be call out and see that those recommendations are implemented without any further loss of time. Even those recommendations made by

High Power Committee on Fertilizer prices and High Power Committee on Agricultural Produce and costs may be taken into consideration and some of those useful recommendations may kindly be looked into and see that they are implemented.

The third point is about the Single Window Agency. How many types of loans are we giving to the farmers? How many types of cooperative institutions have we got? There are so many banks — Central Land Development Bank, Apex Bank, Gramina Bank, Primary Cooperative Societies, Industrial Cooperative Bank and other nationalised banks. Why do you want to ask the farmer to go from one place to the other for some financial assistance? You want to provide the industrialists with all the facilities through a single window agency and they get all the benefits they want. Why not for the farming community, which constitutes about 65 per cent? This is a fact India is basically an agricultural country and we wanted to totally neglect this sector. I am unable to understand this. Please, with all your wisdom introduce a single window system and abolish all types of these various so-called financial lending agencies. Please bring them under one umbrella and under one agency and see that whatever money is required, is given well in time. It should not be given in a period, when there is no use to the farmer. It should be given well in time.

Similarly, pass-book system should be introduced and priority for lending should be increased from 18 per cent to 25 per cent and the interest should be charged at the rate of six per cent. We have implemented this in Kar-

nataka. The NABARD gives a loan charging interest at the rate of 12 per cent, if the farmer is going to pay the loan well in time. Five per cent subsidy is given by the State Government, so that the farmer will have to pay only seven per cent. We have taken that decision in Karnataka. So far as the abolition of the loan is concerned, I have got my own reservations. I do not want to argue at this stage because, to convince this House, I require more time. Whatever the commitment that has already been made by the previous Government, that is, the total abolition of the loan given to the farmers, should be implemented for one time benefit.

We demand for remunerative prices. There are recommendations of the various Committees for providing procurement price, support price and remunerative price. But tell me which one of those recommendations have been implemented. Tell me about the market mechanism which has been there to interfere, to save the farmer from the distress sale.

There is no need to come to this House, as a Member, to draw Rs 5,000/- as emoluments. It is better to become a member of an Apex body of the Cooperative Societies at the national level, which is more attractive and can live the life like a Maharaja.

The dual price policy is going to bring a bad name to you. It is not at all going to help you, if you want to save Rs. 2,000 crores on subsidies. I am sorry to say that this dual price policy, so far as fertilizers is concerned, is going to destroy the image of the ruling party and the Congress. Why have you taken such a decision, which has far-reaching consequences? Please do

not do this. If you want to collect some money, I can show you various ways and means, to reimburse this amount of Rs. 2,000 crores, which is going to be saved by the abolition of the fertilizer subsidy. Why do you want to harass the farming community? I am only requesting you to take a bold step to abolish the dual price policy, instead of introducing a card system in the name of small and marginal farmers. You must take action totally abolish the dual price policy. How much is the consumption of fertilizers in this country? In Punjab, the consumption is 150 Kgs per hectare, whereas in Assam the consumption is only 15 Kgs per hectare. In what way it is going to help the farmers. Out of 426 districts, 100 districts are going to consume 80 per cent of the total fertilizers. You can understand this and such is the case that the so-called dry-land farmer is not going to get any benefit.

MR. CHAIRMAN · Shri Devegowda, please conclude.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA · I am going to conclude in two-three minutes

16.00 hrs.

Please stop the import of agricultural commodities and save the farmer from the distress sale. I do not want any help from this Government. The other day Mr. Rao, Telugu Desam Member, asked the Hon. Finance Minister that we should be allowed to sell our produce freely. The Hon. Finance Minister immediately said · We are not coming in your way of selling your produce freely.

Why are you introducing the levy system. Why should the farmer be given a levy if you permit him to sell

his produce according to his choice? Why do you want to import food products like sugar, edible oils from outside? You are going to spend Rs. 1,500 crore every year on import of edible oils. I asked the Central Government as Irrigation Minister of Karnataka to give Rs. 300 crore loan every year to complete our irrigation projects. In turn, we are going to repay that loan by growing oilseeds and supply to State Govt. every year. This is the demand I have made to the Central Government but the Government of India has no ears and no eyes and heart to consider our request.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: With folded hands, Madam. I request the Hon. Members to spare some more time for me.

With 120-day duration, we can produce our own oilseeds. We are going to spend about Rs. 1,500 crore on foreign exchange. When we are facing such a crisis in our economy, I cannot understand why you cannot encourage the Indian farmers. There is no need of your market mechanism. We are going to have our own price. That is why I wanted to request the Hon. Minister of Agriculture to establish a department for the export of commodities. So far as the agricultural commodities are concerned, it should be set up under your Ministry. I wanted a cell for a periodical review within your own Ministry for export of agricultural produce. A separate finance corporation should be set up for promoting the export of agricultural commodities.

There should be a time-bound programme of ten years to complete all

the ongoing major and medium irrigation projects and also to utilise all the available water for the benefit of the farming community.

I request that a Krishi Vigyan Kendra should be set up in every district.

Regarding drip and sprinkler irrigation, you can give 50 per cent subsidy to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and 25 per cent to all other farmers so that by using less water we can have more produce. You should encourage drip irrigation. There is one of the important suggestions I am going to make. There is only one financial institution called NABARD to lend loan for the farming community. It should be further strengthened by giving all facilities

Lastly, only one or two points I would like to emphasise about the so-called rural development. Various schemes have been formulated for the improvement of the rural masses under Rural Development Programme. 36 schemes have been implemented during the last 40 years for the upliftment of the rural landless labourers and unemployed poor people. I do not want to blame the schemes. But due to improper vision, all schemes have not been useful to improve the condition of the rural masses. More than 50 per cent of the money has been eaten away by the middlemen.

Half a million well scheme has failed because an amount of Rs 13,000 is going to be given to each beneficiary which will not be properly used. In turn, I suggest that the scheme about wells may be got executed by the government agencies and it should be handed over to sche-

duled castes and backward classes without any financial burden to them.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Please resume your seat, Mr. Devegowda. I have been repeatedly telling you to please conclude.

**SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA :** Do not ignore the so-called rural masses who are ignorant, uneducated and under privileged. If you ignore the rural masses and the rural sector, then it will be more dangerous than the external threat and the threat in the border of our country. The internal revolt by our rural masses and the farming community, if it will take place, will be the biggest danger to our country and no Government at the State or the Centre will be able to contain them.

With this warning, I conclude my speech.

**DR. (Shrimati) K S SOUN-  
DARAM (Tiruchengode)** Madam  
Chairman, on behalf of the  
AIADMK, I thank you for giving me  
an opportunity to participate in the  
discussion on the Demands for  
Grants relating to the Ministries of  
Agriculture, Food and Rural  
Development.

I begin my speech with the ever-  
living line of Thiruvalluvar a great  
poet in Tamil.

"Chulandrum Acrcpinadhu Ulla-  
gam Adhanaal  
Ulandhum Ulaghae thalai."

It means :

"The world cycle has its axis in  
agriculture. Hence that agriculture  
leads every other industry."

His saying is true even in this modern  
world. Man has to depend on food  
even though he has so many facilities  
by the advancement of science. Pro-  
duction of food items is necessary  
which in turn require agricultural  
revolution. This can be done only by  
giving encouragement to the agri-  
cultural sector.

Madam, land in our country is very  
fertile. Labour is cheap and our far-  
mers are hard working. Despite all  
these favourable conditions, our  
country could not achieve the desired  
progress. Under the present irrigation  
system, 70 million hectares of land is  
under irrigation and 210 million hec-  
tares of land is under cultivation.  
There will be 45 per cent of land  
which may not be under irrigation.

Madam, agriculture depends on  
water mainly. I take this opportunity  
to appeal to the Government to  
nationalise all the water resources in  
the country. There has been a demand  
for several decades for linking up river  
Ganga with river Cauvery. Let Mother  
Ganga see her Sister Cauvery to make  
the Indian Union rich. Let Mother  
Ganga see her Sister Cauvery in the  
years to come and in the era to come.  
This is the opportune time to devise  
ways and means to see her Sister  
though the fruits are to be harvested in  
the decades to come. This is the  
opportune time to devise ways and  
means to see her Sister. Likewise,  
major rivers should be connected.  
Madam, Tamil Nadu could be en-  
riched by diversion of the West flow-  
ing rivers originating in the Western  
Ghat region of Kerala. Nearly 1,20,000  
hectares in Coimbatore, Madurai,  
Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli  
districts would benefit through this  
river

Regarding Cauvery, many obstacles are being created to Tamil Nadu. In the meantime, to compensate the injustice done to us, nature is showering justice on us by good monsoon. Mettur reservoir is full. Yet, the shrinkage in the area of paddy crop to the extent of 1.5 lakh hectares would have been avoided if Karnataka had honoured the interim order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal. If water was let to Cauvery adhering to this pattern of flow, not only Tamil Nadu could have raised its Kuruvai crop but Karnataka too could have created space in their reservoirs, to receive the subsequent floods and utilise it for their benefit. To utilise water effectively, Government can increase the subsidy by installing drip irrigation for crops and sprinkler irrigation system for oil crops such as groundnut vegetables, etc. The present level of subsidy is not enough. We want at least Rs. 10,000 as subsidy per hectare for all the crops. At present, the Government of India is already giving subsidy at the above rate to the oil seeds crops only.

I thank the hon. Finance Minister for reducing the proposed hike in the price of fertiliser from 40 per cent to 30 per cent in general for farmers and completely exempting the small and marginal farmers from the increase in the price of fertiliser.

Diesel is an essential input for all types of agricultural operations. The farmers will appreciate the Finance Minister for leaving the diesel price untouched. Madam, farmers would also like to have electricity to meet their requirements. If they do not get sufficient electricity at the time of their need, then their area cannot be put under irrigation.

Just like Australia, Thailand and some other places, we should also develop horticulture besides modernising the Indian farming, so that the economic conditions of our farmers would improve. We have 12 Farmer Training Centres in Tamil Nadu. To make the training more effective, we are in need of more funds for preparing training material such as booklets, posters, video tapes, audio cassettes, etc. We are also in need of more such training centres to cover the entire spectrum of the farmers. Since a large number of sugar mills are located in Tamil Nadu, I request the hon. Minister to take steps to increase the production of jaggery for export to foreign countries.

Madam, farmers of Periyar District in Tamil Nadu produce turmeric which fetched us Rs 14.34 crore worth of foreign exchange in the year 1991. To promote the production of turmeric I request the Centre to establish a Turmeric Research Centre in Periyar District.

The first measure to promote agro-based industries in Tamil Nadu would be to regenerate the State Agro Industry Corporation. TAI is doing a good job by manufacturing pesticides and processing the sunflower seeds to produce the "Sanola" brand of oil. It should be given assistance for modernising its equipment.

Madam, I also request that a regional centre of ICAR may be set up in Madras because this will help the TAI to promote new companies jointly with the private sector for producing processed food, especially, mango concentrate, mango pulp, mango juice and tomato concentrate. Also, adequate marketing arrangements should be made and remunera-



tive prices should be given to the farmers and they should be free from the clutches of the middlemen.

The programme for cultivation of Basmati rice has been taken up in 21 districts of three selected States In Tamil Nadu. Tiruchi, Periyar and Tanjore Districts are suitable for the cultivation of Basmati rice This programme should be extended to those areas also where integrated programme for rice development has been taken up.

We are also short of oilseeds. We have to rely on imports. We should give more incentives and subsidies for the production of oilseeds in the country. Agriculturists should be trained for allied professions such as dairy farming, poultry farming, sericulture and bee-keeping. This would be very useful to the farming community

Madam, the young generation must also be taken into consideration and they should get all assistance and encouragement so that they continue to remain in their farming profession and are not forced to take up other occupations. Also, agriculture should be made a compulsory subject at the primary school level, so that children can acquire knowledge of agriculture. A new policy should be framed and priority should be given to the farming and agriculture sectors.

I request the hon Minister for Agriculture to give importance to the State of Tamil Nadu with regard to small irrigation schemes as well as water supply schemes for assistance by the Centre and also the World Bank.

I would conclude by saying that justice has to be done to the people of

Tamil Nadu. This justice will be in the interest of the common man, the country and the world as a whole. It will also be helpful in providing foodgrains to the people of our country. With these few words I conclude and I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands.

SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR (Thanjavur): Madam, Chairman, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. I would like to put before the Hon. Minister the following suggestions regarding Agriculture and I am sure the Government would consider them on top priority and implement them.

The Cauvery Delta in the Tanjore District of Tamil Nadu does not get pure water for irrigation. The drainage water mixes up while flowing along the Delta region. Concrete canals should be constructed by Government which will cater to the needs of the farmers in this region so that pure water may be made available for agricultural purposes. The quality of the materials used for construction of the concrete canal should be properly monitored by the authorities so that the canal is strong enough to withstand the inclement weather.

The drainage and the irrigation canals should be separate so that pure water could be ensured for irrigation.

It has been noticed and found that in the whole of South East Asia, a village by name Siddhamalli in Tanjore District has the unique distinction of providing water for irrigation through canals and the fields are evenly bulldozed to provide unifor-

mity in the flow of water. The yields are encouraging. Government should take this as an example and provide separate concrete canals for the proper flow of water and this must be properly maintained.

Government should also take steps and educate the farmers to avoid wastage of water. When the water from the Mettur Reservoir is released, the flow of water to the Delta is not uniform and hence better water management schemes are necessary to prevent wastage of valuable water.

The farmers of the Tanjore District are practically idle for six months in a year, since water is not available throughout the year. During the lean season, the Government should encourage them to take up village industries which will be a source of income for them. Government should set up small centres which can finance them and train them in making coir mats, tinned fruits, like mango and other products.

The Plan allocation funds should reach the common farmers. Middlemen should be avoided, as otherwise the real and the needy farmers will be the losers.

Power is the major problem for the agriculturists in this district. Government should evolve schemes for alternative sources of energy and install windmills and provide power to the farmers which will help them for better irrigation. Government should set up more research centres in the district of Tanjore which is purely an agricultural area.

Procurement of paddy and preservation of the yields should be taken over by the Government instead of leaving to private undertakings.

Government should have modern Godowns in strategic procurement centres and their maintenance should be directly under the Food Corporation of India which can properly monitor the arrival of buffer-stocks and store them hygienically for consumption.

Roads should be properly laid and all the villages should be connected with the cities which will facilitate better and faster transportation. Government should allot funds on priority for these schemes and communication network in these remote areas should be strengthened.

Mini-buses should be introduced between various villages and the frequency of these buses will improve the lot of our people.

Farmers should be provided with small tractors which will enable them for speedy agricultural operations in the fields. Orientation Courses for the farmers should be conducted and the Government should set up centres to educate the farmers on modern methods of agriculture to get more yield in their lands.

There are some suggestions for ground water resources. Tanks and lakes in many parts of Tamil Nadu are to be deepened so that during rainy seasons they will automatically get filled up. When the rains fail water can be filled up from the rivers.

River silt should not be removed for construction of buildings. This will considerably affect the filtration of potable water. If the sand is required it should be taken out from the middle of the river evenly which will not affect the flow of water.

In spite of sufficient flow of water in the rivers there is acute scarcity of water in many areas. It is a pity that the situation has not been improved. This needs the thorough ground water survey by the Ministry.

Bore wells should be installed in large scale to provide pure drinking water in all villages.

In a developing country like ours, feudal lords, *Zamindars* and *Rajas* are only an Utopia. Now, some of our friends speak about these people who are not in existence in the India of today.

I would like to say that there are only talented farmers who have become affluent and that is not a loss but a gain to our country.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU (Tenali) · Madam, Chairman, on behalf of Telugu Desam Party, I rise to speak on the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture. It is a vital demand.

Madam, at the outset, I oppose this Demand because due recognition has not been given to this vital sector.

In the beginning, I would like to draw the attention of this House towards a statement that has been made by our hon. Prime Minister when he was addressing the nation after assuming charge of the Office of Prime Minister of our country.

"Agriculture will receive the Government's closest attention. The progress made so far should be consolidated and conditions created for greater and diversified progress. Close attention will be paid to expanding irrigation, development of dry land agriculture, extension

services will be strengthened and modern technology brought to the door-steps of our farmers. A fair price for the farmers will also be ensured."

Madam, on hearing this statement, people in the rural areas, particularly in the agricultural sector, felt really happy that here is a Government that will really going to look after the welfare of the farming community. This statement coupled with the promises that have been made in the Election Manifesto of the Congress Party that the Party is committed to roll back the prices on all the fronts have given the people some hope that this Government is going to look after the welfare of the farming community. It is unfortunate that in a most unprecedented manner, the hike in prices of fertilizers has really given a death blow to the farming community and shock to the farming community. There was an increase of 40 per cent at a time, in the cost of fertilizers. All the Opposition Parties have raised their voices protesting this particular hike. Even the farming community, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, have agitated. For the first time, the farming community have taken the agitation to streets for the anti-farming decision of this Government

This injustice has been inflicted on them. The result is that three farmers have lost their lives in Andhra Pradesh in agitation. This is the dividend that has been paid to the farming community. I take this opportunity to pay my homage to the people who have laid down their lives for the cause of agriculture. This country must only be thankful to farmers and agricultural scientists for feeding the teeming millions. I have also to

remind you in this connection that if at all something has been done to the agricultural community, it is only the non-Congress(I) Governments which were earlier formed in this country, which had done. During 1977, for the first time, fertiliser subsidy was introduced by the Janata Government. Now that subsidy has been lifted by this Government. In 1990, a loan of Rs. 10,000 was waived by the National Front Government thinking that the rural indebtedness was very high on the agricultural sector. Sri NTR in A.P. waived 90 crores interest on Coop loans and extended 5½% interest rebate. Now, this has been criticised by this Government like anything. In this connection, let me point out that the successive Governments have waived the loan and bad debt in the industrial sector to the tune of Rs. 80,000 crores. The past history speaks as what type of treatment has been given to the agricultural sector and the non-agricultural sector. The National Front Government has also gone to the extent of allocating 50 per cent of the Plan fund to the agricultural sector and rural development. Right from Independence onwards, the industrial sector has been made a competitive sector to the agricultural sector. This is the most unfortunate thing. An equal treatment has not been given to the agricultural sectors. To substantiate my statement, the contribution from the agricultural sector to the GDP of this country has gone down from 54 per cent to 33 per cent. Not that this country does not require the industrial growth or the prosperity in the industrial sector: but, at the same time, due recognition, due share should also have been given to the agricultural sector; and there we have miserably failed. This is the result why

the farmers and the agricultural scientists have also got this type of treatment in the present day. There is no due recognition to the farmers: nobody is going to venture, nobody is coming forward to offer his daughter or sister to a farmer's son who is committed to agriculture: everybody is looking for a bridegroom who is working in some office and getting his monthly salary. I must say that there is a security for all other sectors: whereas there is no security for the agriculturists and the agricultural sector: that is how we have left an impact on the agricultural sector.

Agricultural research in this country is with no direction. Even the post of the Head of the ICAR is vacant for the past two years and the research destinations are guided by the bureaucrats. Several senior posts are also vacant in the ICAR; and there is a need to fill up the posts immediately. If it is to be the fate of the agricultural research, where do we land?

Mr. M. S. Swaminathan, a world renowned agricultural scientist, who has almost taken all the international awards, who has dedicated all his life only for agricultural research and contributed for Green Revolution, could have been long back recognised for the award of Bharat Ratna in the country. He is the committed son of the soil.

When engineers and politicians could be recognised for that award, why not agricultural scientists in this agricultural country be decorated with that award where 75 per cent of our population live on agriculture? In this connection, I would like to point out as to how the fertiliser hike is going to mar the prospects of the agricultural sector.

I now compare per hectore consumption of fertilisers of our country in relation to other countries. Bangladesh is using at the rate of 72.3 kg per hectare; China is using 55.1 kg per hectare; India is using 50 kg per hectare, which is the lowest among the Asian countries; Israel is using 78 kg; Japan is using 381.5 kg; Korea is using 305 kg; Korean Republic is using 406 kg; Pakistan is using 66.8 kg and Philippine is using 56.4 kg per hectare. Among the Asian countries, India's per hectare consumption of fertiliser is the lowest.

Fertiliser consumption has got a direct bearing on productivity. That has been proved beyond doubt. Leaving aside the other inputs, fertiliser consumption has got a direct bearing on productivity. In our own country, when we look at the different States, Punjab is consuming as much as 179 kg per hectare and achieving a productivity of about 3300 kgs. as against the All India average of 49.6 kg. fertiliser consumption and about 1600 kgs. foodgrains productivity. Rajasthan State is consuming hardly 14.6 kg. This is how fertiliser consumption has got a direct bearing on productivity.

Under these circumstances, we have withdrawn all the subsidies on fertiliser and we are now discouraging the farmers from using fertilisers. With all the agitations, the Finance Minister has come up with a proposal of vertically dividing the farmers that for small and marginal farmers this hike will be exempted and for the big farmers, it will be reduced to 30 per cent. Our senior colleagues and several other colleagues have mentioned that there will be difficulty in classifying as to who is the 'small farmer', who is the 'marginal farmer',

and who is the 'big farmer'. In this country there are no records for this. Now, the farmers are thrown at the mercy of the Revenue Department people. Earlier they have been going only to Agriculture Department Officer for obtaining the permit. Now, because of this politically motivated division as 'small and marginal farmer' and 'big farmer', the so-called small and marginal farmers have to go to the Revenue Department for obtaining a certificate and then approach the Agriculture Department Officer with that certificate for obtaining a permit for fertiliser and then go to a dealer for obtaining fertiliser. So, they have to approach three agencies now for getting one bag of fertiliser. Is it justified in this country that a farmer has to approach three agencies for getting a bag of fertiliser?

As my senior colleague Shri Deva Gowda has pointed out, that this is going to bring a bad name not only to the Congress Party but also for all the politicians and the bureaucrats if we are not going to have a common price for all these people.

In most of the States, unwritten tenancy is prevailing. There is no written tenancy in most of the States. What will happen to all these tenants? Who will be cultivating the land? These tenants will neither go to the Revenue Department for obtaining a certificate nor go to Agriculture Department for obtaining a permit for a bag of fertiliser since they cannot claim any ownership over the land. They will be forced to purchase in the open market on par with the big farmers.

The Finance Minister has also said that the hike in the fertiliser price will

be compensated in the procurement price. The procurement price is not going to be given for all the commodities. The procurement price is not going to be uniform for all the commodities. And also the small and marginal farmers, who constitute more than 70 per cent, will not be producing for the market. Let the wisdom prevail on the Government and I urge upon the Government to withdraw the hike that has been imposed on fertiliser totally.

The *per capita* food production in this country for the past ten years is almost static. If we divide the total period into three stages after independence, the first 14 years, right from 1950 to 1966, the agricultural production was static. In 1965 the green revolution had set in. From 1965 to 1968 the agricultural productivity had increased from 629 kg. per hectare to 1023 kg. per hectare. There was a tremendous improvement during this period. Once again from 1981 onwards, the agricultural productivity had only increased from 1023 kgs. to 1173 kgs. on an average per hectare. So the effect of green revolution was spread hardly over 10 to 12 years. And later during the past one decade, the effect of green revolution had denigrated almost and became static.

The *per capita* foodgrain availability in this country is static all these years. In 1951 the per capita foodgrain availability in this country was 394.9 grammes per day. In 1961 it was 468.7 grammes per day. In 1988 the *per capita* foodgrain availability had gone down to 446.5 grammes. If at all, that anybody is thinking that agricultural production in this country is very comfortable, he is only living in a

fool's paradise. We are not comfortable. We could not make any dent as far as agricultural production is concerned. The per capita foodgrain availability between 1961 and 1988 itself speaks abundantly that agriculture has not made any strides.

There is another curious thing. In India, the per capita calorie consumption is 2159 as against 2600 calories that are required to keep the body and soul together. In India we have been consuming hardly 2159 calories. Here in this connection, I want to mention about one study that has been made by the World Bank. The World Bank has commented that it is sad to reflect that with the average figure of 2159 calories India faces badly in respect of key indicator in the standard of living of the people. Like all average figures, this average figure in case of India fails to reveal the true picture. While some segments may have calorie availability of more than 2159, for a very large segment the corresponding figure may be considerably lower than this average. 43 per cent of the people who are below the poverty line in this country are hardly consuming between zero and 1000 calories. That is the reason why mal-nutrition, under-nutrition, still-born babies, infant deaths have been happening only among this 43 per cent of the population, who are below the poverty line. If you say that the food production is comfortable, it is not correct. A lot of boost has to be given to agriculture. The agriculture has been put to competitive to sector industry. The industry when it is growing up, is made to surpass the agriculture. If these two sectors are simultaneously developed, any country can prosper. One sector cannot grow at the cost of the other

sector as is happening in India that industry is growing and agriculture is losing its ground.

In this country when there is a Pesticides Act of 1968 in force, the penal provisions are not being implemented against the offenders. In most of the States samples are being taken and sent to laboratories for analysis. But there were no instances where the offenders have been punished. So, I urge upon the Government that any adulteration in agricultural inputs must be dealt with seriously and offenders should be punished on par with the economic offenders and the provisions of Essential Commodities Act are to be extended to agricultural input offenders also.

The dryland farming is to the extent of two thirds of the total area in this country. Though there is some improvement in dry land technology, there is still lot to be generated for dryland agricultural research and also suitable cropping patterns to dry land farming and scarce rainfall regions.

Water management is another vital aspect as far as productivity is concerned. When rainfed farming is suffering for want of water, irrigated cultivation is suffering with excess water, the evils of excess water are more than no water.

In old Ayacut areas salinity is getting increased over years and thereby the productivity is tremendously going down particularly in Krishna Godavari Delta regions the P.H. in certain soils has increased even upto 9 per cent against 7.4 per cent some 50 years back. This is the reason why the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent up proposals to Government of India for modernisation of irrigation canals and drainage system.

Transfer of technology from laboratory to land is very much distorted. Transmission losses in extension service is to the tune of 65 to 70 per cent also in certain cases since the transfer of technology is done through by the most incompetent non-technical sub-assistants at the field level. They are only promotees of godown watchman in the State Agricultural Departments. And this is the reason why the KVKs are to be extended in each district and the Diploma holders are to be produced and recruited at the ground level for effectively transferring the technology that has been generated at the highest competent level of the scientists. Unless the lowest cadre is actually trained, this will not be taken care of.

Before concluding, I must mention a few projects which are pending in agricultural sector, as far as my State is concerned. Some of the projects which are pending with the Government of India and also with the ICAR are: (i) Strengthening of fisheries research in Andhra Pradesh; (ii) Brackish water prawn hatchery; and (iii) Buffalo Research Station, Goat Research Station and Duck Research Station. These are also important research priorities on which most of the people are dependent. There is practically no research that has been generated for buffalo research, goat research or duck research. Bobbili and Godavari breeds are to be improved through Buffalo Research Station, Southern Region Buffalo Research Station, originally planned at Ungutur, is to be taken up immediately.

For fourteen Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), all the formalities have been

completed and they are to be implemented.

There is no National Research Station in the entire Andhra Pradesh. This is a very peculiar situation. There is a very lopsided distribution as far as these National Research Stations are concerned. So, I urge upon the Minister that the following three National Research Centres be set up in Andhra Pradesh :

- (1) National Research Centre on Pulses.
- (2) National Research Centre on Grapes.
- (3) National Research Centre on Masta.

These are to be immediately started in Andhra Pradesh . . . *(Interruptions).*

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU : There is no proper guideline for the allocation of funds in the ICAR. The funds are neither being distributed or based on the population of the State nor on the land under cultivation. It is only at the discretion of the ICAR.

PHD formula is functioning in the distribution of ICAR funds. 'P' stands for Punjab, 'H' for Haryana and 'D' for Delhi. They will be grabbing major portion of the funds of the ICAR. This PHD formula is a very peculiar formula. Except these three, the other States are not receiving proper attention.

Tissue culture, biogenetics and biotechnologies are the three areas which have been assuming lot of importance. We are almost forty-fifty years

behind some of the neighbouring countries in this direction. All the ornamental flower and orchard plants are propagated based on tissue culture technology. We are just at the initial stage in this regard. So, the country has to pay lot of attention to this tissue culture.

In my own constituency, once in every three or four years, the cyclones and floods have been playing havoc. There is no security nor insurance coverage for the loss of crops that have been subjected to loss once in almost every three-four years. That is why we have been suggesting that let there be a Cyclone Rehabilitation Fund from which farmers can be compensated in times of distress.

With this, I would thank you for the opportunity that has been given to me.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla)  
Madam Chairman, at the outset I would like to quote from the writings of Guru Rabindra Nath Tagore. He had said that the land where we are born is the land of our villages. The country is in search of love from its land and draws nourishment from it. Our teachers are ignorant of this fact and roam here and there in the world of thoughts like clouds. If clouds do not shower their love and affection in the form of rain the relation between Man and Earth will never be fulfilled. If these noble thoughts just vanish in the air we would not be able to achieve a lot. I want to submit that on the one hand the great scholar created a bond between Man and Mother Earth whereas on the other hand the attitude of the Government towards agriculture farmers and sons of soil has been indifferent.



Madam, 40 percent of the people in this country are living below the poverty line. This is the opportune time when we should think about agriculture and foodgrain production. If we want to become self-reliant we will have to pay attention to the needs of 30 crore people in this country who are not getting even the essential commodities. Hundreds of people are dying of starvation. The main reason is that there is a lot of disparity between the prices of goods that the farmer sells and the goods that he requires. Consequently he has to pay more and his purchasing power is meagre. The farmer has to sell his produce according to the prices fixed by the Committee under the Ministry of Agriculture. There is no such Committee to govern the prices of industrial goods and other commodities. The farmer is incurring loss in all the commodities that he produces. He does not even get the cost of production. I want to submit that we should fix the prices of produce in a logical manner. We should take into account the cost on fertilisers, power, water, investment on land and the interest thereon while calculating the cost of production. Not only this, we should bear in mind that his entire family is engaged in the work and if they had worked somewhere else each of them would have got wages at the rate of Rs. 20—25 per day. If we take this also into account the cost of production would automatically increase. But unfortunately these things are not taken into account. Thus, his requirements are not met as the prices are high and he does not have adequate purchasing power. When he goes to the market to sell his produce people dictate him the price. Similarly, when he goes to purchase

anything he is again dictated the price and he is at the receiving end

Madam, what has the farmer achieved after 44 years of country's Independence? Last time also I emphasized that we have done planning in every field except agriculture. China and other countries which became Independent almost with us are far ahead of us today. China produces 300 kilograms of agriculture produce per head today. But we are lagging behind in this field. Even after lot of efforts we have not touched the 17 crore tonne mark. Merely making tall claims for self-satisfaction will not serve the purpose. There is only 10,000 crore hectares of land under cultivation in China whereas there is 14,000 crore hectares of land under cultivation in India. Even then we have to beg for foodgrains. The Government is not ready to pay the farmer even the cost of production of his produce. Not only this, it has given another blow to the hardworking farmers by increasing the prices of Urea and fertilizers. The farmer is working hard day and night. In 1950-51 the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister had to go with a begging bowl around the world for foodgrains, as the country was starving. The farmers took this up as a challenge and the situation today is that they toil hard in the fields to make the country self-reliant in the matter of foodgrains. Now when he was trying his level best in this direction, the Government gave him a big blow by withdrawing the subsidy and increasing the price of fertilizer. We will have to seriously think whether we want to spend foreign exchange in purchasing foodgrains? If the subsidy on fertilizers is withdrawn, the farmers would produce less. The produc-

tion of all items whether it is wheat, sugarcane or anything else would decline. There would be no other alternative then, but to seek help from foreign countries and import wheat, sugar, pulses from there. This Government is anti-farmer and a friend of American and foreign farmers. It will give money to foreign farmers but not to its own farmers. The Government will have to import foodgrains to meet the local requirements, if this subsidy is withdrawn. The foreigners would thus enjoy on the hard-earned money of consumers and farmers

The population of the country would increase manifold by the year 2000. According to an estimate our population would be 100 crore by 2000 A. D. What would we feed our people then? If the Government harasses the farmers like this it is obvious that they would stop working in the fields and shift to other trades. I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Minister, through you to alleviate their sufferings and bring them out of this crisis and provide maximum assistance to the farmers so that the country becomes self-reliant in the matter of foodgrains.

The people in the country do not get nutritive food and the entire population is affected by malnutrition. This is all because of the defective agricultural policy. The policy should be such which would safeguard the interests of not only the farmers but also of the consumers. The farmer is also a consumer in a sense. Farmers sell many things and also buy several things for consumption from market. If the suffering of farmers are not mitigated, then situation will deteriorate. I request the hon. Minister, to also give concessions on the goods

bought by the farmers for use. On the lines of concessions to industrial sector, facilities should be provided to farmers also. Concessions and facilities like issuance of quotas, permits and other relaxations like sales tax and income tax exemptions for a number of years are given to industries coming up in particular areas. So why does the Government not care to provide facilities to the farmers feeding 100 crore people of India? Why are the facilities being withdrawn from the farmers? Farmers are not being provided remunerative prices and most unfortunately even he does not have the facility to bring his produce to the market. Go and see the conditions in villages. The hon. Minister of Agriculture is also a farmer, but he is a big farmer. The other day he was saying about his physique and height. He is not only tall in height but also in holding. That's why about small farmers. (Interruptions). one of my friends mentioned about the thousands of acres of land owned by him but I do not want to go into it. Has the Government ever thought about the condition of small and medium farmers of the country? Farmers produce food for the country, but have to negotiate kuclichha roads upto 20 km as metalled roads are not existing in villages. Roads are not there to facilitate the farmers to bring their produce in the markets. Farmers want to produce foodgrains, vegetables and milk but roads are not there to facilitate them to bring his produce to the market. Milk drawn in the evening gets spilt before morning. This is the problem of farmers. They are quite industrious and dynamic but are unable to do much. Farmers want to market their produce in 'mandis' for economic prosperity, but face dif-

ficulty in transport it. Now the rainy season has set in. Earlier there was drought and he was suffering from drought.

Now in the country because of climatic changes both drought and flood conditions continue for a longer time. Floods are again expected in the near future. Has the Government taken any permanent measures to check recurrence of both flood and drought conditions in the country during the last 40 years after independence. If anything has been done then tell us. (*Interruptions*) Can the recurrence of floods be checked? You cannot even imagine to do that. You live in hills and you do not know anything about floods you cannot even think about that. Have you ever tried to understand the sufferings of farmers? He has been indulging in politicking for a number of years here in the House and that is why he is not aware of the problems of farmers. He is so much enchanted by the amenities available here that he talks of just apples and nothing else. He only talks of apple, but I talk of the interests of farmers. Conditions is very bad today.

Farmers nowadays are facing a number of hard ships. Villages have not been connected by metalled roads. The Government may not do anything much for farmers, but at least should connect villages with metalled roads and provide electricity and water to farmers for development of farmers and villages. The Government may withdraw everythings except these and the farmers will progress on their own.

You have failed to provide power in villages so farmers come in the grip of

drought. If power is available round the clock, then farmers will not bother for anything. Parliament House is supplied uninterrupted power, but in villages people rejoice and occasionally even distribute sweets on resumption of power supply which facilitates irrigation of fields. If the provision of round the clock power supply was made by the Government, the farmers would have holdly faced the drought conditions. Villages are supplied electricity for four to six hours daily and the Government has not formulated any scheme to augment power generation. Hydrop electric power plants have been set up to generate power by utilising the rainwater of the reservoirs of dams. If the rainfall is scanty then power cannot be generated and the fields would not be irrigated. Fields of farmers are drying up because of shortage of power.

17.03 hrs

[SHRI P. M. SAYEED *in the Chair*]

Mr Chairman, Sir, through you I request the Government to make available water and power to farmers and construct all weather metalled roads in villages for the farmers to progress of their own. A farmer is one who holds his head high even when leading a very difficult life. Farmers work to save the country from facing starvation, but the Central Government pays scant attention towards them.

As per the statistics supplied by the Government the target of fertiliser consumption for 1989-90 was fixed at 121.30 lakh tonnes. At one place it is mentioned that in 1950 total fertiliser consumption was 69,000 tonnes, in 1988-89 it was approximately 110.36 lakh tonnes and the target for 1989-90

was fixed at 121.30 lakh tonnes. More the fertilisers more the foodgrains production. Recently fertilisers prices have been hiked and it will adversely affect agricultural production, because the farmers will not be able to use much fertilisers. The hon. Minister of Agriculture is present in the House and I again appeal to him to taken up the matter in the Cabinet meeting. The question of small and large farmers should not arise at all. An unfortunate situation has developed. In my constituency most of the farmers are small farmers. I would like to raise one issue Hon Minister I do not know much but the people were saying . . . . .

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (Shri Balram Jakhar)** : I am prepared to give all the land to in exchange of just 100 acres of land.

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH** : I do not know much about the hon. Minister But I have heard that in Punjab and Haryana because of the ceilings. 'Benami' transfers of lands have been made. I am not levelling any allegation. Land has been transferred in the names of Gainda Singh Jarnail Singh, Karnail Singh etc. but nobody knows where do they live. Strangely, lands has even been transferred in the names of even dogs and when the question of land ceiling arises the farmers say that they are well within the ceiling limit and do not own land in excess. If the land has been distributed in this manner, then definitely the hon. Minister falls in the category of small farmers. But I am not levelling any such allegation against the hon. Minister.

**SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR** : You are free the day whatever you like. If some persons are owning land in

excess of the ceiling, then it reflects the weakness of the Government. It is the weakness of the Government that it has failed to acquire the land, in excess of ceiling under the land reforms. It is the duty of the Government to bring the culprits to book. I also had land in excess of the ceiling but gave the entire area of land to 'Mujaras' or tillers for no compensation.

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH** : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has clarified his position. The hon. Minister is a farmer, he may be a small or big farmer. I am not challenging him on the size of land holding. But I simply want to say that he owns more land than me.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : Please address the chair and do not enter into a dialogue with each other

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH** : Mr. Chairman, Sir, he is the hon. Minister of Agriculture and the 'Messiah' of the farmers. Please get the proposal of withdrawing the subsidy dropped.

Fertilizer should be made available to farmers at uniform rates. The Government have created a rift between the small farmers and big farmers by making provisions only for the small farmers? Who are the big farmers? When ceiling of 18 acres, 16 acres and 12 acres of land has been imposed then there are no big farmers. Moreover, the Government proposes to withdraw the subsidy. It would encourage corruption. Do the Government intend to increase corruption. If not, they should lessen the restrictions. Restrictions and control give birth to corruptions. Restrictions would lead to corruption amongst the farmers. My submission is that the

Government should provide subsidy and also reduce the prices of fertilisers:

Mr Chairman, Sir, inspite of bumper crop of sugarcane this year in the country, particularly in my constituency, there is scarcity of sugar. The reason being insufficient number of sugar mills. The number of sugar mills is inadequate. The farmers produce sugarcane and take it to the private crushers where jaggery is prepared. But they fail to get the required output. The ratio of juice extraction from sugarcane is also inadequate because the crushers are old and not sophisticated. The result is that the production of sugar is less which causes shortage of sugar. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister and the Government that if they really want the cane growers to get remunerative prices of their produce, more sugar mills should be set up. Therefore, maximum number of sugar mills should be set up.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, last time the Government in their reply to my question had stated that they could not open sugar mills in Government Sector and public sector but could issue licences for private sector. My submission is that the Government should conduct a survey in this regard and issue licences to set up these mills wherever possible. The Government has liberalised the Industrial Policy but is it for other commodities only and not for setting up sugar mills for increasing agricultural production and for ensuring that farmers get remunerative prices of their produce? I would like to submit that Aonla is my constituency and not even a single sugar mill is there.

**SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Nagpur) :**  
You visit Maharashtra to assess the situation.

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH :** I will certainly come if you invite me. I would like to submit that the Central Government should issue licences to set up new sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh. Not even a single sugar mill is there in Aonla whereas production of sugarcane is more than that required for three mills. Farmers have to take their produce to one place or the other, they are in great difficulty. Sugar mills are very essential to improve the lot of farmers.

I would like to point that the Government have imposed zonal restrictions. Farmers produce wheat but cannot sell it out side his zone. Thus, the farmers are compelled to sell their produce at very cheap rates. Has the Government imposed restrictions on other products or it is meant only for agricultural produce. We would sell our produce wherever we want. Imposition of restrictions has made the farmers dependent on the Government. But if an industrialist sets up his factory in Goa or Amritsar, he is allowed to sell his products in any part of the country. When there is no such restriction on industrial goods, there seems to be no rationale behind imposing zonal restrictions on the movement of agricultural produce. Therefore zonal restrictions imposed on the movement of foodgrains should be withdrawn.

**SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR :** There is no zone system.

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH :** It is there. Due to the essential Commodities Act the farmers are in great trouble. Their difficulty is that nobody

is ready to purchase their produce until the old stock is exhausted in the market. This has been causing a great difficulty to the farmers.

**SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH** (Buxar): Do you mean that Essential Commodities Act should be abolished?

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH**: I do not mean that. My submission is that it should be modified so that farmers do not face difficulties. It is very ridiculous that in the prevailing circumstances the Government makes tall claims regarding the development of rural areas. I would like to submit to the Government that 60 per cent funds of the Budget should be allocated for the upliftment of poor farmers which would lead to the rural development.

I would like to say one thing more. The population of farmers is increasing in the country today whereas the area of land remains the same. Land cannot be increased and thus they are running towards urban areas in search of a living. The condition of rural areas is so bad that there is no place to live. Therefore, agroindustries should be set up at Panchayat level or Development Block level to stop the youth from running to the urban areas so that he may get employment near the place of his residence. The farmer will make progress only when this burden lessens. *(Interruptions)*

**MR. CHAIRMAN**: If you deviate from the main issue. Members will interrupt.

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH**: I am not deviating. I am simply addressing you. But when I noticed that someone interrupted. I looked behind. If some-

body attacks from behind, one has to look.....*(Interruptions)*

As I have already submitted that neither drinking water nor energy resources and primary schools are there in rural areas. The Government should provide these facilities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would conclude my speech after making one or two more submissions.

The hon. Minister of Agriculture is present. Some big organisations are under the Ministry of Agriculture and one of them is Council of Agriculture Research. It has been functioning for the last more than hundred years; crores of rupees are being spent on it. I was one of the members of its committee last year and I got the opportunity to observe its functioning quite closely. Thick research books have been made available but the poor farmers are ignorant of the research made for their benefit. I had submitted in the last meeting whether it was an Indian Council of Agricultural Research or an English Agricultural Research Council because the whole literature was available in English medium. I think that not even one per cent of the Indian farmers know English. They know Hindi, Telugu, Tamil, Marathi, Gujarati and other regional languages then why the literature is not provided in regional languages. If the Government is capable of making these arrangements they should provide it in regional languages so that the farmers may read it to benefit themselves. I would like to urge the hon. Minister to look into the matter and make this provision.

Secondly, there are many institutions under ICAR. There is an IBRI

institution in my constituency which has been accorded the status of university. During the last two years there were big agitations and demonstrations against the Director, who was alleged to be involved in huge corruption. Ultimately he was suspended and a C.B.I. inquiry is pending against him. A local leader wrote a letter. I have no means to verify the veracity of the contents of the letter. The person, to whom the letter was addresses, alone can clarify. According to the people it has been mentioned in the letter that if the concerned individual had continued as Director of Agriculture during the election period, the Congress Party would not have faced defeat there and hence it was pleased to reinstate him immediately. Mr. Chairman, Sir although a C.B.I. inquiry is still pending against him and he has not yet been absolved of the charges of corruption, surprisingly he has been reappointed to that post. His wife is also serving in the same institution. Does it seem proper for such a prestigious institute like I.B.R.I. of the Agriculture department that the husband and the wife loot the Institution and penalise the employees of the Institution. There is a very deplorable staff of affairs.

I had mentioned to the hon. Minister of Agriculture also regarding the heavy pressure being brought on him by them. As per Parliamentary Convention I would not like to name the persons. But I know that there are many well-wishers of that particular officer, who have mounted pressure on the hon. Minister of Agriculture. I know this also that an imported Fomenta machine for growing grass and producing was purchased by I.B.R.I. The persons who purchased

the machines have got full patronage to loot the country or the Institute. Who has seen that Fomenta machines....

**SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member is saying that an attempt is being made to bring pressure on me. Can pressure affect such a healthy person. The guilty will not go unpunished. He did not worry on this score.

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH :** I would like only to say as to why he has been re-appointed to that post when the C.B.I. inquiry is pending against him. Will he show all the relevant files to the C.B.I. What inquiry the C.B.I. will make against the person who himself is holding the highest post in that Institute. What will be outcome of such an investigation? Who will dare to depose against him? All the documentary evidence can be destroyed by him who has been appointed to the post of Director despite C.B.I. inquiry pending against him. I do not want to take the names of those leaders, officers and ministers who tried their best for getting him reinstated. Excuse me Sir it is a matter of investigation. It is very unfortunate, Mr. Minister, Sir, that you handed over him charge while a C.B.I. inquiry is still pending against him and it has neither submitted its final report nor acquitted him of the charges.

**MR CHAIRMAN :** But that case is still pending.

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH :** A C.B.I. inquiry is going on against him and he has been assigned duty. Mr. Chairman, Sir please protect our interests. He has been made In-charge of the same Institute as is under investigation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a big fertiliser plant in my area... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken much time.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : I shall conclude my submission within two minutes... (*Interruptions*) I shall take a little time. In my area there is a fertiliser factory of IFFCO which comes under the Ministry of Agriculture. The land-owners, whose lands were acquired for this factory have not yet been provided any employment. Through our efforts they got temporary appointment for 15 days only; but the General Manager of the Factory has now stopped this practice also. It is a sorry state of affairs. On the one hand you have enacted a rule that the persons whose lands have been acquired will get employment and on the other you are not providing them with any job. Previously they have given employment for 15 days and now it has been reduced to 7 days only and in future. General Manager of the Factory will discontinue this practice also on the ground of vacancy. But the unfortunate aspect of this is that outsiders are given employment and the local people are being ignored. Just three days before, the people got appointment in the factory. The people appointed are not technical hands but clerks, receptionists or peon. Does it mean that our villagers are not fit even for the jobs of clerks. Are there some instructions not to give jobs to them whose lands are acquired or is there some policy not to give jobs to the poor? So, all these things may be investigated. I can give you the exact dates... (*Interruptions*) I am talking of IFFCO project at Aonla. There a Guard died on duty. We requested

the concerned Authority to employ the deceased's wife as a peon on compassionate ground. In response I got a long letter explaining that job cannot be given to her as there is no such rule in that institution. But I have the information that after the death of an officer of the same institution, his wife was given a job on the same ground. Why this double-standard? You talk of creating a socialist society but in practice you do not follow it. An officer's wife can get the job but a peon's wife cannot.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am overwhelmed by the farmer's plight. I am much worried. I beg your pardon for speaking in these terms. This issue is related to my area... (*Interruptions*)... Let me give a chance to review their problems. I am not talking of any politics. I am not criticising the congress. So you should listen to me. Such a critical situation is the result if the policies adopted by your party. Despite 44 years of freedom, the country is on the verge of starvation and the farmers are living below the poverty-line.

I would conclude after saying one thing more. Shri Madhu Dandavate the Finance Minister in the previous National Front Government had announced waiver of loans of the farmers upto Rs. 10 thousands.

AN HON MEMBER : You too were in that Government.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH : We were very much there that is why I am referring to this otherwise I had not need to refer to it. It was promised by the then Government to waive off loans upto Rs. 10 thousands. But I am sorry to say that the new Government of Uttar Pradesh has not been following this



policy. The loans of those dishonest farmers who had not paid even a single instalment against their loans were waived off and they are enjoying the family of their misdeeds but the loans of those who had paid half of their loans or who had got loans after pledging their assets, have not been waived off.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the new Government of Uttar Pradesh has made a very big announcement. I am not publicising their deeds. The farmers in U.P. have not been paid the arrears of their sugarcane sold to the Sugar Mills for six months to one year. Now the Uttar Pradesh Government has announced to pay their arrears amounting to about Rs. 69 crores before 1st November. *(Interruptions)* This has been announced by the Uttar Pradesh Government *(Interruptions)*

Sir, I would like to say to the hon. Minister of Agriculture that whatever I have said is not with a view to criticise any one. These are the problems before the farmers whether they grow sugarcane, cotton, wheat or paddy. They are not getting proper price for their produce. They are not leading a prestigious life. There are no arrangements for their children's education. Whereas the cultivation is on a turning point in which education is a must. The time of traditional cultivation is over now.

Sir, lastly I would like to say that Rs. one and a half lakhs are required for purchasing a tractor. So the small farmers, who cannot afford tractor and pumping set, remain dependent on bullocks for their farming. *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, cows are not protected in this country as they as well as bullocks and other cattle are being frequently slaughtered. Sir, through you I urge upon the Government to stop cow slaughter in the country by amending the Article 48 of the Constitution because they are the back-bone of the farmer's economy in our country. Even an old cow is useful for them as it provides dung which is a good fertilizer. Today, cows are being slaughtered at the behest of the Government of India for exporting beef in order to earn foreign exchange.

Lastly I would like to say that an amendment should be made in the Article 48 of the Constitution so that the progeny of cow can be protected and the interests of the farmers can also be looked after. With this measure they can get good oxen at cheap rates. It is very difficult now for the farmers to afford oxen. One pair of oxen cost Rs. 12 to 15 thousands, our men of Uttar Pradesh might be knowing it well that there is shortage of milk mainly due to shortage of cows.

With these words, I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to pay attention to the farmers of India. He should speak in favour of farmers in the cabinet meetings and not in favour of the Minister of Industry and the Minister of Finance. I conclude now.

\*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikkaballapura) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministries of Food, Rural Development and Agriculture. While speaking on demands I would like to give some suggestions for the consideration of the Govt. of India.

Agriculture is the main profession of the majority of the people in our country. There was a time when our country used to import food grains. When Shrimati Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister the situation improved and our country became self sufficient in foodgrains. Her policies enabled the farmers of this country to improve their living conditions. Majority of the people in the country are agriculturists and hence it is not enough if we become sufficient in foodgrain. We must be able to send foodgrains to the whole world. Our country has this capacity. Our country has all the natural resources and environmental conditions are conducive to boost our agricultural production. There is great demand for foodgrains in the international market and hence we have to increase our exports. This can be achieved only when the farmers get all the facilities and the production of agricultural produces increase. The national average of irrigation land is only about 25%. The rest of the land i. e. 75% is fit for cultivation but water facility is not available. There is no shortage of water in our country. We have our major rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mahananda, Kaveri, Krishna, Godavari etc but the irony is that most of the water of these rivers flow into the Sea. Therefore it is very essential to utilise this surplus water of all these rivers. Then only we would be able to supply foodgrains to the whole world. In America only 7% of the population are agriculturists. Even then they are capable of producing sufficient quantity of foodgrains for their country. They also export foodgrains. In India our agriculturists are behind when compared to the agriculturists of the above-mentioned

countries. There are several reasons for this. Some of them are :

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannad.

1. Supply of good seeds;
2. Manure;
3. Marketing facilities;
4. Transportation facilities;
5. Power Supply;
6. Water.

Now I would like to elaborate the above points. Farmers in the villages are able to get proper seeds on time. The suppliers are not bothered about the convenience of farmers. We can expect bumper crops only when the farmers get goods well in time.

Water is the main ingredient of agriculture. Farmers should get enough water for farming. Unfortunately in our country many parts have faced drought situation every year. Even drinking water would not be available in the areas which are affected by drought.

Electricity is another vital input without which agriculture cannot improve. The centre should make it a point to provide electricity to the farmers. They should get top priority in this aspect.

It is shocking to note about the prices of agricultural produce. During harvest season the prices would be very low. The prices would shoot up when there is short supply. How can we expect the farmer to progress if the prices of agricultural produce swing in this manner like a pendulum. This discourages the farmers. The farmer is like a rabbit in the forest which would be hit by the hunter at the end. I am a farmer and I have first hand

experience of agriculture. Even today I live on agriculture. Infact agriculture is the best education.

The living condition of a farmer would become very clear if we compare his life with that of a business man or even a shop-keeper. A shop-keeper who sells beedis and cigarettes leads a better life than a farmer. A farmer possessing about ten acres land cannot lead a life like a shop-keeper. The farmers' living condition in our country is really pitiable. How many persons belonging to farmers families have become graduates. Engineers and doctors. I request the Hon'ble Minister to get the statistics in this regard. There is a wide gap between the standard of living of farmers and merchants. The farmers have been neglected by the entire society in our country.

The farmers are not able to get the cost of their inputs. There is saying in Telugu. I quote :

"Oka Ekaram Cheruku Pandiste  
Oka. Kilo Bellum Raabadi"

which means that a farmer cultivating sugarcane in one acre of land gets only one kilogram of jaggery. An attender or peon in the bank would lead a better life than a farmer possessing ten acres of land. Hence it is very essential to provide all facilities in time to the farmers. If a farmer applies for a loan he gets it only after six months. Steps must be taken to release the loan directly and within short span of time. Middle-men should be avoided. Drought situation is prevailing in many parts of the country. Except a few States in the north like Punjab and Haryana all other States in the country have to face drought situation one year or the other. If there is a drought this year

then the farmers need atleast three more years to recover from that effect. He continues to be debtor for generation.

Fertilizers also do not reach the farmers in time. While extending subsidy on fertilizers by way of restricting it to certain classes of farmers like small and marginal farmers the Govt. appears to give a differential treatment. Small farmers and marginal farmers should be able to get the subsidy to the maximum extent. Transportation facilities should be available to the farmers. Similarly pesticides should be made available to the farmers in time

We can grow more food than any other country in the world if all the facilities are provided to the farmers in time. Agriculturists should not be looked down upon in the society. Infact no one would come forward to offer his daughter in marriage to a farmer. This disrespect to the farmer should go.

There is a wide gap between industry and agriculture though the latter is supposed to be the priority sector. Industry is flourishing and agriculture is perishing. Agriculture is being neglected by one and all. The injustice to the farmers cannot be tolerated any more in this country. We cannot have a policy of applying butter to one eye and calcium to the other.

Infact agriculture should be given special attention. "Jai Kisan" should be our motto. Farmer should be given priority in all respects. He should be respected and honoured. Infact, he deserves it. If we have achieved any progress in the country it is mainly due to farmer's hard work.

The Hon'ble Minister, Shri Balram Jakhar knows all these facts. I also hope that he would take proper steps in this regard. The life of the farmer should improve because he is the backbone of the economy of our country. He leads a prompt life. He has open mind and he works sincerely. Therefore the Government should take all steps to encourage the farmer in his endeavour.

There are water disputes between States pending for the last several years. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have the Kaveri water dispute. There is a dispute between Punjab and Haryana. Uttar Pradesh and Haryana too have water disputes. There are many such water disputes. I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister as to when he is going to solve these water disputes. Unless these disputes are resolved the concerned States cannot achieve progress in the field of agriculture. I appeal to the centre to take note of this point and to solve the problems of water disputes immediately.

There are jilla parishads and village panchayats. How are these institutions functioning? Immediate steps have to be taken to rectify the mistakes in the functioning of these institutions. A tank in my constituency was damaged four years ago. A substantial amount was to be spent on the repair work. But the money did not reach the destination. Why is this delay? So far no repair work has been done. Then what is the use of jilla parishads. The officials of jilla parishads and village panchayat should be held responsible for all these lapses. In this regard my suggestion is that we should have unfirm village panchayats jilla parishads throughout the country.

Sir, the Hon'ble Minister, Shri Balram Jakhar is not only a veteran parliamentarian but also an agriculturist with rich experience. He made it a point to see some gardens when he was in Bangalore recently. He took keen interest and visited a grapes grove. Similarly the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development also takes interest in the development of villages. He was born in a village and he has visited hundred of villages to understand the problems of farmers.

I believe both of them would plan new schemes and execute them for the benefit of farmers

Our Hon'ble Prime Minister has stated recently that he would take Public Distribution System to the remote villages. This is a right step in the right direction. But how can the Pulic Distribution System reach the remote villages unless the farmers improve their production. Farmer feeds the whole country. He is the most important person in our society. We can bring Rama Rajya in the nation only when farmer prospers. Rama Rajya was the dream of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation. To make this dream come true, we have to assist the farmers in his endeavours. I hope that Government would take steps to help the farmers. The farmers would enable the country to usher in a new era of progress and prosperity. Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this vital issue and with these words, I conclude my speech.

*[English]*

SHRI E. ANAMFD (Manjari) · Mr Chairman, I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture

Much has been talked about agricultural development and also the problems of the farmers in this country.

Many of the hon. Members have also referred to the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1990 and requested the Government to explain the stand *vis-a-vis* the Agricultural Policy Statement of 1990. The Agricultural Policy in this country after Independence has been evolved over the years in a haphazard manner. For the first 20 years, the focus was on building institutional, administrative infrastructure in the rural areas. And after that, we had to see the second phase in the agricultural sector which started from 1952. A beginning was made with the process of setting up infrastructural facilities and also the community development agencies. If one will examine the history of our agricultural sector *vis-a-vis* administrative facilities, we will find that it was only in 1959 the Government had encouraged people's participation in the development process, in the development of the agricultural field, accordingly, the Government had taken certain steps to set up a three-tier structure of the Panchayati Raj at the District level, at the Block level and at the village level.

For some time we have been speaking a lot about green revolution and everybody was proud about the green revolution. As a matter of fact, one will see that even after the green revolution, there is evidence to show that poverty, ill-health and illiteracy are not eliminated from our rural people and the rural area. And the Government now strives hard to make some progress in this field. It is, in this respect, I must say that several incentives

have been given to the agriculture. But at the very same time, inadequacy in Government assistance has been mentioned already by some of our friends in this House.

At this juncture, I would like to mention about the decision of the previous Government in regard to coconut and the benefit they have promised to coconut cultivators of Kerala. After fairly a long agitation by the people and the Government of Kerala, the Government of India have included coconut and declared coconut as an oilseed. But I am sorry to say that although they have declared coconut as an oilseed, no effort whatsoever has been made by the previous Government to give the benefit under the Technology Mission to coconut cultivators. Now, the present Government, I hope, will take necessary steps to extend the benefit for coconut as an oilseed. I have received a letter from the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture that Government will be instructing the Department to extend whatever the benefit which is due to a commodity which has been declared as an oilseed. I hope the Government will take early and expeditious steps in giving this benefit to coconut cultivators.

Another thing I would like to mention is the about the attitude of the Government towards fisheries industry. Fishery is also one of the very important segments in the agriculture. But unfortunately, Government assistance to the development of fisheries is awfully inadequate. India enjoys 2.02 million square kms. of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) which comes to around 5700 kms insofar as coastal facilities for fisheries are concerned. If

the inland fisheries development facilities are to be taken into account. that will come to about 29,000 kms. Fishery production from the fresh water ponds comes to about 7.53 lakh tonnes. India has the potential to produce 4.5 million tonnes of fish every year. India is one of the seven nations in the world which produces much more fisheries from whatever facilities we have in this country. I have some figures which will show that our fish production in 1950-51 was 7.5 lakh

tonnes and it increased to 32.5 lakh tonnes in 1989-90.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You may please continue tomorrow. the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

**18.00 hrs.**

**The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 28, 1991/Bhadra 6, 1913 (Saka).**

**PLS. 40. IV. 33.91**

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