

Eighth Series, Vol. XXXV, No. 2

**Tuesday, February 23, 1988
Phalguna 4, 1909(Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXXV Contains No. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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[Eighth Series, Volume XXXV, Tenth Session, 1988/1909 (Saka)]

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

[English]

—————
*Tuesday, February 23, 1988/ Phalgun 4,
1909 (Saka)*
—————

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have pleasure in introducing to you and through you to the House my colleagues, the new Ministers.

MINISTERS OF CABINET RANK

Shri Moti Lal Vora
and Minister of Civil Aviation.

The Minister of Health and Family Welfare

Shri Bindeshwari Dubey

The Minister of Law and Justice

Shri Dinesh Singh

The Minister of Water Resources

MINISTER OF STATE

Shri C.K.Jaffar Sharief

The Minister of State in the Department of Coal
in the Ministry of Energy

Shri Hari Krishna Shastri

The Minister of State in the Department of
Agricultural Research and Education in the
Ministry of Agriculture

Shri L.P.Shahi

The Minister of State in the Departments of
Education and Culture in the Ministry of Human
Resource Development

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Shri D.L Baitha

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and
Civil Supplies

Shri Mahabir Prasad

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways

Shri P. Namgyal

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Surface Transport.

Shri Radha Kishan Malaviya

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour

Shri Rafique Alam

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

Shrimati Sumati Oraon

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Welfare

The following Ministers have been elevated in rank:

Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Shri Sukh Ram

Shri Z.R. Ansari

Shri Biren Singh Engti

Shri Giridhar Gomango

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Industrial Licences to Top Ten Large Industrial Houses

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

(a) the number of industrial licences issued to top ten large Industrial Houses during the last two years;

(b) the details of the projects for which these licences have been issued; and

(c) the names of large Industrial Houses which were granted industrial licences for steel during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUS-

TRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):(a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Statistics on industrial licences issued are maintained in respect of the undertakings registered under the MRTP Act. A total of 229 industrial licences were granted during the calendar years 1986 and 1987 to various MRTP undertakings. Similar statistics in respect of industrial Houses have, however, not been maintained on a regular basis. Of the 229 industrial licences referred to above, 72 licences were granted to undertakings belonging to the top ten industrial Houses ranked according to their assets in 1986.

Details, such as name & address of the undertaking, location, item(s) of manufacture involved and capacity etc., in respect of all industrial licences issued are published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this

publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(c) One industrial licence was granted during 1986 to M/s Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. for effecting substantial expansion in their existing unit at Jamshedpur, Bihar, for the manufacture of Saleable Steel form 17.4 lakh tonnes to 21 lakh tonnes.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the perusal of the statement it appears that my question has not been answered correctly. In my question, I have asked the number of industrial licences issued to top large ten Industrial houses during the last two years. The hon. Minister has not answered to this part of my question and has asked me to go through the details in the library. What is the reason that the hon. Minister does not know about it? I want the answer of this question in this House.

Further I want to know the number of licences issued during 1986-87 to Birlas, Dalmias, Tatas, Goenka Brothers, Thapar and ITC for manufacture of different items?

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, during 1986-87, the total licences given were about 1090. Out of these 1090, 229 were given to MRTP companies. We have given 72 licences to the top ten MRTP houses. They are as follows:

1	2
Birlas	14
Tatas	11
Reliance	3
J.K.Singhania	9

1	2
Thapar	16
Mafatlal	3
Modi	2
Larsen and Toubro	9
M.A. Chidambaram	2
Bajaj	3

(Hindi)

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated the number but did not mention the items to be manufactured for which the licences have been issued. Our public sector has got sufficient potential. I fail to understand that even after the instructions from the Prime Minister to strengthen the public sector, licences have been issued to private sector which at times indulge in under-production, over-production and scarcity to sell the goods in black-market. This adversely affects the public sector...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Bhagat Paswan, listen to one thing. Leaders of all the parties and groups have declined that a supplementary question will be given two minutes. I will not allow you beyond that. It will be applicable to all.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very important. I would like to say that for the licence issued to Birlas recently for setting up an Steel Plant at a cost of Rs.700 crore, as per rules, the Chairman of the Steel Authority of India should have been consulted.

Secondly, when F.C.I. and I.F.F. are engaged in fertiliser production, then why licence for fertiliser production has been

issued to Birlas. Indian Oil, Bombay High are already running in profit. Even the Birlas have been given a share in it. I.T.C...

MR. SPEAKER: You go on speaking. I will disallow.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: During drought, a licence has been given to manufacture. This results in evasion of excise duty. **

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Disallowed; No question; it is finished.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGAL RAO): Regarding the policy for giving licences to MRTP houses, MRTP companies are allowed to enter only core-industries which are capital and technology intensive, which are listed in Appendix I of the Government's policy statement of 2nd February 1976. This list which had originally 19 items has been expanded, and now it contains 31 items. If an MRTP company wants to enter areas outside this list, it has to take an export obligation of 60%. However, in the interest of the development of backward areas..(*Interruptions*) we are allowing the establishment in backward areas in the 25% export obligation.

[*Translation*]

'B' and 'C' Category districts and nil in 'No Industry Districts'

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as regards the licences to be issued to M.R.T.P. Houses and others, may I know from the hon'ble Minister whether a condition of setting up factories in backward areas will be laid down for issuing licences to M.R.T.P. Houses. ? It is not being done. What are the reasons therefore?

[*English*]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Out of the 72 licences, 30 have been given to the backward areas. We are stipulating that condition, wherever necessary.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I would like to know whether Reliance has sought an industrial licence to make paraxylene. It is one of the top business houses which are covered during the course of this question. Has Reliance actually sought a licence for making Paraxylene; and if so, what action has been taken?

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: That is a different question; how can we answer it here?

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: This question has got everything to do with the licences which are either given, or which are now pending consideration with the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: You can put another question.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: If he has no information, let him say that, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You put another question. I will get it answered. Now Dr. Tripathi.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: The question here is; how many licences were given for ten big business houses. The answer with regard to Reliance is that we gave three licences totally; and for the backward areas, One. If there is a specific question, I will answer it.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : The minister has said that statistics on industrial licences issued, are maintained in

respect of the undertakings registered under the MRTP Act. But he has not stated what is the total number of undertakings which are registered under the MRTP Act. Secondly, it is not clear why, when the number of undertakings registered with MRTP are more than ten, only ten are being given licences. I want to know this from the hon. Minister.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: As on 31.12.87, there are about 1663 MRTP Companies in the country registered with the Government of India. We have given licences to other MRTP Companies also. There are 229 licences given to the MRTP Companies in India. Ten top houses have been given only 72 licences.

Withdrawal of Concession to Indian Shipping Companies

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

(a) whether the special priority granted to Indian Shipping Companies for supplying drilling, offshore supply vessels and multi-support vessels at a 15 per cent price preference to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been withdrawn and they will have to participate in the global tendering undertaken by the ONGC:

(b) If so, on what considerations this concession to the Indian Shipping Companies has been withdrawn; and

(c) what will be the financial repercussions of this decision on the working of the Indian Shipping companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) No. Sir, Domestic Companies offering oil field services to ONGC and OIL against global

tenders continue to be eligible for a 15% price preference over the lowest technically qualified foreign offer.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: The shipping industry has just undergone dramatic experience of long depression. A loan of Rs. 800 crores has been pending against the shipping company in this field. We have created a new agency for financing these units of the shipping industry and the shipping Investment Corporation. It took up a study of 17 companies; and it recommended winding up of 9 of these companies. In view of this sad condition in the shipping industry, we cannot expect them to compete in global tenders. In view of this, will the Minister be kind enough to give top priority to the Indian shippers while giving contracts?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: We are already giving price preference to the Indian companies. But we cannot compromise on quality and also I have to compare the price. Recently from 15 per cent to 35 per cent price preference was being given. This is being liberalised even more. I don't think under the liberalised concession system the indigenous industries will have any difficulty.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: I completely agree with the concessions given by the hon. Minister. There are other difficulties also. Much of our tonnage, much of our shipping is over-aged and they cannot compete with international companies; their costs are high. Therefore, I want to know in order to give a boost to Indian shipping whether the hon. Minister will think of giving them contracts for a period of at least five years so that they can build up new ships?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: To give them contracts for a period of five years is already in the policy.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Last time when you were examining the objectives in the corporate plan of the shipping industry we found that there was no corporate plan. There was just a projection of figures given upto 2000 AD. In fact, Shipping has not been given any encouragement whatsoever in terms of converting loan into equity. What are the steps that are going to be taken by the government to see that shipping is further encouraged and these trends do not appear again?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: I cannot answer this question as it is a separate question. I can only tell what the Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas has to do.

SHRI ANADA GAJAPATHI RAJU: It is not audible.

MR. SPEAKER: There is another question on shipping and the other Minister will answer it.

[*Translation*]

Foodgrain Reserves

- *3. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:** †
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state:

a) the latest position of foodgrain reserves in the country;

(b) whether keeping in view the present drought situation, Government have adequate stock of foodgrains to meet the requirements of the country; and

(c) if not, the measures proposed to be taken by Government to deal with the situation?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The total stock of foodgrains with the public agencies as on 1st January, 1988 was estimated at 14.14 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). The stocks available are adequate to meet the present requirement of the public distribution system. There is also regular replenishment of stocks through procurement operations. Further, the Government is also keeping open the option to import foodgrains as and when considered necessary.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Is it a fact that the reserves of foodgrain have declined from 23 million tonnes to 15 million tonnes during the month of July 1987; if so, what are the steps which the government propose to take to fulfil this deficit of foodgrains? Is there any target fixed for rice and wheat during the Rabi season?

My second question is how much foodgrains have been allotted to Karnataka during these three years of drought. I would like to know whether India has lost much foodgrains due to non-availability of storage capacity and not having proper storage capacity and proper transit arrangements. If so, what steps the Government propose to take to have proper storage and transit facilities? These are my two questions.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, as far as the availability of the foodgrains is concerned, the requirement of the buffer stock is 20.1 million tonnes as on 1st January 88. Against that, 14.14 million tonnes of foodgrains is available in our stock and the shortfall is only about 6 million tonnes. I hope this will be offset in the next rabi season and ongoing kharif season. As far as the storage capacity is concerned, there is a policy that we are

constructing additional storage capacity also so that whatever is the requirement of the buffer stock is stored at different places. If you want to know about the present storage capacity, I can supply it to the hon. Member. This is a long list of godowns situated at different States.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Sir, I have asked another question what is the total allotment of foodgrains to Karnataka during these three years of drought?

SHRI SUKH RAM: As far as the supplies to Karnataka is concerned, if the hon. member gives a separate notice, I will furnish the required information.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, I would like to know whether because of the shortage of stock in foodgrains, have you supplied the rice and wheat which is not good for human consumption? Such stores have reached Kerala and complaints were made to the Government and Government were compelled to sell it on auction and then again that came back to the market through the private channel when it was auctioned and taken by the people instead of destroying it. Has it been noticed by the Government that such an instance has taken place and what steps you have taken in this matter? This was reported in the press that because of the shortage of food, a lot of unconsumable food was supplied especially to the South. This was objected, and subsequently it was auctioned and private parties took it and they brought it to the market through their own channel which was supposed to supply through the ration shops of public distribution system. Has the Government noticed this and what steps the Government has taken in this matter?

SHRI SUKH RAM: The hon. Member has supplied this information. I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, he may be having the information with him because this is connected with shortage of food.

SHRI SUKH RAM: The hon. Member has supplied this information. I am not aware about this complaint. He has supplied this information. I will definitely look into it.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Sir, for the past number of years, we have been producing more foodgrains that we require for domestic consumption and today we are in very happy position as we have a large buffer stock. May I know what effect such a happy situation has had on the per capita consumption in the country? Has that increased or remained static?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Because it is less, their buffer stock is less.

SHRI SUKH RAM: As far as the per capita consumption is concerned, the information is not available with me at the moment. But I agree with the hon. member that in view of this buffer stock available with us, we could tide over the very difficult situation on account of severe drought and flood this year and we could supply the foodgrains to all the States according to their requirement.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan is the worst drought affected State. The public Distribution System is in vogue in our districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur. I had visited Shergarh area of Jodhpur where from 5 kg. to 7 kg. wheat is being supplied to each person every month. Rajasthan is the worst affected area and has been facing grave scarcity conditions, but the Central Government is not supplying wheat according to the requirements of the State. What are the reasons therefor?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Public Distribution System is the state subject. The system has to be run and monitored by the State Government. We keep on contacting the states every now and then and also try to monitor the system. So far as allotment of foodgrains to Rajasthan is concerned, I think that, though the exact figures are not available with me, Rajasthan has been allotted the maximum quantity of foodgrains. Keeping in view severe drought conditions there, Rajasthan has been allotted the maximum quantity of foodgrains. The per capita allotment to Rajasthan is more than that made to any other State.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the quantity of foodgrains needed is available in the Government godowns, I want to ask the hon. Minister, through you, that what arrangements have been made and what plans have been formulated to save the foodgrains in storage which is eaten away by the rats and mongooses or get rotten due to other reasons. May I know whether the Government proposes to do something in this regard? The area effected by drought is inhabited by poor people who are very much worried and facing starvation. The Government of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are supplying foodgrains to such people at concessional rates. May I know whether the government of India has only plan to supply foodgrains at concessional rates? May I also know whether the Government has formulated any such plan and if not, the time by which the Government proposes to do so?

SHRI SUKH RAM: So far as the anxiety of the hon. Member regarding foodgrains getting rotten is concerned, I may submit that the loss position of foodgrains in transit and storage has improved from 2.3 per cent in 1982-83 to 1.63 per cent during 1986-87. But still, if any sort of wastage or other irregularities are brought to the notice of the Government by the hon. Members of this august House, concrete action will be taken and

proper attention will be paid to the matter.

As regards the point regarding the supply of foodgrains at concessional rates raised by the hon. Member, it is submitted that the Government is already supplying foodgrains to the vulnerable sections and the poor people through Public Distribution System and the Government is subsidising to the extent of Rs.2000 crores. I do not understand what more is expected to be done by the Central Government. We are giving foodgrains to the poor people at concessional rates.

[*Translation*]

Price Fixation of Sugarcane In U.P.

*4. **SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of sugarcane in Western and Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh have been fixed at Rs.27.00 and Rs. 26.50 per quintal respectively;

(b) if so, the reasons for this disparity;

(c) whether he has taken any initiative with the State Government to bring uniformity in the prices of sugarcane; if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether Government are considering any proposal to ensure in future uniformity in sugarcane prices; and

(e) whether prices of sugarcane have been increased in proportion to the recent hike of Rs.25 per quintal in sugar prices; if not, the reasons therefor?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and b). The

quantum of State-advised prices is decided entirely by the State Governments concerned and the Central Government is not involved.

(c). This point was raised by the hon'ble Member in a discussion in the Lok Sabha in December, 1987 also and has been conveyed to the Uttar Pradesh Government.

(d). The statutory minimum price fixed by the Central Government is uniform for the whole of the country

(e). The statutory minimum price of sugarcane for 1987-88 season was raised from Rs. 17.00 per quintal to Rs. 18.50 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5%. The increase in the retail price of levy sugar by

Rs. 25/- per quintal is primarily the result of this increase in the statutory minimum price of sugarcane and the manufacturing cost of sugar.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Sir, in reply to parts (a) and (b) of my question, the hon. Minister has stated that the price of sugarcane is fixed by the State Government. The State Government has kept a difference of 0.50 price per quintal in the price of sugarcane in Western and Eastern district of the state, though there is no difference in recovery percentage. I want to quote the Figures in respect of highest recovery in some of the best sugar mills in the western region in support of my contention:-

Dawala	10.23	in	1985-86	and	10.15	in	1986-87
Mawama	10.44	in	1985-86	and	10.63	in	1986-87
Simbhaul	10.18	in	1985-86	and	10.57	in	1986-87
Anup Shahar	9.78	in	1985-86	and	10.06	in	1986-87
<i>Eastern Region</i>							
Dariyapur	9.73	in	1985-86	and	10.08	in	1986-87
Tulsipur	10.34	in	1985-86	and	10.10	in	1986-87
Balrampur	10.44	in	1985-86	and	10.59	in	1986-87

MR. SPEAKER: What you are doing?

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: I am giving figures in support of my submission.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: He is saying that according to the figures, the recovery in the eastern region is very good.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Sir, what

I want to tell the Hon. Minister is that the recovery in the sugar mills in eastern region is very good. During the last two years, the recovery in the sugar mills in the eastern region is equal to that in the western region. Prior to that, it was not so. A rally of farmers was organised there on 20th which was addressed by the Hon. Prime Minister. While addressing the rally, the Prime Minister had said that the farmers in the eastern region

have been quite capable in the matter of production and they have made considerable progress. He had praised them for this achievement. In such a situation, when the farmers of the eastern region have increased their production through hard work, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would take up the matter with the State Government in order to remove the disparity in the price of sugarcane in the western and eastern region of the State?

SHRI SUKH RAM: So far as the question raised by the hon. Member is concerned we had taken up the matter with the Uttar Pradesh Government. According to the information we have received from them, the recovery percentage in the eastern region is low as compared to the recovery in the western region. This is our information, which can be checked up. The difference in price is only 0.50 paise. I would like to tell the hon. Member that it is the U.P. Government who has to make efforts to improve the quantity of sugarcane in the eastern region. They have to see that improved varieties of sugarcane are grown in the sugarcane growing areas of the State so as to increase the yield per unit. Only then, this difference can be removed in real sense.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Sir, my question has not been replied to. I have said that the recovery in both the regions is equal. Instead, according to my information the recovery in the eastern region is better than the western region but in spite of that, there is disparity in the price. The Prime Minister had given an assurance in this regard. Will the hon. Minister remove this disparity in price in view of the hard work and the feelings of the farmers of the eastern region?

Sir, this is my first supplementary question.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied to it. Now put your second supplementary.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: My second supplementary question is that in reply to parts (c) and (e) of my question, the hon. Minister has informed that the increase of Rs.25 per quintal in the price of sugar has been done to the increase in the cost of production of sugar. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the farmers will be given higher price for their sugarcane in proportion to the increase in its cost of production?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the Central Government is concerned the statutory minimum price fixed by it is uniform for the whole of the country. However, the State Government can advise the sugar mills regarding the price if it so desires and that is how the price of sugarcane is raised. So far as price of sugarcane is concerned, it was Rs.17 last year which has been raised to Rs.18.50 per quintal this year. The State Government has increased this price at their own level. So far as increase of Rs. 25 per quintal in the price of levy sugar is concerned, it is due to the increase in the price of sugarcane. Besides, the cost schedule prepared by the B.I.C.P has also been kept in view while allowing an increase of Rs. 25 per quintal w.e. f. 1st January.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection. This increase in price was effected after the Uttar Pradesh Government had already fixed the price of sugar and not before that.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, minimum statutory price of Rs.18.50 fixed by the Government is linked to 8.5 per cent recovery and this price is uniform all over the country. When the Central Government has fixed the negotiated price for each State Government, is the Government going to prepare some part of slab in the near future thereby linking the recovery percentage to the price to be paid?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, This is already being done. If the recovery is more than a particular level, higher price is to be given. But the Central Government has not issued any orders to the State Government to raise the price. The State Government can advise the sugar mills if it so deires.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G.RANGA: But you can give them advice.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUKH RAM: The State Government advise the sugar mills and we do not stop them if they want to increase the price.
[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Sir, the answer to part (c) is fallacious. Sir it was a sad thing that the statutory minimum price of sugarcane was increased from Rs. 17.00 per quintal to Rs18.50 per quintal. Practically there is a lot of change in the circumstaces. The levy sugar; free sale sugar was changed from 65.35 to 50.50 and the molasses price was increased from Rs. 60 to Rs. 120 per quintal, and apart from that Rs. 24 per quintal was given on levy sugar. All these things have not reflected in the proper payment of minimum statutory price to the cane grower. The canegrower is not going to be benefited by these changes, if it is a Government policy, and they criticse. So, in view this, I would like to know whether the Government will reconsider and increase the statutory minimum price keeping all these favours in view, and benefit the cane growers? If necessary, you convene a meeting in your Chamber, Sir, and decide the proper price and see that this price is given to the cane grower. The cost of cultivation has also increased, not only the cost of production of sugar.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are also aware of this problem.

[*English*]

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, the Central Government fixes the minimum price and that minimum price is fixed on the basis of consultation with the BICP ad the BICP also asks for the view s of those State which produce the sugar. And then the association and growers and all these are taken into consideration.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: You have incresed the molasses price. Why are you not increasing sugar price?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : We want half - an -hour discussion.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: We want half -an - hour discussion.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: You may allow half-an -hour discussion.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: We want your ruling. You must intervene. Otherwise, cane-growers will be cheated by the industry.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: You are not only the Speaker but also a grower.

(*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We seek your intervention, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Intervention comes in

the shape that I will allow half-an-hour discussion.

Clearance of Pepsico Project

*5. SHRI G.M.BANATWALLA: †
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pepsico Project with the Tatas and the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation has been cleared;

(b) if so, the terms of clearance; and

(c) if not the stage at which the project is being processed, indicating its approval or otherwise by projects Approval Board and the time by which a decision is likely to be taken?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) The project Approval Board has considered the application. A final decision has not yet been taken by the Government.

[English]

SHRI G.M.BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main apprehension with respect to the Pepsico Project is that this project will be a great threat to the indigenous manufacturers of soft drinks. Keeping that in mind, I would like to know from the Government whether there are any features in this Pepsico project which genuinely allay the fears of these indigenous manufacturers. In this connection I would like to have a

specific reply as to what is the total investment involved, what will be the percentage of that investment in the manufacture of soft drinks concentrate..(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Order Please.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I think, I must begin again.

MR. SPEAKER: I have followed you but they were interrupting.

SHRI G.M.BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, I was saying this.

The main apprehension about this Pepsico project being felt by the indigenous soft drink manufacturers is that it would be a threat to them. I want to know in the Pepsico project, whether there are any features which genuinely allay the fears of these indigenous manufacturers. In this connection, let us know, what is the total investment involved; what would be the percentage of that investment in the manufacture of soft drinks concentrate and what would be the percentage in the manufacture of vegetable and fruit processing units. Would there also be any upper limit as maximum upon the Pepsico project with regard to the manufacture of Pepsico in our country?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, the Joint venture proposal submitted by the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation consists of four things:

(1) setting up of agro-research centre with an investment of Rs.65 lakhs;

(2) setting up of potato and grain processing unit with an investment of Rs. 8 crores;

(3) setting up of fruit and vegetable processing unit with an investment of Rs.

7.3 crores.

(4) setting up of a soft drink concentrate unit with an investment of Rs. 5.55 crores. As far as the indigenous angle is concerned, the Members suggestion will be considered when a final decision is taken.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: It will be considered by you. But, right now in their own project is there nothing that can really allay the apprehensions of these manufacturers? I would like to say that may first question has not been fully answered. I hope it will be answered. I will go to the second one also. I believe this Pepsico Project had come up once. It was given up. Why is it being revived now? How far will that be advantageous to Punjab? What would be the percentage of Potato fruit and other things of Punjab which will be absorbed by this Pepsico Project? How far it would give a stable market in this respect to Punjab? Another point would be as to what would be the net foreign exchange gained because of this project? Here let the Government also tell that. There were certain reports about the credentials of this foreign collaborators. Whether that particular aspect has also been considered and what safeguards would be thought of in this particular respect?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: So far, no decision has been taken. The suggestions put forward by the hon. Member will be taken into consideration when a final decision is taken.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want a categorical reply from the Government in this regard. As a matter of fact, the then Minister of Industry, Shri Virendra Patil had clarified the position in 1985 in reply to Starred Question No. 101 and there-

after in reply to Unstarred question No. 4619 in 1987 and had rejected the proposal of granting licence to any company. Besides this, it was stated by the Government that they do not recognise the non-priority sector. But I do not understand to what is the need of importing technology for any item categorised as luxury goods. There appears to be no justification in importing a technology which is indigenously available. The Government sometime back, granted this licence to a non-resident Indian and there was no mention of foreign exchange and there was no proposal to import any technology. Why does the Government emphasise on this point? Regarding the Government's policy there is a detailed article in the Hindustan Times dated 24th January, wherein cases have been quoted where transfer of technology is needed. Secondly, Kothari Chemicals and fruits Pulp was issued an export licence for the value of Rs. 100 crores under which the company was required to export fruits and vegetable pulp, but they did not make any export whatsoever. Keeping in view this past experience that none of the export oriented projects, both in the priority as well as non-priority sectors, has come out successful why does Government give so much importance to this project? The farmers are not going to be benefited, rather they will suffer losses. May I know whether the Government are aware of all these things and the subject is being considered seriously and if so, will the Government stop this project?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): Sir, the Government has not taken any decision on this project. It is still under the consideration of the Government.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I am

not satisfied with the reply given by both the Ministers for the very simple reason that they have some plans up their sleeves, but because the House will not be in favour of allowing the multinationals to step into the country and be competitors for the indigenous manufacturers, therefore, he has given the typical ministerial reply that the matter is under consideration. I want a specific reply. Is it not a fact that in 1985 when one Company had brought a proposal for some sort of collaboration with 100 per cent export potential, in this very parliament very categorically the Government had declared; It is against the policy of the Government to allow this type of collaboration in non-productive sectors of consumer-goods." Will you assure this House very clearly rather than leaving it to your cabinet consideration saying we shall adhere to the same policy announced in this very Parliament and we will not allow the multi national to step into this non-priority sector under the garb of bringing the technology which is not available. Actually, we have got the Central Food Technological Research Institute in India which has the highest reputation. Why don't you rely on our technology rather than relying on the foreign nationals and multi-nationals. Is this attitude consistent with your self-reliance? I want a firm answer and not like saying that the matter is under consideration.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: Even today the policy of the Government is the same. (*Interruptions*)

Till today. I am answering the question. Kindly hear me. It is under the consideration of the Cabinet. I will certainly convey it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want a categorical statement on the policy on multi-nationals in the non-priority sector. Don't leave it to the Cabinet.. (*Interruptions*).

I want a policy assurance. I want to know whether they have changed their pol-

icy.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J.KURIEN : I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order because it is a Question Hour.

PROF.P.J.KURIEN. Can a Member demand a particular answer?

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he is misinterpreting. I am asking him to say 'Yes ' or 'No'

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is regarding the policy on multi-nationals. A special reply should be given.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER, Sir, this house is of the opinion that this not in the interest of our farmers.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Order. The Minister is free to answer on his own. He cannot be forced to say anything. I think they must give careful thought before doing anything. (*Interruptions*) I think, they will give a careful thought before doing anything.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is on

his legs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that they would consider.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is again on his legs.

MR. SPEAKER: I won't make him sit down, again.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: The Government will certainly keep their views in mind.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Sir, no specific reply has been given.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We suspect a rat.

Increase in Price of Coal

*6. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:†
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of different varieties of coal have recently been increased:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons and factors contributing to this price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) (a) to (c). A statement is given

below

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On account of upward revision of coal prices w.e.f. 23.12.1987 the average pit. head price of coal produced by Coal India Limited has become Rs. 219/- per tonne. The price of various grades of non-coking coal varies from Rs. 100/- per tonne to Rs. 405/- per tonne, that of coking coal from Rs. 246/- per tonne to Rs. 573 per tonne and that of Hard Coke from Rs. 500/- per tonne to Rs. 1,100/- per tonne. The price of soft coke has been retained at Rs. 175/- per tonne for domestic consumption and Rs. 300 per tonne for industrial use.

(c) The recent revision of coal price has been made after considering the report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices which undertook an indepth study of the normative cost of production and various other factors including the impact of upward revision of coal prices on core sectors, and on the national economy, as a whole. The increase in the price of coal has been necessitated because of increase in the cost of production due to escalation in the wages, stores, power, capital costs etc.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether in Chari Committee report submitted to the Government, it has been concluded that the Coal India has been suffering losses since the time the Coal Industry was nationalised. If so, the extent of increase in the cost of production in Coal industry after its nationalisation and the increase in the prices of coal since then as well as the reasons of the Coal India running into losses?

[English]

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF: Sir, in fact, the question is with regard to the price rise whereas the Member is asking about the loss that the Coal India is suffering.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Bit louder.

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF: The question is relating to the price of the coal whereas the Member has now..

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: This reply has since been given.

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF: I also mean that.

[English]

Sir, on account of upward revision of coal prices with effect from 23.12.1987, the average pit-head price of coal produced by Coal India Limited has become Rs. 21 per tonne. The price of various grades of non-coking coal varies from Rs. 100 per tonne to Rs. 405 per tonne, that of coking coal from Rs. 240 per tonne to Rs 573 per tonne and that of Hard Coke from Rs. 500 per tonne to Rs.1,100 per tonne. The price of soft coke has been retained at Rs. 175 per tonne for domestic consumption and Rs.300 per tonne for industrial use.

The recent revision of Coal price has been made after considering the report of the Bureau of Industrial costs and price which undertook an indepth study of the normative cost of production and various other factors including the impact of upward revision of coal prices on core sectors, and

on the national economy as a whole. The increase in the price of coal has been necessitated because of increase in the cost of production due to escalation in the wages, stores, power, capital costs etc.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: The hon. Minister goes on reading from the reply to the question. I would like to know the recommendations and suggestions made by the Chari Committee in tis report submitted to the Government. He is reading from the reply which has no relevance with this question.

AN HON. MEMBER: Bit satisfied with this.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: How can I be satisfied with this?

MR. SPEAKER: There is much uproar in the House. Nothing can be heard. Let the Question Hour be allowed to continue.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He says that he has replied to your question. Are you satisfied?

[English]

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF: I have already answered about the reasons for revision of coal price.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot hear when all the people are talking among themselves.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF: I have already answered the reasons for the upward revision of the coal price.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: I wanted to know whether the Chari Committee, in its report recently submitted to the Government, has pointed out that there has been a constant increase in the prices of coal after the nationalisation of the coal industry. I would also like to know from the Government the percentage of increase in prices of coal after nationalisation of coal industry and the action taken by the Government to check this trend. Will the Government assure this House that the prices of coal will remain stable in future? What action is being taken by the Government in this regard?

[English]

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF: The Chari Committee's report has only been submitted about a week back. It is under examination.

SHRI E.AYYAPU REDDY: Is it a fact that the Coal India Ltd. is incurring a loss of Rs. 1 crore per day; that even after the hike in the price it will not be in a position to break even and that further hike is contemplated and will be announced within six months to enable the Coal India Ltd. to break even?

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF: It is true that the Coal India is suffering loss. But there is no kind of any price rise to meet such losses because it will have an effect on the overall economy of the country. That is why the Government has recently revised the coal price for which the question is related.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will he not reply to my question?

MR. SPEAKER: He says that he has already replied.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It is stated that the price has been increased due to escalation in the wages of the coal workers. After nationalisation, a number of times, the price of coal has been increased. This is not in proportion with the escalation of the wages of workers.

Recently no escalation of wages of coal workers has taken place. Negotiations have not yet started. They why this question of escalation in the wages has come?

I would like to know whether it is a fact that the production cost has been increased due to large scale mechanisation in coal mines.

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF: Sir, what we have said in our reply is not entirely the wages but it covers capital costs, power, etc. Wages is one component and not the entire thing.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: But no negotiations have taken place as yet.

SHRI P.R.KUMARAMANGALAM: They are going on strike on 7th March for wage revision. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please tell us where is the escalation of wages?

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF: Whatever is there has been taken into consideration. This is based on various factors. Wages is also one part. Wages are not being increased now. Capital costs and power are other factors. I never said only wages.

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the private sector and several foreign companies extracted coal from open mines and left but after nationalisation the public sector had to go far deeper to extract coal and work in more hazardous circumstances. In order to remove the injustice being done to the workers and allow them their legitimate claim, it became necessary to raise the prices of coal. Are any concrete steps being taken even today to bring down the prices of coal? Is it a fact that the power houses and other industries are being supplied coal on prices lower even than the cost of production which results in heavy losses?

[English]

SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF: Sir, it is broadly true that so far as the underground mines are concerned there the cost has gone up and in the case of open mines the cost is less.

Sir, earlier a question about wages was asked. I would like to say that interim relief has been given to the workers which comes to more than Rs. 100 crores. This interim relief was given with effect from 1.1.1986. That is why wages have also been taken into consideration.

Recommendations made at Seminar on Consumer Protection

*8. **SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar was held on 29 January, 1988 by the Delhi Administration on Consumer Protection;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and recommendations made by the five working groups;

(c) whether problems facing consumers due to adulteration of foods and drugs were highlighted; and

(d) whether there were any recommendations on pesticides in foods, junk food as also radioactivity in foods and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Delhi Administration organised a Regional Seminar on Consumer Protection on 29 January, 1988. The representatives of the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi participated in the Seminar. The Seminar was attended by the representatives of Government Departments/autonomous bodies and voluntary consumer organisations.

2. The focus of the Seminar was on creating consumer awareness; enforcement of various laws and regulations having bearing on the interests of the consumers, etc. It also focussed attention on the problems relating to adulteration, hazardous and sub-standard drugs, pesticides in food, etc.

3. The following subjects were discussed by the five working groups at the Seminar:-

i) Implementation of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

ii) Other Consumer Protection Legislations.

- iii) Consumer Protection-Role of Voluntary Organisations.
- iv) Consumer Protection-Role of Industry.
- v) Publicity and Consumer Education.

4. The main recommendations of the Seminar, which are recommendatory in nature are summed up as follows:-

1. In the various agencies to be set up under Consumer Protection Act, 1986 adequate representation should be given to consumer groups.
2. Consumers/voluntary consumer agencies should be involved in the implementation of Consumer Protection Legislations.
3. Despite danger posed by residue of highly toxic and hazardous pesticides in food, no corrective steps have been taken. As against 130 pesticides registered, regulations are present only for 31. Many pesticides banned abroad are being widely used here.
4. There is total absence of protection from high priced fancy processed food with low or zero nutrition. For this purpose, law should be enforced vigorously.
5. There is urgent need to check the import of food stuffs contaminated with radioactivity.
6. The system under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 is cumbersome and needs to be simplified at various levels.

7. There is need for eliminating hazardous and also irrational drugs from the market. Many drugs banned abroad are being imported and used in India.

8. There should be uniformity of taxes on same/similar items.

9. There is need to create awareness amongst the consumers and consumer organisations, particularly in rural areas, through TV/AIR and other medias.

10. Trade and Industry should lay down a code of ethics to be followed by their members. Trade and industry should exercise self-discipline and see that misleading and false advertisements are not published.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, many of the recommendations made by the seminar on consumer protection are very specific recommendations. For example, one of the recommendation was the urgent need to check the import of foodstuff contaminated by radio activity. In one instance butter oil and milk powder was imported. It was found to have radio activity. The Bombay High Court banned its use. So from Bombay it was brought to Delhi Mother Dairy and converted into milk and supplied to Delhi citizens.

Now the children and women of Delhi seem to be highly susceptible victims of cancer. I would like to know whether Government will take action against these Mother Dairy official or are they going to promote those officials for helping and handling the population problem by this method?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, all these samples are being examined and if the hon.

Member has got any specific complaint...

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Bombay High Court had banned it after your food research found it to be contaminated.

SHRI SUKHRAM: I can assure the hon. Member if somebody is found guilty action will be taken against him.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Introduction of new Telephone Billing System

*7. **SHRI P.M. SAYEED:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited has proposed to introduce a new telephone billing system;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the time by which the new system is likely to be introduced; and

(d) the benefits that the subscribers would derive from the proposed system?

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

(b) to (d). The information is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

(b) The new system known as Automatic Message Accounting system, records full details of calls made by a subscriber namely the number dialled, time when dial-

led and the duration of conversation from which the computer can prepare the periodic bills.

(c) The system is expected to be introduced in Delhi by the end of 1989.

(d) The subscriber will be able to get, on request, the itemised details of all STD calls made from his telephone. This facility is already available from some of the recently installed electronic exchanges.

Effect of New Drug Policy on Small and Medium Sector

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

(a) whether after the introduction of the New Drug Policy, drug industrial units in the small and medium sectors are facing large scale sickness and closure; and

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

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

(b): Does not arise.

Losses by Charkhi Dadri Factory of Cement Corporation of India

*10. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Charkhi-Dadri (Haryana) factory of the Cement Corporation of India is running in loss;

(b) if so, the production in this factory since 1982 to date, year-wise and the percentage of the installed production capacity utilised;

(c) whether this factory has been running in loss despite increase in percentage utilisation of the installed capacity; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps being taken by Government?

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

(b) Against the approved annual capacity of 1.42 lakh tonnes per annum, the year-wise production and percentage capacity utilisation since 1982-83 are as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (tonnes)</i>	<i>%age capacity utilisation</i>
1982-83	139500	98.20
1983-84	158660	111.73
1984-85	148750	104.80
1985-86	110360	77.70
1986-87	146310	103.00
1987-88	127080	107.40

(Upto January, 1988)

(c) Despite almost consistent high capacity utilisation since take-over, the factory earned profits only during 1982-83 to 1984-85 and thereafter it has started incurring losses.

(d) During 1985-86, the losses were mainly due to lower capacity utilisation arising out of major rehabilitation work. The losses thereafter are attributable mainly to withdrawal of power subsidy by State Government of Haryana from August, 1986 and increase in input costs which have not been compensated by corresponding increase in sales price realisation. CCI is making continuous efforts to increase the capacity utilisation and to minimise the cost of production. State Government of Haryana has also been approached for extending the period of power subsidy.

Rice In Petrol Prices

*11. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the prices of petrol were increased during the last three years; and

(b) its impact on the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTTA): (a). The prices of petrol were increased twice during the last three calendar years. The last price increase was made on 9-1-1988.

(b). The contribution of the rise in petrol price in 1985-86 was 2.4% of the increase of

3.8% in the wholesale price index (WPI), i.e. 0.0912% only of the increase in the (WPI). Similarly the contribution of the last price rise of 9-1-1988 up to 23-1-1988 has been 2.2% of the increase of 9.8% in the WPI i.e. an increase of 0.2156% only of the WPI.

Provision of Electricity at Concessional Rates to Farmers

*12. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are taking any steps to provide electricity at concessional rates to the farmers of these States which were affected by drought last year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a). Under the electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the power to fix tariff for supply of electricity to various categories of consumers vests in the State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments and not in the Union Government.

(b). Does not arise.

Industrial Growth

*13. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:
SHRI SHARAD DIGEE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been sharp fall in the industrial growth since August, 1987;

(b) whether this is due to industrial sickness in some of the most vital sectors;

(c) whether government have taken any short term and long term measures to remedy the situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a). During the period April-November, 1987, industrial growth rate has been of the order of 10.2% as against 7.5 during the corresponding period of 1986.

The monthly rate of growth for the period August-November 1987 are as follows:-

<i>Month</i>	<i>Increase over the corresponding period of the previous year (%)</i>
August	8.7
September	8.1
October	4.7
November	10.1

(b). It would not be correct to say that the deceleration in industrial growth since Au-

gust, 1987, is due to industrial sickness. However, the drought of 1987 is expected to

cause a decline in the rate of growth of industrial output in the latter part of the financial year 1987-88.

(c) and (d). Government have taken a number of measures to stimulate and sustain industrial production. These include appropriate liberalisation of policies and procedures, fiscal and financial incentives for enhanced production for domestic and export markets, technology upgradation scheme for modernisation of selected capital goods industries, ensuring availability of industrial raw materials, and improving the performance of infrastructure industries.

Costs and prices of Industrial production

*14. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the study report recently prepared by the confederation of Engineering Industry in respect of costs and prices of industrial production;

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

(c) whether Government have taken certain steps after studying the aforesaid report; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a). Government have seen the study of the CEI on 'Industrial Costs & Prices' prepared in October, 1987. (b) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(b) to (d). According to the Study, the prices of the raw materials which constitute the bulk of the expenditure of the engineering industry, have increased significantly in 1986-87 over 1985-86. The increase in prices ranges from 1.6% for copper and copper alloys to 21.3% for lead. The study also notes that fuel and power costs have also risen in 1986-87 over 1985-86, the increase ranging from 4.1% for coke to 10.3% for coal. According to the study, other costs relating to wages, construction, maintenance and transport have also witnessed an increase in 1986-87.

2. As against these cost increases, the prices of engineering products have shown an increase of only 2.5% in 1986-87 over 1985-86.

3. The Government is aware of the need for containing the prices of industrial raw materials and ensuring their adequate supplies. Necessary measures have been taken by the Government from time to time to deal with the situation, including augmentation of domestic production of industrial raw materials and inputs, imports and adjustment of fiscal levies. On its part, the industry also should curtail its cost of production by improving the efficiency of its utilisation of scarce raw materials and energy inputs.

Contract to Foreign Companies for Oil Exploration in Krishna-Godavari Basin

*15. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the highly prospective blocks in the Krishna-Godavari basin have been handed over to the foreign multi-national oil companies under a contract signed by Government for oil exploration with foreign companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is capable of doing the exploration work; and

(d) if so, the reasons for handing over such prospective blocks to foreign oil companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTTA): (a) In order to supplement the oil exploration activities of the national oil companies, Government of India had in March, 1986, invited bids from foreign oil companies for exploration of hydrocarbons in 27 offshore blocks of India including seven in Krishna-Godavari basin.

Contracts for the following three blocks in Krishna-Godavari basin have been signed so far.

<i>Name of block</i>	<i>Name of the signing company</i>
KG-OS-I	Chevron International Ltd, and Texaco Exploration India Inc.
KG-OS-VII	-do-
KG-OS-IV	International Petroleum (Bermuda) Ltd.

It is too early to assess the prospectiveness of these blocks.

corresponding to its participation.

(b) The main feature of these contracts are:

(i) Foreign oil companies will explore for Petroleum at their own risk and cost.

(ii) If there is a commercial discovery ONGC will have the option to participate forty per cent in development and production of the discovery.

(iii) If ONGC decides to participate, it will contribute forty percent of development and production costs and remaining sixty percent will be borne by the foreign oil company.

(iv) ONGC will be entitled to the share of Petroleum produced

(v) The foreign oil company's share of oil will be available to the Government at international market price.

(vi) After recovery of costs, the contractor will share Petroleum with the Government on sliding scale. Government's share of Petroleum will increase as the project economics improves.

(vii) The contractor will pay tax at the rate of fifty percent on its profits.

(viii) ONGC will not contribute to exploration costs but it will be associated with the foreign company's work right from the beginning.

(ix) The entire data acquired by the

foreign company will be available to ONGC.

- (x) The assets acquired for permanent use in Petroleum Operations would become ONGC's property once the cost recovery for such assets is claimed by the foreign oil companies, without any further payment by ONGC.

(c) and (d). Efforts of the foreign oil companies would supplement the exploration efforts of ONGC/OIL. While demarcating the blocks for offer to foreign oil companies certain area where ONGC expected to carry on its activities were not offered.

Mafia Activities in Coal Mines

*16. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state: (a) whether Government are aware that the proper running of coal mines in the country has been severely affected due to mafia activities, as reported in the Indian Express dated 31 January, 1988;

(b) whether Union Government have taken any steps to defuse these mafia activities; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). The activities of anti-social elements, commonly referred to as mafia, do, in fact, affect the operations of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited, the Coal Company working in the Jharia Coalfields in Bihar. The problem is not so serious in the case of other coal companies. In BCCL, the anti-social elements quite often indulge in intimidation of company officials, extortion of

money from persons having commercial dealings with the company by way of "protection money" and in unfair cornering of contracts by preventing fair tendering. They also take to activities like trading in illicit liquor, money lending, and fraudulent/forcible realisation of money from workers in the name of 'union' funds.

All this is essentially a law and order problem. To tackle the situation created by the anti-social elements in the mines of BCCL, the State Government of Bihar and the management of the company have been taking the following steps:-

- a) Preventive arrests of mafia leaders.
- b) Establishment of new police stations and outposts in Dhanbad areas.
- c) Improvement in wireless communications.
- d) Improvement in roads.
- e) Departmentalisation of transportation of coal.
- f) Setting up of licensed coal depots.
- g) Centralised coal dumps replacing large number of irregular coal depots.
- h) Periodic transfer of CISF personnel to prevent development of vested interests, and
- i) Transfer of company's employees in sensitive positions.

A high-level review of the situation in the Jharia coalfields conducted a few months ago had revealed that as a result of various steps taken by the State Government of

Bihar and the management of the coal company, the anti-social elements were, for the time being, somewhat inactive and under control, but the possibility of their becoming active again could not be ruled out. It was, therefore, decided that concerted efforts to keep their activities in check should be continued and intensified. Among other things, a decision was taken to promote the cooperative-societies of Ex-servicemen for transportation-work and to open credit societies and cooperative consumer stores to curb the activities of money lenders. The Coal Companies, particularly BCCL, have been directed to implement these measures vigorously.

Price Increase of Essential Commodities

*17. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of the essential commodities have increased considerably during the past six months;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) how far it has affected the common people; and

(d) whether any effective steps are being taken by Government to bring down the prices and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) There has been a mixed trend in the prices of essential commodities during the last six months. The prices of some commodities have moved up, some have moved down and a few have remained more or less steady.

(b) The main reasons for increase in the prices of essential commodities are the widespread drought, fall in production of some commodities, the seasonality factor and increase in administered prices of a few commodities.

(c) Increase in prices of essential commodities has impact on common people. However, efforts are being made by Government to reduce the impact (i) by supplying larger quantities of key essential commodities through the Public Distribution System (ii) supply of cheaper grains to tribals and other poorer sections of Society under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and (iii) by taking various steps to keep price increase of essential commodities within reasonable limits.

(d) Government has taken a number of measures to contain rise in the prices of essential commodities and improve their availability. The main thrust of the Government policy has been to increase production of various essential commodities, particularly those which are in short supply. Other measures include import of some essential commodities to augment domestic supplies, regulating export of some essential commodities, strengthening and expanding the Public Distribution System and strict enforcement of provisions of Essential Commodities Act and Simla legislations against hoarders, blackmarketeers by the State Governments/UT Administrations.

On account of widespread drought conditions prices in general have been under pressure. To meet the situation, Chief Ministers of States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories have been urged from time to time to strengthen Public Distribution System, press into operation mobile vans, review continuously the availability and prices of essential commodities through Control rooms and Committees set up at the

State and District level, intensify dehoarding operations and take strict actions against hoarders and blackmarketeers in accordance with the provisions of Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations. The Central Government has increased allocations of wheat, rice and edible oils of the States for distribution through their network fair price shops. Available information indicates that State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have generally taken steps on above lines. The Central Government has also strengthened arrangements for monitoring of prices and availability of essential commodities. Meetings have been held with representatives of trade and industry urging them to take steps for containment of the prices.

Plan to Boost BIS Laboratory Network

*18. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of laboratories set up by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) have been functioning in the country to ensure quality of products;

(b) if so, the locations where these laboratories are presently functioning;

(c) whether Government propose to boost the laboratory network of the Bureau and also propose to draw up a long term perspective plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) BIS has Central Laboratory at Sahibabad (Ghaziabad Distt.) and Laboratories at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Mohali (near Chandigarh), Patna and Guwahati.

(c) and (d) During the Seventh Plan, it had been proposed to establish a laboratory each in Bangalore and Gandhinagar (Gujarat) and to expand the laboratories in Calcutta and Madras. The Plan also envisaged to commence construction of Laboratory building in Kanpur. The building for Bangalore laboratory had already been completed and construction of the building at Gandhinagar has commenced. Initial work for expansion at Calcutta and Madras has been taken up. A long-term Perspective Plan is under preparation which will cover the following aspects:-

(a) Testing needs of the country comprising of consumer products testing, assistance to small scale industries, independent test facilities required, etc.

(b) Future plan of action relating to establishment of additional BIS laboratories and the tentative estimates of outlay.

(c) Coordination with other laboratories, providing calibration and training services, etc.

Car Telephones

*19. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to revive Car Telephones plan in the capital;

(b) whether such a plan is likely to be

introduced in other metropolitan cities of the country; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a). A radio-based mobile telephone system is already working in the capital.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to try out a more modern cellular radio-based telephone system for mixed mobile and fixed service to cover metropolitan and other major cities and the rural areas around them. In the first instance, it is proposed to instal an experimental system with a capacity of 1200 lines in Bombay. In the light of the experience gained, further plans will be drawn up including the indigenous manufacture of the necessary equipment.

Setting up of Super Thermal Power Plant at Talcher in Orissa

*20. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a Super Thermal Power Plant at Talcher in Orissa during the financial year 1988-89; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the above project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a Super Thermal Power Project (2x500

MW) at Talcher in Orissa, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1291.46 crores, for benefit in the Eighth Plan period.

Investment in Thermo Plastics Sector

1. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the capital invested during the last two years in Thermo Plastics Sector;

(b) whether Government have proposals to boost the production of Thermo Plastics in view of its varied uses; and

(c) how Government propose to meet the needs of trained manpower for plastic technology?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a). Capital Investment during the last two years (1985-86 and 1986-87) in the central public sector on Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex, which will mainly produce thermoplastics and IPCL's Polypropylene Co-polymer project was Rs. 200 crores approximately.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Apart from the facilities available in various Universities, IITs, ITI's, Polytechnics, etc., the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology set up in 1968, inter alia, imparts training in different areas of plastics processing, plastics engineering, etc.

Expenses on T.A. and D.A. in Telecom Circle. U.P.

2. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenses incurred on account of TA and DA during the year 1987-

88 under the General Manager, Telecom in Uttar Pradesh Circle and the respective heads of accounts on which such expenses were charged;

(b) whether the above expenditure was in excess of what was incurred on same account during the year 1986-87;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government instructions about cut to be effected in travel expenses due to drought and flood were followed in the instant case; and

(e) if not, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) An amount of Rs. 131.87 lakhs was incurred on TA and DA in the current year (1987-88) upto December, 1987, in the U.P. Telecom. Circle, as against an amount of Rs. 78.47 lakhs incurred during the previous year upto December, 1986, and Rs. 134.48 lakhs in the whole year 1986-87. This expenditure was charged in the accounts under "Working Expenses".

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There was an upward revision of the TA and DA rates on the Government's acceptance of the recommendations of the 4th Central Pay Commission. This, coupled with the expansion of Telecom. network necessitating a larger number of tours for the maintenance of the network, resulted in increase in the expenditure on TA and DA.

(d) Yes, Sir. The budget allotment took into account the economy instructions and the expenditure is within this ceiling.

(e) Does not arise.

Ongoing Power Projects in North Eastern Region

3. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the names of ongoing power projects in North East region; and

(b) when those projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (b). The details are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Names of the On-going Major and Minor Power Project in the North Eastern Region with likely dates of Completion.

S.No.	Name of the Project	Likely date of completion
1	2	3

THERMAL:

1.	Chanderpur Extn. Thermal Project	6/88
2.	Borgolai Thermal Project	8th Plan Period

1	2	3
3.	Lakwa Gas Turbines	8th Plan Period
4.	Kathalguri Combined cycle project	1/92
5.	Rokhia Gas Turbines	6/89
6.	Baramura Gas Turbines	1989-90
7.	Garo Hills Project	Beyond 8th Plan Period.
<i>HYDRO:</i>		
8.	Kopili HE Project	March '88
9.	Doyang HE Project	9th Plan
10.	Ranganadi HE Project Stage I	9th Plan
11.	Lower Borpani HE Project	1990-91
12.	Dhansiri HE Project	8th Plan Period
13.	Umiam Umtru HE Project Stage IV	1990-91
14.	Thoubal HE Project	1993-944
<i>TRANSMISSION LINES:</i>		
15.	Chandrapur-Guwahati 220KV D/C (Upto Khanpara)	3/88
16.	Agra-Bongaigaon 220KV D/C	2/88
17.	Longpi-Guwahati 220 KV D/C	3/88
18.	Samaguri-Mariani 220KV S/C (2nd Ckt.)	3/89
19.	Samaguri-Tezpur 220KV D/C	6/88
20.	Brahmaputra river crossing at Jogighopa-Panchratna 220KV D/C	3/88
21.	Brahmaputra river crossing at Silghat 220KV D/C	3/88

1	2	3
22.	220 KV 4 Ckt. between Khanpara and Guwahati	3/88
23.	Ningthongnong S/s 132/33 KV, 2x12.5 MVA 132KV Kilo line	6/88
24.	Yurambam SS (Aug) 132/33 KV, 2x20 MVA	87-88
25.	Umiam Stage-I-Shillong	3/88
26.	Umiam Umtru Stage IV-Stage III	3/89
27.	Mokokchung-Tuli S/c	3/88
28.	Mokokchung-Tuensang-Kiphire	12/88
29.	66 KV Badharghat-Sonamura, S/s via Rokhia	9/88
30.	Jiribam-Aizawl, 132 KV S/C	3/88

Supply of Kerosene to Orissa

4. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Orissa has approached Union Government for some additional quota of kerosene to be supplied to that State;

(b) whether Government have also considered and given some concessions in favour of drought affected areas of Kalahadi district; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTTA): (a) to (c). In December, 1987 the Govt. of Orissa

had requested for additional allotment of kerosene. This was considered and an additional quantity of 450 tonnes of Kerosene was released to the State for December, 1987.

Distribution of Kerosene among the various districts in a State is the responsibility of and is done by the State Govt., and there has been no specific reference from the Orissa Govt. with regard to the requirements of Kalahandi district in particular.

Collection of Data of Small Scale Drug Manufacturers

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

(a) the efforts made by Government to collect data of small scale drug manufacturers in the country;

(b) whether any recommendation has been made by the National Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals; and

(c) if so, the details of the same and reasons for not implementing the decision?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). On the request from this Department, State Drug Controllers advised the Small Scale Units to furnish Production data to this Department. National Drugs and Pharmaceutical Development Council (NDPDC) had recommended that assistance of State Drug Controllers should be taken to collect the data. This Department has also approached the Small Units in this regard.

Performance of units of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

6. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units set up by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. in different parts of the country:

(b) the performance of each unit during 1986-87;

(c) the projection made in each unit for 1988-89; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) to (d). BHEL has thirteen Manufacturing Units. The performance during 1986-87 and projections for 1988-89 Unitwise are given in the statement below:

STATEMENT

Performance of BHEL Units

		<i>(Rs./crores)</i>	
<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Performance in 1986-87 turnover</i>	<i>Projection for 1988-89 turnover</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Heavy Electricals Plant Bhopal (M.P.)	418	520
2.	Transformer Plant Jhansi (U.P.)	52	86
3.	Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant, Hardwar (U.P.)	290	341
4.	Central Foundry Forge Plant, Hardwar (UP)	26	34

1	2	3	4
5.	Heavy Power Equipment Plant Hyderabad (AP).	374	458
6.	High Pressure Boiler Plant Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu)	648	715
7.	Seamless Steel Tube Plant Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu)	39	52
8.	Boiler Auxiliaries Plant Ranipet (Tamil Nadu)	162	160
9.	Electronics Division Bangalore (Karnataka)	71	108
10.	Electro-Porcelains Division Bangalore (Karnataka)	18	24
11.	Insulator Plant, Jagdishpur (UP)	03	10
12.	Industrial Valves Plant Goindwal (Punjab)	07	05
13.	Component Fabrication Plant, Rudrapur (UP)	02	02

Setting up of Tyre Projects

7. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) number of new tyre projects proposed to be set up in the country during 1988-89;

(b) whether any such tyre project is proposed to be set up in Orissa;

(c) if so, the site selected for the location of tyre project in Orissa; and

(d) the details of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No proposal is pending with the Govt. for the setting up of a new tyre project. However, Tyre Corporation of India Ltd., a Govt. of India Undertaking, have been recently permitted to modernize their Kankinara Unit to manufacture 5 lakh pieces of tyre and tubes each per annum. Any proposal for the setting up of a new tyre project received by the Government will be considered on merits as per the existing policy.

(b) to (d). On an application from M/s Kesoram Industries Ltd., a letter of intent for

the manufacture of 10 lakh nos. automobile tyres and tubes per annum was issued on 8.2.1985. The location of the project is District Balasore of Orissa.

Prices of Ampicillin and Amoxycillin Drugs

8. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of life saving drugs like Ampicillin Amoxycillin act. are very high in India as compared to international prices;

(b) whether this is due to high cost of indigenously produced Penicillin;

(c) what is the comparative statement of inputs, utilities, conversion cost (excluding depreciation), depreciation and interest of the indigenous Penicillin vis-avis international prices; and

(d) the reasons of such disparity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The indigenous Prices of medicines compare favourably with international prices.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Not available.

(d) Does not arise.

Private Agencies run Parallel Postal Services

9. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain private agencies run parallel postal

services in agreement with Vayudoot;

(b) if so, whether such services were approved by Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of answers at (a) and (b) above.

Compensation to affected people of Raniganj-Jharla Coal Fields

11. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a vast area of land in and around Raniganj-Jharla Coal Fields have submerged causing considerable danger to the inhabitants;

(b) the number of people affected with details thereof;

(c) whether any notice was given to all the people who have constructed or are constructing dwelling houses on the land which has submerged or is likely to submerge;

(d) whether any compensation has been given to any of the affected people;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures taken by Government to rehabilitate the affected people and those who have not received any compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR

SHARIEF): (a) to (f). Due to unscientific exploitation of coal reserves during pre-nationalisation days certain settlements in Raniganj and Jharia Coalfield areas are experiencing instances of land subsidence. The Director General of Mines Safety has declared 40 places as unsafe for habitation in the district of Burdwan of West Bengal. The West Bengal Government has, through legislation, prohibited habitation in 25 places out of 40 identified by DGMS. 39 places in Jharia coalfield have been declared unsafe due to subsidence. Coal companies and State Government authorities have advised the residents not to take up construction activities over the areas declared unsafe. Coal companies are filling up the surface pot holes and getting the damages repaired.

Under the Research and Development programme of coal sector, stabilisation of old workings are being done by innovative methods to prevent and minimise subsidence. In addition, coal companies have taken up the following steps to check the subsidence;

- (i) Mining operations are carried out in strict conformity with the rules and regulations and as per conditions imposed by the DGMS.
- (ii) Extraction below built-in areas is done only in conjunction with stowing.
- (iii) Restricted working/extraction in case of workings under shallow cover.

Licensed Postal Agents

12. **SHRISHANTARAM NAIK:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Licensed Postal

Agents working in the country at present;

(b) the nature of duties performed by these agents;

(c) the salient features of the contract that these agents have to enter into with the Postal Department;

(d) whether evaluation of working of these agents has been done; and

(e) if so, the results of the evaluation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There are 924 Licensed Postal Agents (LPAs) at present working in the country.

(b) Licensed Postal Agents are required to :-

- (i) sell postage stamps and postal stationery to public;
- (ii) book registered letters; and
- (iii) despatch registered and unregistered mail posted at their premises to the designated post office.

(c) The agreement entered into by the Licensed Postal Agents and the Department provides, inter-alia, for :-

- (i) a security of Rs. 1,000/- to be furnished by the agent;
- (ii) commission payable to the agent by the Department at the rate of 50 paise per registered article booked up to 2,500 articles in a month and at 25 paise per article beyond 2,500 and a further commission of 3% on sale of postage stamps and sta-

tionery drawn from the post office up to Rs. 1,000 per day and 1.5% beyond Rs. 1,000.

- (iii) Expiry of a licence granted under the scheme at the end of 3 years unless renewed thereafter and termination of a licence at any time by the licensee or licensing authority by giving a notice of not less than one month.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) On the basis of the evaluation and also taking into account the terms of Settlement arrived at with postal employees' Unions, it was decided that there was no need to expand the scheme any further but the existing agents may be allowed to function for the duration of the licences held by them.

Encouragement to Agro-based Paper Units

13. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any National Policy on Paper;

(b) if so, whether agro-based paper units are considered preferable in view of the resultant reduced pressure on forests; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to encourage agro-based paper units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The development of the Paper Industry falls within the framework of the Industrial Policy of Government.

(b) Use of non-conventional raw materials, which include agricultural residues, wastes and bagasse, is encouraged for manufacture of paper and paper-board.

(c) In order to promote use of non-conventional raw materials for paper-making, the following reliefs and concessions have been extended to the paper industry:-

(i) Paper containing not less than 75% by weight of pulp made from bagasse is exempted from excise duty.

(ii) Paper and paper board manufactured with not less than 50% by weight of pulp from non-conventional raw materials are charged excise duty at concessional rates.

(iii) The facility of payment of excise duty on incremental basis for successive slabs has been extended to the small paper mills, which mainly use non-conventional raw materials for paper-making.

(iv) Requirement of Industrial Licence has been dispensed with in the case of manufacture of writing, printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residues, wastes and bagasse.

Requirement, Allotment and Actual Supplies of Soft Coke to States

14. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly requirement, allotment and actual supplies of soft coke to various States including West Bengal;

(b) whether the performance of the

Coal India Limited in supplying of soft coke in some States has been dismal throughout the year;

(c) the remedial steps taken so far in this regard; and

(d) the reasons for not improving the situation in so far as the West Bengal is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) The allotment of soft coke is made half yearly after discussion with representatives of State Govt., coal companies producing soft coke, Department of Food & Civil Supplies and Railways. Since the production of soft coke has been stagnating and even declining, the allotment is less than the requirement indicated by the States and in practice the supply is of a lower order than the allotment. The monthly allotment from April, 1987 onwards and the supplies against these allotments to the various States are:-

<i>State</i>	<i>Monthly allotment October'87- March'88</i>	<i>Allotment for the period April- December'87</i>	<i>Supply during the period April- December'87</i>
1	2	3	4
Bihar	60.0	540.0	394.2
West Bengal	65.0	675.0	444.9
Uttar Pradesh	20.0	240.0	76.9
Delhi	9.0	87.0	50.4
Rajasthan	4.5	31.5	1.7
Gujarat	2.0	30.0	1.7
Orissa	1.8	19.2	3.0
Punjab	1.5	14.1	3.3
J & K	1.0	4.5	9.2
Andhra Pradesh	Nil	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	4.0	42.0	Nil
Haryana	Nil	9.0	Nil

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	2.0	21.0	Nil
Karnataka	0.2	1.98	0.4
Himachal Pradesh	1.0	9.0	Nil
Chandigarh	1.0	9.0	Nil
N.E. States	3.5	31.95	11.7

(b) While supply to West Bengal, Bihar, Delhi and J & K is relatively better the supply to other States is generally not satisfactory.

(c) In view of constraints in production of soft coke, CIL has offered to State Governments to supply steam coal in lieu of the shortfall in the availability of soft coke. Central Mine Planning & Design Institute (CMPDIL) have developed a technology to prepare special solid fuel, plants of which can be installed by different States. This technology has received a good response in the Eastern Region. Coal India Ltd, is also having an inter action with the private parties who have responded to their notice for setting up mechanised soft coke production plant. In the meantime instructions have, however, been issued to coal companies to step up production of soft coke and increase its despatches to States including West Bengal.

(d) The allocation and supplies to West Bengal during the current financial year from April-December, 1987 were as follows:-

Allocation 6.75 lakh tonnes
Supply 4.45 lakh tonnes

As stated above position in regard to supply to West Bengal has been relatively better. Nevertheless Coal India Ltd. has been in

touch with West Bengal Govt. and in addition to supplying the entire production of soft coke from certain collieries preferred by the West Bengal Govt. within the overall quota fixed for the State, natural soft coke produced by ECL is also being made available to West Bengal.

STD Facility between Mahe (Pondicherry) and Chombala Exchange in Calicut District (Kerala)

15. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assurance has been given to connect Mahe (Pondicherry) and Chombala exchange in Calicut District (Kerala) by STD system;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) the time by which the name is likely to be introduced?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) i) Mahe (Pondicherry) has been planned to be provided with STD facility

during the 7th Plan.

(ii) There is no proposal to provide STD facilities to Chombola during the 7th Plan.

Proposal for construction of Mini/Micro Hydro-electric Projects in M.P.

16. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some proposals for providing financial assistance for construction of mini and micro hydro-electric projects in Madhya Pradesh are pending with the Rural Electrification Corporation/Department of Non-conventional Energy sources of the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which financial assistance would be made available and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The following proposals have been received by the rural Electrification Corporation from the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board:

- (i) Bhimgarh mini hydel - 2400 KW scheme
- (ii) Kharar mini hydel - 250 KW scheme

According to Rural Electrification Corporation, an amount of Rs. 1.96 crores is likely to be released during the financial year 1987-88 for the Bhimgarh mini hydel scheme, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 4 crores. The balance would be released during the next financial year based on the progress. The Kharar mini hydel scheme would be considered subsequently.

The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources have received the following

two proposals from the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board:-

- (i) Satpura Return - 1000 KW Canal hydel project
- (ii) Chargaon mini - 400 KW hydel project

For such schemes, Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources provide financial assistance towards the cost of electro-mechanical equipment whereas the cost of civil works, transmission, distribution etc. is met by the State Electricity Board. The financial assistance for the above mentioned schemes would be considered by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources after the necessary scrutiny and other formalities are completed.

Import of Foodgrains to Check Price Rise

17. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to drought which hit kharif crops in most of the States this year, a substantial rise in prices persisted in almost all foodgrains;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check the rising trend of prices of foodgrains; and

(c) what is the Government's policy in regard to import of foodgrains to meet the demand during the year 1988?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

Oil exploration by ONGC in other countries

18. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion has been made by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission that it should be allowed to explore oil in other countries also;

(b) if so, the names of countries which have sought the assistance of Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). In pursuance of the agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Socialist Republic of Vietnam to cooperate for exploration of hydrocarbons in Vietnam, ONGC have formulated a proposal which provides for exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons in Vietnam on the basis of a production sharing contract to be concluded between the two sides. Negotiations are expected to be held in Vietnam in March, 1988. ONGC is also working on a proposal for consideration of Government for exploration in Tanzania.

Production of High Density Polyethylene

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

(a) the annual production of High Density Polyethylene which is the main raw material for plastic industry;

(b) what is the annual demand;

(c) whether it is a fact that many small scale industries based on plastic are facing great difficulty to get High Density Polyethylene; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to procure High Density Polyethylene and supply it to the small plastic units at cheaper rate?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). At present the annual production of High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) in the country is around 40,000 tonnes against the estimated annual demand of 1,25,000 tonnes.

(c) and (d). Even though, to facilitate coverage of the gap between demand and domestic availability, the import of HDPE is permitted on OGL to actual users (industrial), the consumer units at times face problems in organizing the requisite imports due to the prevailing world wide shortage of HDPE. Government are organizing imports through STC & TPCL to help such small scale units. By way of long term solution to the problem, additional capacities for the manufacture of HDPE have been approved and are in the process of being established.

Imported Telex Machines installed in Delhi

20. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Imported telex machines have been installed in Delhi with the various subscribers; and

(b) if so, the criteria of selecting these subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Amendment in Power Supply Regulation

21. **CH. RAM PARKASH:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have asked the State Governments and the State Electricity Boards to amend their power supply regulations to ensure that the pump sets installed in future conform to a specified level of energy efficiency; and

(b) if so, what is the response from the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far, only the State Electricity Boards of Andhra Pradesh and Bihar have amended their power supply regulations prescribing energy efficiency levels for pumpsets. The power supply regulations of the State Electricity Boards of Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh contain certain provisions to ensure installation of efficient pumping systems. The Punjab State Electricity Board has issued guidelines to ensure installation of efficient pumping systems but is yet to make a formal amendment to this effect in its power supply regulations. The State Governments of Manipur, Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh have intimated that the number of electric pumpsets in their states is very small and, therefore, it may not be necessary for them to amend their power supply regulations.

FCI Supplies to States for Public Distribution

22. **SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the State Civil Supply authorities rejected the F.C.I. supply of foodgrains within the stipulated time of 45 days, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantity of rice rejected so far by State authorities, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such supplies of inferior quality of foodgrains in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). The State Government representatives are provided every opportunity by the FCI to inspect and satisfy themselves about quality of foodgrain stocks before taking its delivery. Only such stocks, which meet the quality requirements and are accepted by the State Government representatives, are issued by the FCI. Hence the question of subsequent rejection of stocks by the State Governments does not arise.

Class III Posts lying vacant in Telegraph Offices under Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi

23. **SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class III posts lying vacant as on 5.2.1988 in different telegraph offices under the jurisdiction of the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi;

(b) the departmental rules laid down for filling up vacancies in class III posts;

(c) the time by which these vacancies will be filled up and whether the Telegraph Messengers will also be considered for these posts; and

(d) if so, by what time and the number of class III posts reserved for Class IV employees ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Nil, please.

(b) For the Posts of Telegraphists :-

75% by direct recruitment & 25% by promotion out of which half reserved for Telegraph Assistants (Group-C) and half for Group-D officials. The promotion is through a competitive examination.

For the Posts of Telegraph Assistants:-

50% by direct recruitment and 50% by promotion of the lower grade officials (Group-D) through a competitive test.

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

Major Power Consumers of National Thermal Power Corporation

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

(a) the major power consumers of the National Thermal Power Corporation;

(b) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation had a proposal for laying its own distribution lines to ensure uninterrupted power supplies to its major power intensive consumers;

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (d). The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) supplies power, in bulk, to the State Electricity Boards/Electricity Supply Undertakings/Union Territories in the various Regions. The Corporation transmits power to the regional grids over Extra High Voltage (EHV) lines; their transmission line network is evolved on a regional concept, keeping in view overall system requirements. The region-wise, approved/proposed transmission lines, associated with NTPC's power plants, are shown in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Region-wise approved/proposed transmission lines associated with NTPC power plants

Eastern Region :

A. Farakka STPP (3 x 200 + 2 x 500 MW) - Stage I & II

1. Farakka-Jeerat 400 kv S/c
2. Farakka-Durgapur 400 kv S/c
3. Durgapur-Bidhannagar 400-kv D/c



Stage-I

4. Farakka-Jeerat 400 kv S/c (2nd ckt.)
5. Farakka-Durgapur 400 kv S/c (2nd ckt.)
6. Farakka-Kahalgaon-Biharsharif 400 kv D/c
7. Durgapur-Jamshedpur 400 kv S/c
8. Farakka-Lalmatia 220 kv S/c on D/c tower

Stage-II

B. Kahalgaon STPP Stage-I (4 x 210 MW)

1. Loop-in and loop-out of Farakka-Biharsharif 400 kv D/v line at Kahalgaon
2. Kahalgaon-Maithon 400 kv D/c
3. Maithon-Jamshedpur 400 kv D/c
4. Jamshedpur-Rourkela 400 kv S/c

Southern Region :

A. Ramagundam STPP (3 x 200 + 1 x 500 MW) - Stage-I :

1. Ramagundam-Hyderabad 400 kv S/c
2. Hyderabad-Nagarjunsagar 400 kv S/c
3. Nagarjunsagar-Cuddapah 400 kv S/c
4. Cuddapah-Bangalore 400 kv S/c
5. Cuddapah-Madras 400 kv S/c
6. Ramagundam-Nagarjunsagar 400 kv D/c
7. Nagarjunsagar-Cuddapah 400 kv S/c (2nd ckt.)
8. Bangalore-Salem 400 kv S/c

Ramagundam STPP (Stage-II) (2 x 500 MW) :

1. Nagarjunsagar-Raichur 400 kv S/c
2. Raichur-Munirabad 400 kv S/c

B. Central Transmission Project - I :

1. Ramagundam-Khammam 400 kv S/c
2. Khammam-Vijaywada 400 kv S/c
3. Vijaywada-Gazuwaka 400 kv S/c
4. Nagarjunsagar-Gooty 400 kv S/c
5. Gooty-Bangalore 400 kv S/c

Western Region :

A. Korba STPS (3 x 200 + 3 x 500 MW) Stage-I & II

1. Korba-Bhilai 400 kv 3 x S/c
2. Korba-Korba (MPEB) 400 kv S/c
3. Bhilai-Koradi 400 kv S/c
4. Satpura-Indore via Itarsi 400 kv S/c

5. Indore-Asoj 400 kv S/c
6. Bhilai-Chandrapur 400 kv D/c
7. Koradi-Satpura 400 kv S/c

B. Vindhyachal STPS Stage-I (6 x 210 MW)

1. Vindhyachal-Korba 400 kv S/c
2. Vindhyachal-Jabalpur 400 kv D/c
3. Jabalpur-Itrasi 400 kv D/c
4. Itrasi-Indore 400 kv S/c
5. Indore-Asoj 400 kv S/c

Northern Region :

A. Singrauli (5 x 200 + 2 x 500 MW)

1. Singrauli-Obra 400 kv S/c LILLO at Anpara
2. Singrauli-Kanpur 400 kv 2 x S/c
3. Singrauli-Lucknow 400 kv S/c
4. Lucknow-Moradabad 400 kv S/c
5. Moradabad-Muradnagar 400 kv S/c
6. Muradnagar-Panipat 400 kv S/c
7. Kanpur-Agra-Jaipur 400 kv S/c

B. Rihand Stage-I (2 x 500 MW) :

1. Rihand-Singrauli 400 kv S/c
2. Rihand-Kanpur 400 kv S/c
3. Kanpur-Ballabgarh 400 kv S/c
4. Ballabgarh-Jaipur 400 kv S/c
5. Ballabgarh-NCRTTP (Dadri) 400 kv D/c
6. NCRTTP (Dadri)-Mandaula 400 kv D/c
7. NCRTTP (Dadri)-Malerkotla 400 kv S/c
8. LILLO of Singrauli-Kanpur (UPSEB) at Kanpur
9. LILLO of Muradnagar (UPSEB)-Panipat at NCRTTP (Dadri)
10. LILLO of Agra-Jaipur (RSEB) at Jaipur (NTPC)
11. Shifting of Kanpur-Agra line to Kanpur (NTPC)
12. Jaipur (RSEB)-Jaipur (NTPC) 400 kv D/c
13. ±500 kv Rihand-Dadri - HVDC Bi-pole of 1000 MW capacity

National Telecommunication Net Work

25. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to study the available technological options and take

measures for establishing a national telecommunication net work; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government in consultation with the Technology Missions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) After carefully studying the present and likely future trends in telecommunications, the department has decided to induct digital technology and establish progressively a digital national telecommunication network.

(b) Steps have been taken to set up manufacturing facilities in the country to produce digital equipments in a phased manner for meeting the requirements.

Telephone Connections in Purnea

26. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections in Purnea district, block-wise;

(b) the names of blocks in Bihar, district-wise which do not have any telephone connection;

(c) the target date by which every block shall be connected by telephone; and

(d) the target date by which every panchayat shall be connected to the telephone system?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The information is furnished in the statement below.

(b) Every block headquarter in Bihar has been provided with at least one telephone connection.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) As per the present hexagonal policy, the department has plans to provide telephone facilities (Telephone exchanges or Long Distance Public Telephones) in all

hexagonal cells each of side 5 Km covering an area of about 65 sq. Kms. There are 50280 inhabited hexagonal cells in the country out of which telecom facility has reached in about 26000 cells. For the remaining cells, the facility is proposed to be extended by the end of 8 th Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

The number of telephone connections in Purnea District, block-wise are given below :

S. No.	Name of Block HQ in Distt. Purnea	No. of telephone connections as on 31.1.1988
1	2	3
1.	Purnea East	624
2.	Dhamtaha	11
3.	Bhawanipur	5
4.	Baumaulihi	41
5.	Kaswa	32
6.	Araria	99
7.	Raniganj	23
8.	Kishanganj	235
9.	Kochadhamin	7
10.	Bahadurganj	17
11.	Thakurganj	10
12.	Forbesganj	335
13.	Kripyanandnagar	1

1	2	3
14.	Rupauli	1
15.	Barhara	1
16.	Baisa	1
17.	Amour	1
18.	Baisi	1
19.	Bhargawa	1
20.	Narpatganj	1
21.	Kursakaulia	1
22.	Sikti	1
23.	Palasi	1
24.	Jokihat	1
25.	Terraghai	1
26.	Dighala bank	1
27.	Pothia	1

New Power Schemes from States

27. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new power schemes proposed by States for implementation;

(b) the number of new power schemes pending with the Central Electricity Authority for final clearance; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal has been received from Government of Tamil Nadu for starting a new power scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) 115 new power schemes of various States have been received in the Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic appraisal during the last few years.

(b) 77 new power schemes are at present pending with the Central Electricity Authority for final clearance. The details are given in Statement-I below.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The details are given in Statement-II below.

STATEMENT

Details of power schemes of States pending with the Central Electricity Authority for final clearance

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
<i>Haryana</i>		
1.	Panipat TPS St. IV	1 x 210
2.	Palwal TPS	4 x 210
3.	Bhiwani TPS	4 x 210
4.	Hissar TPS	4 x 210
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
5.	Kol Dam	4 x 200
6.	Baspa Stage-II	4 x 75
7.	Baner (Rev)	3 x 4
8.	Thirot	3 x 1.5

1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>			26.	Vishnu Prayag	3 x 120
9.	Upper Sindh 3 rd Unit	1 x 35	27.	Palamaneri	4 x 100
10.	Sona Marg (Rev)	3 x 28	28.	Koteshwar	3 x 100 (Revised to 4 x 100)
11.	Athwattoo (Rev)	3 x 2.5	29.	Tapovan Vishnugarh	3 x 120
12.	Sewa St. III	3 x 2	30.	Dhauliganga Stage-I	4 x 70 (Revised)
13.	Munwan Butkot	2 x 11.3	31.	Dhauliganga Stage-II	280
14.	Boniyar	2 x 1.5	32.	Tehri Dam-II	4 x 250
15.	Rajouri Small	3 x 1	33.	Babail (Revised)	3 x 1
16.	Naigad	4 x 1.5	34.	Belka (Revised)	3 x 1
<i>Punjab</i>			35.	Bhira	3 x 1
17.	Dorha TPS	2 x 210	<i>Gujarat</i>		
18.	Dhuri TPS	2 x 500	36.	Narmada TPS	4 x 500 2 x 500
19.	U B D C - III	2 x 15	37.	Sikka TPS Ext. St. III	2 x 210
<i>Rajasthan</i>			38.	Combined Cycle Power Plant at Utran	123
20.	Jakhan (Rev)	1 x 5.5	39.	Simultaneous Cycle Gas Based Power Station at	99
21.	Kota Pumped Storage	2 x 100	i)	Balol	: 6 x 5.5 MW
22.	Jawai	2 x 0.6+ 2 x 0.6	ii)	Kalol	: 6 x 5.5 MW
23.	Surat Garh TPS	2 x 210			
24.	Kota Unit-V	1 x 210			
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>					
25.	Dedri Combined Cycle G.T.	4 x 100 G.T.+ 2 x 100 S.T.			

1	2	3
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iii) Amka-lashwar : 6 x 5.5 MW

40. Combined Cycle TPS based on Gandhar Field Gas (Bharuch Distt.) 600

41. Gas based combined cycle power project in South Saurashtra near Pipavav 750

42. Joint Captive Power Plant at Baroda-GIPC Ltd. Gas based Combined Cycle Plant (3 x 30-GT 1 x 45-ST) 135

Madhya Pradesh

43. Bandhav TPS (joint project of Gujarat & M.P.) 4 x 500

44. Mand TPS (joint project of Gujarat & M.P.) 2 x 210

45. Pench TPS (M.P.) 2 x 210

46. Gas Turbine Power Station in Distt. Gwalior (M.P.) 3 x 100

47. Sanjay Gandhi TPS 2 x 210

48. Kutru-I 3 x 50

1	2	3
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Maharashtra

49. Ajanta P.S.S. 3 x 100

50. Chandrapur TPS (Unit-7) 1 x 500

51. Parli 'C' TPS (Units-6 & 7) 2 x 210

52. Umrad TPS (Units-1 & 2) 2 x 210

53. Chandrapur STPS 2 x 500

54. Koyna St. IV 4 x 250

Andhra Pradesh

55. Jalaput 3 x 6

56. Polavaram 12 x 80

57. Mobile GT Sets at Yanuguvani Lanka 3 x 3

58. Vijayawada TPS 1 x 500

Karnataka

59. Mangalore TPS 2 x 210

60. Brindavan 2 x 6

61. Shivasamudram Seasonal Power 2 x 135

Kerala

62. Anakkayam 2 x 4

63. Chalakudy (Rev.) 2 x 60 + 2 x 80

1	2	3	1	2	3
64.	Diesel Power Plant	100	<i>West Bengal</i>		
65.	Trikariour TPS	2 x 210	73.	Durgapur Projects Power Station (U-7)	1 x 100
66.	Bargo mounted Deisel Power Plant at Cannanore	20	<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>		
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>			74.	Nuranang Nallah Micro Hydell Scheme	4 x 1.5
67.	Paralayer	1 x 25	<i>Mizoram</i>		
68.	Cuddalore TPS	3 x 210	75.	Serlui 'B' H.E. Project	3 x 3.5
<i>Bihar</i>			<i>Assam</i>		
69.	Tribeni Link Canal	2 x 1.65	76.	Lungit Small H.E. Project	4 x 1.5
70.	Patna TPS	2 x 70	<i>Tripura</i>		
<i>Orissa</i>			77.	Additional 75 MW gas Turbine Station at Rokhis	10 x 7.5
71.	Manibhadra M.P.P.	24 x 40			
72.	Bargarh Canal	5 x 2.3			

STATEMENT-II*Details of new power schemes received from Tamil Nadu*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Capacity	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Basin Bridge Gas Turbine	4 x 30	
2.	Cuddalore TPS	3 x 210	
3.	Pykara Ultimate stage	150	
4.	Lower Bhavani RBC	8	
5.	Sathanoor Dam	15	

1	2	3	4
6.	Paralayer HE Project	25	
7.	Bhavani Kattalai HE Project	90	Involves inter-State aspects. The State authorities have been requested to submit a revised project report after resolving inter-State aspects.

Applications for Telephone connections in Trichur District, Kerala

28. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for new telephone connections in Trichur district of Kerala; and

(b) the schedule for clearing this backlog?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The number of applications pending for new telephone connections in Trichur District, Kerala as on 31.1.1988 are 11, 253.

(b) 3,000 telephone connections are likely to be provided during the remaining period of 7th Five Year Plan. The remaining applicants will be provided with telephone connections progressively during the 8th Plan period subject to availability of resources.

Self-employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth

29. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that loans are being given to educated unemployed youth under self-employment scheme by the District Industry Centres;

(b) if so, whether complaints have also been received with regard to irregularities being committed by officials of many District Industry Centres in the matter of giving loans;

(c) if so, whether some irregularities have also been committed in Sitapur and Barabanki districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(e) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Under the SEEUY Scheme loans are sanctioned and disbursed by the banks. The Task Force of the DIC scrutinizes and recommends the applications. Whenever complaints are received these are forwarded to the State Governments for appropriate action.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Setting up of New Industrial Units in Punjab

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

(a) the details of proposals submitted by Punjab Government and pending with Union government for setting up new industrial units in the State;

(b) how much time is likely to be taken by Union Government in clearing the proposals; and

(c) what further action is being taken by Union Government in such pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Out of a total of 91 Industrial Licence applications received from the various Punjab State Government undertakings during the calendar years 1985 to 1988 (upto 15.2.88), 48 have already been approved and necessary letters of intent issued. Of the remaining 43 applications, 34 have been rejected/otherwise disposed of and the rest 9 applications are presently at various stages of processing. Every effort is being made to dispose of the pending applications at the earliest.

Introduction of Quick Mail Service

31. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce Quick Mail Service in some other cities of the country; and

(b) if so, the names of those cities and when the aforesaid service will be introduced?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of Electronic Mail Service

32. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are introducing an electronic mail service in big cities;

(b) whether the electronic mail service would be introduced in collaboration with the National Information Centre;

(c) whether delivery under the above scheme would be ensured on the same day; and

(d) whether it would be extended to cover all the cities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes Sir. The Government are introducing electronic mail service between seven cities i.e. Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Port Blair.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Autonomy for Top Executives of Public Sector Undertakings

33. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M.GURADDI:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to

state:

(a) whether Union Government are taking drastic steps for the merger of permanently sick units, induction of professional talent from private sector and greater autonomy for the top executives in order to improve the performance of the public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, whether any formula has been prepared;

(c) what are the details of the formula; and

(d) by what time the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c) For improving the performance of various public sector units whose problems differ widely, various steps have to be taken from time to time. There cannot be any single formula of such steps applicable to all enterprises. There is no proposal under consideration to merge sick units. Persons from the private sector are also considered for appointment in the public sector and various measures have been taken from time to time to give greater autonomy to the public sector enterprises consistent with accountability. As improving the performance of the public sector enterprises and revamping them is a continuous process, no time limit can be set for the same.

Delay in Supply of LPG Cylinders in Ahmedabad

34. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumers of LPG in Ahmedabad are experiencing inordinate delay in supply of gas cylinders;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any representation was received by his Ministry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure adequate and timely supply of gas cylinders in Ahmedabad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) and (b). A backlog in supply of LPG refills had temporarily developed in December, 1987 in some markets of Gujarat including Ahmedabad on account of spurt in demand with onset of winter. This backlog increased during January, 1988, on account of supply constraints resulting from 'go slow' on the part of workers at Rajkot Bottling Plant between January 11 to January 22, 1988, and also from the one day's strike by IOC staff at Rajkot and Koyali Bottling Plants;

(c) Yes, Sir;

(d) Normal functioning of the Bottling Plants has since been resumed; refill supplies to Ahmedabad have been stepped up substantially with a view to clearing the backlog. The supply position has since improved, and normalcy is expected to be restored within two weeks.

Performance of Central Industrial Projects in Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that number of large central industrial projects in Uttar Pradesh involving total investment of over Rs. 5500 crores have not come up on schedule; and

(b) if so, the details of these projects

and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Details of Central Public Sector projects costing over Rs. 4400 crores which have not come up on schedule as obtained from the latest Project Implementation Status Report for the period July to September, 1987, prepared by the Ministry of Programme Implementation are given in the statement. Some of the reasons for delay are as under :-

- (i) Inaccurate preparation of feasibility/detailed project reports. The basic assumptions relating to processes, raw material, etc. might not have been made in a scientific manner;

- (ii) Inaccurate estimation of quantities of work involved. This may be due to the reason that the actual ground and sub-soil conditions may not have been taken into account in a proper manner;
- (iii) Optimistic estimate of time involved in carrying out various activities;
- (iv) Non-availability of sufficient funds and non-availability of funds in time;
- (v) Insufficient resource mobilisation by the contractors for executing the projects.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Enterprise	Unit	Location	Amount of Project cost	Scheduled completion time	(Amount in Rs. crores)	
						Anticipated completion time	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Nuclear Power Corporation	2 x 235 Narora Atomic Power Station	Bulandshahr	209.89	Jan. '74	Oct. '89	
2.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	4.50 MTPA Bina Open cast Colliery	Mirzapur	56.91	May '79	March '89	
3.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	5.00 MTPA Dudhichua Open Cast Colliery	Sidhi	289.68	Feb. '84	March '94	
4.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	2.50 MTPA Kakri Open cast Colliery	Mirzapur	50.54	Oct. '80	March '90	
5.	Northern Coalfields Ltd.	4.00 MTPA Khadia Open Cast Colliery	Mirzapur	400.00	Sept. '85	March '94	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	National Hydro-electric Power Corporation	120 MW Tanakpur Project	Nainital	178.75	Aug. '84	March '90
7.	National Thermal Power Corporation	1000 MW Rihand Power Project Stage-I	Mirzapur	1033.00	Jun. '82	June '88
8.	National Thermal Power Corporation	1400 MW Singrauli STPP-Stage-II	Mirzapur	494.37	July '79	Jan. '88
9.	National Thermal Power Corporation	840 MW MCR TPP	Dadri	1063.60	Feb. '87	June '93
10.	National Thermal Power Corporation	600 MW Auraiya Gas Power Project	Etawah	371.67	Oct. '86	Feb. '91
11.	National Thermal Power Corporation	Auraiya CPP Transmission Line	Etawah	100.60	Oct. '86	Aug. '88
12.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	2 lakh line capacity switching equipment factory	Raebareli	64.50	Nov. '80	March '90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	5 lakh line capacity switch system factory	Manakpur	149.19	Nov. '82	March '90
TOTAL :				4462.70		

Profit and Loss in Coal India Limited

36. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the sub-committee set up to go into the profit and loss of the Coal India Limited;

(b) the details of the recommendations accepted by Government; and

(c) whether any effective steps have been taken to restructure of the entire working of the Coal India Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) A Sub-Group of the Members of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Energy was constituted by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs in April, 1986 to go into the details of the following questions :-

- (a) the circumstances which led Coal India Ltd. to indicate an estimated profit of Rs. 13.83 crores for the financial year 1984-85;
- (b) the reasons for wrong estimation of profit, ultimately leading to loss of Rs. 78 crores by the Coal India Ltd., during the same period.

The Sub-Group submitted its report in August, 1986. The Sub-Group made recommendations covering the following matters:-

- (a) Budget formulation and cost computation and control.
- (b) Defining the role of Coal India

Ltd. vis-a-vis its subsidiaries and ensuring accountability of principal officers of subsidiaries for the responsibilities assigned to them.

- (c) Suggestions regarding selection, appointment, training, appraisal, tenure of Chief Executives, Functional Directors, Senior Executives and part-time Directors.
- (d) Suggestions regarding improvement in accounting and auditing system.
- (e) Suggestions regarding consumption of raw materials and inventory control system.
- (f) Improvement in Monitoring Control system.
- (g) Suggestions regarding saving the mined coal from fire hazards and checking the shortages in stocks.

(b) and (c). The finding and recommendations of the Sub-Group have by and large been accepted by the Government and Coal India Limited has been instructed to improve its working on the lines suggested.

Multi-Pronged Strategy Adopted by ONGC

37. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decided to give a new impetus to its efforts to encourage indigenisation in its operations through a multi-pronged strategy;

(b) whether the areas have been identified for special attention;

(c) if so, whether Union Government have also referred to about 30 applications from Indian industries to the ONGC for service contracts; and

(d) to what extent this multi-pronged strategy will be helpful to the ONGC in promoting indigenisation of oil sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT): (a) and (b). ONGC have been continuing with their efforts to encourage indigenisation in its operations. Indigenisation is sought to be achieved in the manufacture of oil field equipment and chemicals and rendering of oil field services.

(c) Government have been seeking the views of ONGC on the applications received from Indian industries for foreign collaboration, industrial licence and capital goods import. However, contracts for services are awarded by ONGC on the basis of normal tendering procedures.

(d) The efforts of ONGC have contributed to the establishment of indigenous capabilities in the manufacture of offshore and onshore drilling rigs, offshore platforms, well head and X-mass trees, BOP control units, oil well chemicals, etc. In the service sector, indigenisation has been mainly in the management of offshore supply vessels, drilling services, seismic data acquisition services, etc.

Production of Vanaspati by Manufacturers In Maharashtra

38. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 428 on 25 August, 1987

regarding action taken against vanaspati manufacturers producing more than prescribed limit and state:

(a) the action taken against the parties to whom show cause notices were issued; and

(b) the details of more cases which have come to the notice of Government and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Twice the quantity of imported oils used in excess of the prescribed limit has been deducted from the subsequent entitlements of the parties concerned.

(b) In the State of Maharashtra, as per available information, only one party has used imported oils in the manufacture of vanaspati in excess of the prescribed limit. A show cause notice has been issued to the party.

Price Increase of Imported Edible Oil, Sugar and Rice

39. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI R.P. DAS:
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
SHRI SURESH KURUP:
DR. SUDHIR ROY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently increased the prices of imported edible oils, sugar and rice;

(b) if so, the reasons for this increase;

(c) whether this increase is intended to achieve reduction in consumption of essential commodities; and

(d) if so, the impact of this price rise on common man?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The Central issue prices of imported edible oil and rice have been increased from 23.12.87 and 1.10.87 respectively. There has been no increase in the price of imported sugar. However, retail price of levy sugar (both indigenous as well as imported) supplied to consumers under PDS has been increased from Rs. 4.85 per Kg. to Rs. 5.10 per Kg. w.e.f. 1.1.88.

(b) The reasons for increase are as under :-

Edible Oil : A wide gap between the prices of imported oils and that in the domestic market might lead to malpractices such as leakage into unauthorised channel. A very low price may act as a disincentive to domestic production.

Sugar : On account of increase in the statutory minimum price of sugarcane and manufacturing cost of sugar.

Rice : Due to increase in the procurement price of paddy.

(c) It is neither intended nor expected to reduce the consumption of these commodities.

(d) The increase is marginal and as such will not have much impact on common man.

Supply of HBJ Pipeline Gas to Fertilizer Plants

40. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM

AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of gas through the HBJ Pipeline to the fertilizer plants already completed has been delayed and is much less than the requirements;

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

(c) the loss suffered by the fertilizer plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIBRAHMDUTT): (a) No, Sir.

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

Dankuni Coal Complex, Hooghly (West Bengal)

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

(a) whether the project pertaining to Dankuni Coal Complex, Hooghly (West Bengal) has been further delayed and there has been tremendous cost escalation due to such delay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what further steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) to (c). Dankuni Coal Complex was sanctioned by the Government of India in 1980 with a cost estimate of Rs. 49.27 crores. Heavy Engineering Corporation was appointed as the turn key contractor for the project which was scheduled to be completed in 1984. The project has got delayed due to initial difficulties in land filling at site, import of technology and delay in procure-

ment of equipment etc. The revised cost estimate of the project has been assessed upto June, 1986 which is of the order of Rs. 117.77 crores. As per the revised schedule, the project is likely to be completed by September, 1988.

To ensure completion of the project as per revised schedule, the following steps have been taken:

- i) Close monitoring of the project at various levels;
- ii) HEC has strengthened its supervision to streamline the work at site;
- iii) multiple shifts have been introduced;
- iv) manpower has been augmented.

Joint Oil Exploration Surveys by ONGC and USSR

42. SHRI SAMHAJIRAO
KAKADE:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

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

(a) whether joint oil exploration surveys were carried out recently by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) and Soviet Union;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether USSR will drill more oil wells in Cambay and Cauvery; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). A joint Indo-Soviet seismic survey party is currently working in Daganga area in West Bengal. The party has acquired 67 GLK of seismic data during the current field season.

(c) and (d). V/O Technoexport of the USSR have a plan to drill 46 wells in Cauvery and 26 wells in Cambay (North) onshore basins under the intensive integrated exploration programme. Drilling of the first well has commenced in Cambay basin in September 1987, and in Cauvery basin in November 1987.

Setting up of Energy Conservation Commission

43. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
HIT:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Energy Conservation Commission to make energy conservation more effective;

(b) if so, when the proposed commission will be set up;

(c) the details of the recommendations made by the Kapoor Committee on energy conservation; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) No decision has so far been taken to set up an Energy Conservation Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Committee has made a number of suggestions regarding conservation of energy in the industrial, transport and agricultural sectors. These suggestions incorporate short-term and long-term measures which inter-alia include introduction of energy audits in industries, installation of waste-heat recovery and co-generation systems, equipment and process modifications, rectification of inefficient agricultural pumpsets and adoption/development of energy efficient technologies in the industrial and transport sectors. The Committee has also stressed the need for an effective organisational set up, a revolving fund, fiscal incentives, educational and awareness programmes, and display of levels of energy consumption on different equipments and appliances. The energy conservation strategy of the Government encompasses most of these suggestions and action is being taken on a continuing basis to implement energy conservation measures.

Meeting of Chief Ministers of Northern States on Power Crisis

44. SHRIKALIPRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an apprehension was expressed in a recent meeting of the Chief Ministers of the Northern States that power crisis will aggravate further in the next few months; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any long term plan to win over the power crisis and to increase the power generation in proportion to the demand and if so, the details thereof and the main reasons for the continuance of the power crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) There is a power shortage and a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the

States concerned in the Northern Region and the Lt. Governor of Delhi was convened to devise measures to ensure a stable and disciplined operation of the Northern Grid so that the power requirements of all the States/ U.T. can be met to the maximum extent possible in the coming months.

(b) The present power shortage is mainly on account of the shortfall in the hydel generation due to low reservoir levels and an increase in agricultural demand due to the wide spread drought conditions. A contingency plan has been formulated and implemented to augment thermal generation which is expected to exceed the target in the current year by about 5 billion units. The measures being taken to increase the availability of power also include expediting commissioning of new capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reducing transmission and distribution losses and implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures.

Expansion of Telephone Exchanges in Kerala

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

(a) the number of telephone exchanges expanded in Kerala during 1987-88;

(b) the amount spent thereon; and

(c) the proposals for the expansion of telephone exchanges in 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 65 numbers of Telephone Exchanges have been expanded in Kerala from 1.4.87 to 31.1.88.

(b) An amount of about Rs. 43 crores

has been spent on the above expansion work.

(c) During the year 1988-89 it is proposed to expand the telephone exchanges as mentioned below.

- i) One new main telephone exchange of 500 lines at Calicut.
- ii) 6 existing main telephone exchanges
- iii) About 33 medium size telephone exchanges are to be expanded which includes replacement of 5 exchanges.
- iv) 10 new small electronic exchanges.
- v) About 20 small exchange to be opened/expanded subject to availability of demand & resources.

Upgradation of EDBOS/EDSOS to the Status of Departmental Sub Offices in Himachal Pradesh

46. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh has given its commitment for the payment of NRC for the upgradation of certain EDBOS/EDSOS to the status of Departmental Sub-Offices w.e.f. financial year 1988-89;

(b) if so, the names of such Extra Departmental Post Offices district-wise for which the commitment has been given alongwith the amount in each case; and

(c) the likely date by which the upgradation would be effected consequent upon this commitment of the State Government to bear the loss on account of upgradation?

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

(b) The required information is furnished in the enclosed statement.

(c) Besides the Non-Returnable Contribution, there are other prerequisites also to be fulfilled before the post offices are upgraded. At this stage it is not feasible to indicate any likely date in this regard.

STATEMENT

Names of Extra departmental sub or branch post offices (EDSOs/EDBOs) in Himachal Pradesh proposed for upgradation to the level of departmental sub post offices on the basis of Non Returnable Contribution (NRC) to be paid by the State.

<i>Postal Division</i>	<i>Name of EDBO/EDSO</i>	<i>Amount of NRC</i>
1	2	3
Chamba	1. Bhallai	48,886.00
	2. Garola	53,103.00
Dehra	3. Guler	43,049.00

1	2	3
Dharamsala	4. Majherna	44,703.00
	5. Paraur	42,549.00
	6. Rej	43,475.00
Hamirpur	7. Bassikhahlow	44,945.00
	8. Bhadsuli	43,779.00
	9. Harlog	47,148.00
	10. Shankali	41,839.00
	11. Marwari	45,602.00
	12. Kashmir	45,695.00
	13. Raghunath Pura	42,099.00
	14. Thana Kalan	41,004.00
	15. Bohanwin	43,739.00
	16. Chabotra	39,732.00
	17. Talmera	46,631.00
Mandi	18. Bambloo	44,171.00
	19. Bhootti	43,571.00
	20. Bhang	44,001.00
	21. Pangna	48,853.00
	22. Gagai	38,846.00
	23. Janjhali	48,148.00
	24. Thunag	42,681.00
	25. Gopalpur	37,168.00
	26. Larankalo	47,446.00
	27. Jaree	44,723.00
	28. Balichowki	42,415.00
Shimla	29. Jangla	45,739.00
	30. Mandal	50,739.00
	31. Mandhole	48,675.00
	32. Charoli	57,043.00
	33. Deo Khaneti	54,280.00
	34. Ribba	56,281.00
	35. Arsu	57,235.00
	36. Sagnam	54,782.00
	37. Katgaon	53,541.00
	38. Chaila	46,259.00
	39. Kewar	60,255.00
	40. Sandu	51,646.00
	41. Delaith	56,034.00
	42. Arhat	57,522.00
	43. Samer Kot	46,038.00
	44. Baghi	53,162.00
	45. Balog	56,993.00

1	2	3
	46. Mamligh	41,673.00
	47. Baddi	36,226.00
	48. Diggal	46,700.00
	49. Patta	39,006.00
	50. Koula wala Bhood	44,167.00

Kerosene Quota to Eastern Uttar Pradesh

47. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the villages in eastern Uttar Pradesh are not getting their full quota of kerosene oil and by and large the same is going in the blackmarket;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the rural population get their full quantity of kerosene at controlled rates;

(c) how much kerosene oil was allotted to Uttar Pradesh during 1987 as compared to the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the quota of kerosene oil to eastern Uttar Pradesh in particular and Uttar Pradesh as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT): (a) No report in this regard has been received from the Uttar Pradesh Govt., who, like other State Governments, undertakes and controls the retail distribution of kerosene in the State.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

(c) Kerosene allotments made to Uttar

Pradesh during 1987 and the previous 3 years are given below :-

Year	Quantity allotted
1987	766204 tonnes
1986	693414 tonnes
1985	679500 tonnes
1984	638520 tonnes

(d) It will be seen from the figures given above that the kerosene quota of Uttar Pradesh has been increased every year in accordance with the existing policy which is proposed to be continued in the future also.

Increase in Price of Major Energy Inputs

48. SHRI H.B.PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to states:

(a) Whether there has been increase in the Prices of all major energy inputs for industries during the last three years;

(b) If, so, to what extent, and

(c) The steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M.ARUNACHALAM):(a) to (b).

According to Official Index Number of Wholesale Prices in India compiled by the Office of the Economic Adviser, the move-

ment of Indices of wholesale price of the major energy puts during the past 3 years was as follows:

<u>Items</u>	<u>Index Number of Wholesale Prices</u> (Base: 1970-71 =100)		
	<u>Annual Average of Index</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
Coal	641.9	728.8 (+13.5)	733.4 (40.6)
Coke	575.2	605.6 (+5.3)	606.3 (+0.1)
Lignite	510.4	534.0 (+4.63)	531.6 (-0.4)
Furnace Oil	1372.5	1412.5 (+2.9)	1412.5 (NC)
Electricity	461.0	550.6 (+19.4)	608.5 (+10.5)

NC: No. change.

Figures in brackets show percentage variation compared to previous year.

(c) The price of these energy inputs are administered by the concerned authorities. Necessary, adjustments are made depending on various factors including the cost of production.

Efforts are being made to reduce the cost of production by improving the efficiency of operation, reducing administrative expenses, better utilisation of man & machinery and introduction of better management practices and technological innovation.

Opening of Post Offices Telegraph Offices, and Telephone Exchanges In Orissa

49. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the

Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post Offices and Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges proposed to be opened during the year 1988-89 in Orissa; and

(b) the target of Government for Seventh Plan period and the achievements so far?

MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) *Post Offices*: According to the present assessment, 29, gram panchayats in Orissa which do not have a post office may be provided with a post office each under Annual Plan 1988-89.

Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges: It is planned to open 20 telephone exchanges and 75 telegraph offices (combined offices) in Orissa during 1988-89.

(b) Post Offices; The Seventh Plan provides for 6,000 new post offices of the country as a whole. Till date 92 new branch post offices have been opened.

Telegraph Office & Telephone Exchanges:

	<i>Telephone Exchanges</i>	<i>Telegraph Offices (Combined Offices)</i>
Seventh Target	115	465
Achievement (upto 31.1.1988)	71	262

Foodgrains Supply to Himachal Pradesh

50. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the

Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foodgrains supplied to Himachal Pradesh since December 1987 till date,

(b) whether the demand of the state was fully met; and

(c) the quantity of foodgrains given to flour mills for marking flour in that State

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the required information is given below:

(c): The Food Corporation of India sold 2610 tonnes of wheat to Roller Flour Mills in Himachal Pradesh for the period from 1.12.87 to 18.2.88.

STATEMENT

Statement showing Demand, Allotment and Offtake of Foodgrains (Rice & Wheat) for Himachal Pradesh from the Central Pool for Public Distribution System from December, 1987 to February, 1988

(In '000 tonne)

Months	Demand		Allotment		Offtake	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
December, 1987	9.3	25.0	6.5	5.0	8.0	7.7
January, 1988	10.0	20.0	6.5	10.0	6.2	9.9
February, 1988	10.5	25.0	6.5	15.0	NA	NA
		Total		Total		
		34.3		11.5		
		30.0		16.5		
		35.5		21.5		

NA = Not available.

Sick Industrial Units In West Bengal

51. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of sick industries in West Bengal as on 1 January, 1988;

(b) the estimated number of employees affected by the increasing number of sick industries in the State; and

(c) the concrete steps Government propose to take to ensure early closure of the sick establishments so as to reduce unemployment problem in the State

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. According to the latest information available from RBI, the number of sick units in the State of West Bengal as at the end of June 1986 is as under

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Number of large sick units</i>	<i>Number of sick SSI units.</i>
West Bengal	150	24200

Industry-wise break-up of 150 sick units in the large scale sector is given in the Statement below.

(b) This information is not centrally maintained.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring system and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage

so that corrective measures are taken in time. The banks and financial institutions also formulate rehabilitation packages for the rehabilitation of sick units which are potentially viable. Government have, in addition, enacted a comprehensive legislation, namely "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985" which provides for setting up of a quasi-judicial body designated as the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner. The BIFR has become fully operational with effect from 15th May, 1987.

STATEMENT

Industry-wise break-up of 150 sick units in the large scale sector in West Bengal as at the end of June 1986.

<i>Name of the Industry</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>
2	3
1. Engineering & Electricals	36
2. Iron & Steel	10
3. Textiles	10
4. Chemicals	7
5. Jute	40
6. Sugar	1
7. Cement	—
8. Rubber	5
9. Miscellaneous	41
Total	150

Exploration By ONGC in Andhra Pradesh

52. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has failed to make any substantial new finds of oil and gas except in the Krishna Godavary basin;

(b) if not, the details of such new finds; and

(c) what are the current activities and programmes of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT) : (a) and (b) No Sir, Besides Krishna Godavari basin, ONGC have discovered oil /gas in other basins during current year as under:-

<i>Basin</i>	<i>Prospect</i>	<i>oil/gas</i>
Tamil Nadu	Bhuvanagiri	oil
Tripura	Agartala Dome	gas
West Coast	B-132	oil
	B-134	oil
	C-22	gas
	B-80	oil
	C-24	gas

(c) At present, three seismic parties are working in Krishna Godavari basin (on-shore). Besides this, seven drilling rigs (2 in Offshore and 5 in Onshore) are in operation in this basin.

Refund of Advance Money by Automobile Manufacturers

53. SHRI MOJIB MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the plight of thousands of depositors seeking refund of their advance money with certain automobile manufacturers viz, Lohia Machines, Andhra Pradesh Scooters and Scooters India Limited, In spite of the guidelines issued to the automobile manufactures regarding utilisation of advance money and to arrange early refund of the advance money on demand by the depositors;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any check to know as to how far the guidelines are being implemented by the automobile manufacturers in the utilisation of depositors money; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and what remedial measures are being contemplated by Government to facilitate refund to the depositors in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Government is aware that there are a number of cases where, on being asked by the prospective customers to do so, certain companies have taken unduly long time to refund the advance money taken by them against booking of vehicles.

(b) Reports are received from some companies regarding deployment of the advance collected by them from the customers in pursuance of the guidelines issued by the Government.

(c) Whenever a complaint is received

by the government regarding delay in refund of advance money. It is taken up with the company concerned for providing prompt relief to the complainant. Government is also urging the manufacturers from time to time to attend to the complaints received by them and to refund the advance money without delay.

Price of Petrol

54. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of petrol in India are higher than in any other country in the World, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the price of petrol fixed by OPEC at present; and

(c) whether the prices of petrol will be reduced after entering into contracts with foreign companies for petrol exploration and conducting research in the field of petroleum in the country ?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT) (a). No, Sir.

(b) OPEC does not fix prices for petrol.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Demand and Production of Synthetic Rubbers

55. SHRIMATI D.K.BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4738 on 8, December, 1987 regarding requirement of synthetic rubber and

state:

(a) actual demand of major synthetic rubbers (SBR, PBR and Butyle) in the country 1987-88 State wise.

(b) what is the actual indigenous production of Synthetic rubbers in the country during 1987-88 State - wise; and

(c) how the gap between supply and demand during 1987-88 has been met?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGAL RAO):(a) The estimated demand of major synthetic rubbers during 1987-88 is around 75,000 MT. As the user sector is largely decentralised and also synthetic rubbers have a range of substitution with natural rubber, State-wise split up of the demand projection is not feasible.

(b) The state-wise production of various synthetic rubbers during 1987-88 (April-December 1987) has been as follows:

<i>Gujarat</i>	PBR	10,125 MT
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	SBR	20,825 MT

(c) Imports are allowed as per policy.

Price Increase of Sugar and Edible Oils

56. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) when the administered prices of sugar and edible oils sold in public distribution system were enhanced;

(b) the amount to be realised during the current financial year due to this increase; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to reconsider the enhanced rates

and reduce the same in view of great, hardship caused to poor and middle class people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) (a) While the retail issue price of levy sugar has been increased by 25 paise per kilogram with effect from 1.1.1988 the issue prices of imported edible oils have been enhanced from 23.12.1987.

(b) In the case of levy sugar, realisation from price increase will accrue to the industry by way of higher ex-factory price on account of increased cost of production consequent upon increase in the statutory minimum price of sugarcane and manufacturing cost of sugar based on cost schedules furnished by the Export Body, namely, the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices.

In the case of edible oils, it is not possible to indicate at this stage the estimate of the amount to be realised due to increase in the prices as it would depend on the quantum of monthly allocations of the commodity to be made to the State/Union Territories.

(c) No, Sir.

Setting up of Hydro-Electric Power Projects In North-East Region

57. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:
SHRI SATYAGOPAL
MISHRA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to set up some more hydro electric power projects in the North-East region which has the highest hydel power potential in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof? •

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). Project reports for 9 hydroelectric projects in the North-Eastern Region with an aggregate installed capacity of 1077.5 MW have been received in the Central electricity Authority for techno-economic appraisal. In addition, the Brahmaputra Board has been entrusted with examination of certain important issues relating to Dihang Hydroelectric Project (40x500 MW), Subansiri Hydroelectric Project (12x400 MW) and Tipaimukh Hydroelectric Project (10x150MW) in the North Eastern Region before these Projects are considered for approval/implementation.

Opening of Public Call Offices In Orissa

58. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of places where public call offices have been installed in Orissa during 1987-88; and

(b) the number and names of places where new public call offices proposed to be opened in Orissa during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Thirty five long distance public telephones have been installed in Orissa during 1987-88 upto 31.1.88 the names of which are given in the statement below:

(b) Seventy five long distance public telephone are proposed to be opened in 1988-89, the names of the place are not yet identified.

STATEMENT*Long Distance Public Telephones installed in Orissa Circle upto 31.1.88.*

<i>District</i>	<i>Long Distance Public Telephone</i>
1	2
Balasore	1. Nuaga Ichhapur 2. Keshav Jaipur 3. Kusuda
Mayurbhanj	4. Jipabandha
Ganjam	5. Ganju
Phulbani	6. Dadaci
Puri	7. Sunderpur 8. Notera 9. Nandan Kanan.
Cuttack	10. Rajibi 11. Jagannath Prasad 12. Megha 13. Jaffarpur 14. Pina 15. Bansaria 16. Kakareba
Sundergarh	17. Gopana 18. Rai Boga 19. Kalta 20. Samlaimunda 21. Bandal 22. Dumabahal 23. Sanbiringajhar
Kalahandi	24. Duajhar 25. Sulaichla 26. Damjhar 27. Dhanar
Bolangir	28. Baldihi

1

2

Sambalpur

- 29. Borab
- 30. Badatunda
- 31. Durlega
- 32. Nagardahal

Keonjhar

- 33. Banasnali
- 34. Jamoda
- 35. Baragoda.

Special Refractory Project In Kerala

59. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has submitted a proposal to start a special refractory project at Persuman in Quilon District, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and b). M/s. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd, were granted a letter of intent No. 331(77) dt. 10.10.77 for the manufacture of special refractories of various types for a total capacity of 12,000 tonnes per annum at Village Perinad, Taluk and Distt. Quilon in Kerala, Subsequently, the letter of intent was endorsed in the name of M/s. Kerala Special Refractories Ltd. On fulfilment of the conditions of the letter of intent, the letter of intent has been converted into an Industrial Licence No. CIL:153(87) dated 16.4.87. The company has also been granted approval for foreign collaboration with M/s. TYAZHPROMEXPORT, USSR, and for the import of the Capital Goods for a value of Rs. 670 lakhs by Government. However, the company's application for the

import of capital goods for a value of Rs 1124 lakhs was rejected on account of inadequate information furnished by the company.

Additional Allocation of Foodgrains for Drought Affected States

60. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional allocation of foodgrains has been made to the drought affected States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the additional allocation made to Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES: (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) (a) and (b). yes, Sir, the allocation of foodgrains for public distribution system during the period July, 87 to March, 88 has been 161.82 lakh tonnes compared to 149.74 lakh tonnes during the period July 86 to March, 87. In addition, a quantity of 10.26 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been allotted to various States specifically for drought/calamity relief and 47,500 tonnes of wheat for drought nutrition programme during 1987-88, besides an additional allocation of 5 lakh tonnes under

NREP/RLEGP..

(c) The allocation of rice to Kerala during the period July, 87 to March, 88 was 12.95 lakh tonnes compared to 12.55 lakh tonnes during July, 86 to March, 87. Besides, a quantity of 25.9 thousand tonnes was also allocated to Kerala as additionality under NREP/RLEGP and 2000 tones under Drought Nutrition Programme.

Allotment of Gas Agency at Ganjbasauda, Madhya Pradesh

61. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gas agency for 'Ganjbasauda' in Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh has been allotted to the outsiders instead of local persons;

(b) if so, the reasons for not selecting the persons from amongst the local people as per the advertisement in this regard;

(c) whether this allotment is now being reconsidered; and

(d) the time by which the cooking gas facility is likely to be provided to the residents of this area?

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

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

(d). Indian Oil Corporation has issued the Letter of Intent to the distributor—select in November, 1987. Commissioning of the distributorship is under way.

Roll-On-Roll-Off Facility at Bombay port and Nhava Island

62. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country first roll-on-roll-off facility built at a cost of over three crore rupees at Bombay port and at Nhava Island for the exclusive use of the oil and Natural Gas Commission, has been rendered idle within three months of its installation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The experimental operations of transporting loaded trucks and trailers through Roll on Roll off ferry under foreign flag chartered form an Indian party, between the Bombay port and Nhava supply base were discontinued by the ONGC after three months of experimental operations as this mode of transportation proved uneconomic.

Allocation of Foodgrains

63. DR. V.VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the state Government which have approached Union Government recently to increase the monthly allocation of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA):(a) to (c). The State Governments/Union Territories are re-

requested every month to intimate their realistic requirements of wheat and rice form the Central Pool for issue through the Public Distribution System,. The allotments of wheat and rice are made to the various States/Union Territories on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market

availability and other related factors. These allotments are, however, only supplemental in nature.

A statement indicating demands and allotments of rice and wheat for Public Distribution System in respect of various state Government/Union Territories during February, 1988 is given below:

STATEMENT

(In '000 tonnes)

<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>DEMAND</i>		<i>ALLOTMENT</i>	
	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	200.0	21.0	70.0	21.0
Arunachal Pradesh	6.5	0.8	6.5	0.8
Assam	45.0	42.0	40.0	36.4
Bihar	50.0	150.0	20.00	110.0
Goa	4.05	1.5	4.05	1.5
Gujarat	35.0	120.0	35.0	60.00
Haryana	3.5	42.0	3.5	40.0
Himachal Pradesh	10.5	25.0	6.5	15.0
Jammu & Kashmir	24.0	13.5	30.0	15.0
Karnataka	75.0	25.0	55.0	25.0
Kerala	200.0	35.0	135.0	35.0
Madhya Pradesh	35.0	50.0	25.0	50.0
Maharashtra	75.0.	100.0	60.0	100.0

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	8.0	4.0	5.50	2.0
Meghalaya	13.0	2.5	9.5	2.1
Mizoram	10.0	1.05	6.5	1.05
Nagaland	9.0	4.0	7.5	2.0
Orissa	40.0	33.0	20.0	23.0
Punjab	1.5	10.0	1.5	10.0
Rajasthan	4.0	140.0	4.0	130.0
Sikkim	4.5	1.5	4.5	0.25
Tamil Nadu	100.0	30.0	80.0	30.0
Tripura	14.5	2.5	12.5	2.5
Uttar Pradesh	150.0	120.0	50.0	100.0
West Bengal	150.0	130.0	110.0	126.0
Andaman & Nicobar Island	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	0.5	1.8	0.5	1.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Daman & Diu	0.45	0.1	0.45	0.15
Delhi	30.0	60.0	25.0	50.0
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	2.5	0.3	2.5	0.3
TOTAL	1302.00	1166.75	830.70	990.95

**Opening of Post Offices and Telegraph
Offices in Andhra Pradesh**

Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased
to state:

64. SHRI TI. BALA GOUD: Will the

(a) the number of post offices and

telegraph offices proposed to be opened in Andhra Pradesh during the year 188-89;

(b) what was the target for the year 1987-88 ;and

(c) whether the target was fully achieved; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENGERY AND MINITER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) *Post offices*

It is not feasible at this state to indicate how many new post offices may be opened in Andhra Pradesh during 1988-89.

Telegraph Offices:

5 telegraph offices are proposed to be opened in Andhra Pradesh during 1988-89.

(b) *Post Offices:*

No target as such was fixed for 1987-88 in view of the ban on creation of Posts. However, two new post offices have been recently sanctioned.

Telegraph Offices: The target for opening of telegraph offices for the year 1987-88 is II.

(c) *Post Offices:* Does not arise in view of the answer to (b) above.

Telegraph Office : Yes , Sir.

Network Development of Telecommuni- cations

65. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be please to state:

(a) whether specific areas have been identified in the network development of telecommunications where private sector can operate; and

(b) If so, the number of such companies which have established industrial units relating to telecommunications?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): a) Private Sector has been permitted to take up the manufacture and sale of telecom. equipment after being type approved by the D.O.T. for installation at subscriber premises such as telephone instruments and attachments thereto, Pay phones, PABXs, teleprinters, data communications equipment, fascimile equipment etc.

(b) A Statement indicating the list of parties licenced to manufacture telecommu-
nication equipment in private sector is given below:

STATEMENT

List of parties licenced to manufacture telecom

Irems in Private Sector

<i>Name of the Party</i>	<i>Name of the product</i>	<i>Annual licenced capacity</i>
1	2	3
1. San Electronics (Pvt) Ltd.	Telephone diallers	20,000 Nos.

1	2	3
2. San Electronics (Pvt) Ltd.	Telephone answering machine	20,000 Nos.
3. Microtel communications Pvt. Ltd.	Telephone answering and recording machine	10,000 line/unit
4. Lucky Gold Star Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	Telephone answering and recorded machine	10,000 line/unit
5. Lucky Gold Star Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	Light weight head sets	50,000 Nos.
6. BPL systems and projects ltd.	Power line protective relay equipment	100 systems
7. CEAR India multitronics (Pvt.) Ltd.	Push button diallers	20,000 Nos.
8. Hindustan Brown Boverly Ltd.	PICC equipment	400 Nos.
9. Arlem Breweries Pvt. Ltd.	128 Port EPABX	20,000 lines
10. Digital Telecom Ltd.	-do-	"
11. Continental devices India Ld.	-do-	"
12. Arvind Mills Ltd.	-do-	"
13. Delta Hamlin Ltd.	-do-	"
14. Hindustan Brown Boverly Ltd.	-do-	"
15. Debikay information technology Ltd.	-do-	"
16. Rajasthan telematics (Pvt.) Ltd.	-do-	"
17. Indchem Electronics Technology Ltd.	-do-	"
18. Sujata Telecommunications Ltd.	-do-	"
19. Auto controls Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	"
20. Himachal interlink technologies Ltd.	-do-	"
21. Burr Brown India Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	"

1	2	3
22. National Radio & Electronics Co. Ltd.	-do-	"
23. Kalindi Rail Nirman (Engg.) Ltd.	-do-	"
24. Magnavision Electronics Ltd.	EPABX/EPAX	50,000 lines
25. Artel Communications Ltd.	-do-	"
26. Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	-do-	"
27. Escorts Ltd.	-do-	"
28. Blue Star Ltd.	-do-	"
29. Delton Cables Ltd.	-do-	"
30. Tata Telecom Ltd.	-do-	"
31. Radiant Electronics Ltd.	128 port EPABX	20,000 lines
32. W.S. Insulators of India Ltd.	-do-	"
33. Genesis Telecommunications Ltd.	-do-	"
34. Parimal polymers ltd.	-do-	"
35. Omni Finance & Industries Ltd.	-do-	"
36. Shri Prakash Jain	128 Port EPABX	"
37. Cosmo Communications Ltd.	-do-	"
38. United Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	"
39. Super Phone India Ltd.	-do-	"
40. Essen Telecommunications Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	"
41. Sri Satyavrai Gupta	Key Telephone	8,000 Nos.
42. HCL Ltd.	EPABX System upto 100 lines	80,000 lines
43. BPL Systems & Projects Ltd.	Electronic PABX	50,000 Lines

1	2	3
44. Texton Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Ele. Push Button Telephones	2,00,000 Nos.
45. Remington Rand of India Ltd.	-do-	"
46. Crompton Greaves Ltd.	-do-	"
47. Pulsar Electronics Pvct. Ltd.	-do-	"
48. Set Telecommunications Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	"
49. Bharat Telecom Ltd.	-do-	"
50. ITAC India Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-do-	"
51. Sri Gopal K. Kejriwal	-do-	"
52. Haryana Telecommnications Ltd.	-do-	"
53. The Priyaraja Eneeterprises	-do-	10,000 Nos.
54. Himachal Telephone Industries Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	2,00,000 Nos.
55. Shri Jaisal Electronics & Industries Ltd.	-do-	"
56. Suneel Communications Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	"
57. Sri Sunil Kharia	-do-	10,000 Nos.
58. Digicom Systems Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	2,00,000 Nos.
59. United Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	"
	Type Diavok 1024 (Deeadie) and type Diavok 1033 (DTMF) Series and Options/ Accessories	
60. Fusebase Electronics Ltd.	Electronic Push button telephones	1,00,000 Nos.
61. Binatone Electronics Ltd.	-do-	2,00,000 Nos.

1	2	3
62. Debakary Information Technology Ltd.	-do-	1,00,000 Nos.
63. Unirex Moulds Pvt. Ltd.	Ele. Push Button Telephones	"
64. ITP Telecoms Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	2,00,000 Nos.
65. Sri K.K. Joshi	-do-	75,000 Nos.
66. BPL Systems & Projects Ltd.	Telephone Instruments	5,00,000 Nos.
67. Belwal Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	Fac Simile Equip	2,000 Nos.
68. Hindustan Brown Boveri	-do-	"
69. Mandhari Electronics	-do-	"
70. JK Synthetics Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	"
71. Debikay Information Technology Ltd.	-do-	"
72. Computech International	-do-	"
73. Bee Electronic Machines Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	"
74. Faxom Systems Ltd.	-do-	"
75. Murphy India Ltd.	-do-	"
76. Scan-tel Pvt. Ltd.	-do-	"
77. Cear India Multronics Pvt. Ltd.	Pay Phones	30,000 Nos.
78. Sri Rajesh Kumar (S.S. Enterprises)	-do-	5,000 Nos.
79. Sri Bipin Kumar Aggarwal	-do-	30,000 Nos.
80. Omnitel Industries Ltd.	-do-	"
81. HCL Ltd.	Electronic Teleprinters	5,000 Nos.

1

2

3

82. BPL Systems & Products Ltd.

Electronic Four wire
Group select and EPABX

500 Nos.

Growth Centres In No Industry Districts

66. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

a) whether Union Government have issued guidelines for the grant of central assistance to State Governments to take up infrastructural development in identified growth centres in no-industry districts; and

(b) the steps taken for the infrastructural development in Gaya district of Bihar?

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

b) Gaya district has not been identified as No-Industry District.

Achievements made by ONGC and Oil

67. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the achievements made by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Oil India Limited in the Country so far,

(b) whether it is a fact that progress of work being carried out by these units in Rajasthan is very slow; and ;

(c) if so, the time by which the number of modern rigs will be increased to expedite

the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The combined efforts of ONGC and OIL have led to an increase in crude production in the country from 6.8 million tonnes of oil and 1445 million cubic meters of gas in 1970-71 to 30.50 million tonnes of oil and 9853 million cubic meters of gas in 1986-87.

(b) and (c) . No Sir, Exploration work by ONGC is continuing as per plan. One rig is already working and another rig is planned to be deployed. There is, however, some delay in commencement of drilling by OIL; it is expected that drilling would start, by deploying one rig, in 1988.

Shortfall in Edible Oil Production

68. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the shortfall expected in edible oils in the country this year and the reasons for the shortage; and

(b) what has been the contribution of the technology mission on oilseeds towards increasing production in edible oils?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) Crop estimates for the oil year 1987-88 are not available so far. However, due to drought conditions in many of the oilseeds growing states of the Country, shortage in the supply of

indigenous edible oils may continue.

(b) The National Technology Mission on oilseeds set up in May, 1986, has brought about much closer coordination between various agencies dealing with production and processing of oilseeds. Considerable enthusiasm has been created by Technology Mission amongst oilseed farmers on account of demonstrations of high yields with prospects of good profits, more efficient distribution of inputs and attractive market prices.

Opening of Branch Post Offices In Nanded and Parbani Districts of Maharashtra.

69. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new branch Post Offices were sanctioned in some States but were not opened due to ban on new recruitment.

(b) the number of such branch post offices pending to be opened in Nanded and Parbani districts of Maharashtra; and

(c) the time by which these will be opened?

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

(b) There are 11 such branch post offices yet to be opened in Nanded district and 7 in Parbani district.

(c) These 18 branch post offices are likely to be opened before the end of current financial year (1987-88).

Setting Up of Mini/Micro Hydrel Units In Kerala

70. PROF. P.J.KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have sent proposals to set up mini/micro hydrel Units.

(b) whether any proposal has been received from Government of Kerala in this connection;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI):(a). Proposal to set up mini/micro hydrel unit (costing more than Rs. 5 crores) have been received from the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland and from the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar.

(b) to (d). A project for Anakkayam (2x400 KW) has been received from the Government of Kerala. Based on the comments of the Central Water Commission hydrel civil design aspects, the Project Authorities are collecting field data. The cost estimates of the Project would thereafter be firmed up for appraisal.

Storage of Molasses In Kailaras and Dabra Sugar Mills In Madhya Pradesh

71. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any facility for storing molasses in Kailaras and Dabra

Sugar Mills in Madhya Pradesh and the storage capacity in tonnes thereof:

(b) If not, the reasons therefor and the arrangements proposed to be made for storing molasses; and

(c) the time by which such arrangements will be made?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO):(a) to (c). The required information is neither monitored nor is available in my Ministry. The matter essentially pertains to the Madhya Pradesh State Government.

Increase in selling price of Palmolein in Delhi

72. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of imported palmolein oil supplied to the fair price shops, Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar monthly during the last 12 months;

(b) the terms and conditions laid down for its sale to the public and whether these whether these were followed/adhered scrupulously;

(c) If not, what were its controlled selling prices during 1987, month-wise;

(d) whether the Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar increased during December, 1987 the selling price of Palmolein oil of the stocks held by them of old rates; and

(e) If so, the details of the rules/orders

permitting to do so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA):(a) government of India allocated following quantity of Palmolein oil to Delhi Administration:

	<i>(Qty. in MTs)</i>
February, 1987	450
March, 1987	450
April, 1987	500
May, 1987	500
June, 1987	500
July, 1987	970
August, 1987	1020
September, 1987	395
October, 1987	900
November, 1987	825
December, 1987	1400
January, 1988	1400

During February to June, 1987 Palmolein was not sub-allocated to the nominated agencies as there was not much demand for this oil and the lifting was much less than the allocation. From July onward sub-allocation was made by Delhi Administration to Super Bazar, Kendriya Bhandar and Fair Price shops as under:

(Qty. in MTs)

<i>Month/Year</i>	<i>Super Bazar</i>	<i>Kendriya Bhandar</i>	<i>Fair price Shops</i>
July, 1987	300	40	630
August, 1987	320	50	650
September, 1987	320	75	Nil
October, 1987	350	50	500
November, 1987	500	75	250
December, 1987	600	100	700
January, 1988	600	100	700

(b) Delhi Administration have laid down the following terms and conditions for its sale to public ;

1. Food card holder is entitled to 2 kg. of imported edible oils per fortnight per card. In case 2 kg . packs are not available, food card holder may draw one 5 kg. pack in a month.
2. It will be sold against the entries in the food cards. These conditions are being followed. In case any violation is noticed action is taken by Delhi Administration.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) According to Delhi Administration price of Palmolein oil of the stocks held by Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar at old rates was revised as it was not possible to have dual pricing of the same commodity at one time due to administrative reasons.

No Industry Districts in Rajasthan

73. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 'No Industry districts in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government have any plant to set up industries in these 'No Industry' districts; in near future;

(c) the details of facilities provided by Government to set up industries in these 'No Industry' districts; and

(d) whether these facilities will be extended to these entrepreneurs also who set up industries in Jhunjhunu district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Jaisalmer, Sirehi, Barmer and Churu are the four No Industry Districts' in the State of Rajasthan.

Industrialisation of an area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. However, Central Government supplements their efforts by providing priority in the grant of industrial licences, Central Investment Subsidy, Concessional Finance, Exemption from Income-tax etc. to entrepreneurs for setting up industries in these districts. The entrepreneurs are eligible for Central Subsidy @ 25% subject to a maximum of Rs 25 lakhs for setting up industries in these No Industry Districts. Assistance limited to 1/3 of the total cost of infrastructural development, subject to a maximum of Rs 2 crores per No Industry District is also provided for development of infrastructural facilities in identified growth centres in these No Industry Districts.

(d) Jhunjhunu district is eligible for 10% central subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs 10 lakhs and other facilities stated above except Central Assistance for Development of Infrastructural facilities which is restricted to No Industry Districts.

Construction of FCI Godowns In Madhya Pradesh

74. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct new godowns by the Food Corporation of India in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) how many godowns or warehouses under the Food Corporation of India exist in Madhya Pradesh at present;

(d) whether there are any private parties with whom the F.C.I. has entered into some agreement and using their godowns; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is at present constructing a storage capacity of 40,000 tonnes at Itarsi (District Hoshangabad), Madhya Pradesh. The construction is expected to be completed by the end of Seventh Plan.

(c) FCI has at present 149 godowns in Madhya Pradesh, owned and hired taken together.

(d) and (e). As on 1.1.1988, FCI had taken on hire from private parties 34 godowns in Madhya Pradesh with a total capacity of about 2.93 lakh tonnes.

F.C.I. Centres for Procurement of Foodgrains

75. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres opened by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) all over the country during the year 1987 for procuring foodgrains, State-wise; and

(b) the quantity of foodgrains procured till 31st December, 1987?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA): (a) A statement is given below:

(b) The wheat, rice and coarse grains procured during the 1987-88 rabi and kharif seasons, upto 31.12.1987, is as under:-

<i>(in lakh tonnes)</i>	
<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
1	2
Wheat	78.54

1	2
Rice (Including paddy in terms of rice)	38.22
Coarse grains	0.72

STATEMENT

Number of Centres opened by the FCI all over the country during the year 1987 for procuring foodgrains, State wise.

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Kharif centres</i>	<i>Rabi centres</i>
	<i>during 1987-88 Paddy) 1987-88</i>	<i>during 1987-88 (wheat)1987-88</i>
Punjab	422	475
Haryana	81	103
Uttar Pradesh	71	300
Delhi	1	3
Rajasthan	-	37
Andhra Pradesh	131	
Madhya pradesh	49	15 @ 361
West Bengal	1629	-
Pondicherrv	2	-
Arunachal Pradesh	8	-
Orissa	35	-
	2429	1294

@ In Madhya Pradesh, 15 centres operated directly by FCI and 361 through cooperatives.

Note:- Coarsegrains are not procured by the FCI.

Subsidy on Postal Articles in Hilly and Backward Areas

76. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to reduce the subsidy on some of the postal articles in hilly and backward areas;

(b) how much subsidy Government has borne in the years 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(c) the reasons for reducing the subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Postal rates are fixed uniformly for the country as a whole and no distinction is made on geographical or social considerations.

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

Plants Functioning Under Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited

77. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plants functioning under the Indian petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) as on 1.1.1988 giving total output of these plants, plant-wise during the period April-December, 1987 and how it compares with the figures pertaining to the corresponding period of the previous year, indicating profit or loss accrued because of increase/shortfall in the production of these products; and

(b) whether Government are considering setting up of some more plants under the Indian Petro-chemicals corporation Limited and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J.VENGALA RAO): (a) As on 1.1.1988, there are 13 plants functioning under Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) at Baroda. The plant wise production during April, 1987 to December, 1987 as compared to the corresponding period 1986 and also the profit which accrued as a result of increased production, is indicated in the statement below:-

(b) In addition to expansion of capacities of certain plants at Baroda, IPCL is setting up a mega project viz. MGCC at Nagothene in Maharashtra at an approved cost of Rs. 1167 crores for manufacture of various petrochemicals raw materials.

STATEMENT

(figures in Metric Tonnes)

S.No.	Name of the Plant and Product	Actual Production	
		April-Dec. 1987	April-Dec.-88
1	2	3	4
1	AROMATICS PLANT		
	Ortho and Mixed Xylenes	15,685	15,512
	Dimethyl Terephthalate	21,223	20,975

1	2	3	4
2.	OLEFINS PLANT		
	Denzene	20,595	19,846
3.	DOWNSTREAM UNITS		
	Low Density Polyethylene	57,930	56,647
	Polypropylene	18,842	16,258
	Polybutadiene Rubber	10,125	11,235
	Ethylene Glycol	7,835	8,921
	Ethylene Oxide	5,409	3,634
	Linear Alkyl Benzene	20,624	23,110
	Acrylonitrile	18,031	16,835
	Acrylic Fibre	9,010	8,867
	Acrylates	1,246	1,424
	Polyvinyl Chloride	29,313	27,084
	Petroleum Resins	2,454	1,302
TOTAL		2,38,322	2,31,650

NOTE: Production of Intermediate products which are used for captive consumption are not included.

The profit accrued because of the increase in production mentioned above is Rs. 7.0 crores.

Working of Telephones under Phaphamau Telephone Exchange

79. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephones under the Phaphamau Telephone Exchange, coming within the Allahabad Nagar Mahapalika limits, always remain out of order;

(b) whether it is proposed to convert the aforesaid exchange into electronic exchange with a view to solve the difficulties faced by the subscribers; and

(c) if so, the number of complaints received in this connection so far and the time by which this problem will be solved?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATEH): (a) No, Sir, telephone working from Phaphamau Telephone Exchange coming within Allahabad Nagar Mahapalika limits, do not always remain out of order.

(b) No Sir, There is no such proposal at present.

(c) There is no complaint pending at present about faulty telephones at Phaphamau.

Joint Oil exploration by India and Australia

80. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to undertake a joint off-shore oil exploration with Australia;

(b) if so, whether the exploration work would be undertaken in that country or in India; and

(c) the name of the oil company proposed to be enrolled in the oil exploration work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT):(a) to (c) . At present there is no proposal to undertake any joint off-shore oil exploration with Australia. However, Government and ONGC have signed a contract with BHP Petroleum (India) Inc, a subsidiary of BHP Petroleum Pvt. Ltd., Australia, for exploration and exploitation of Petroleum in an off-shore block KK-OS-VI in Kerala Konkan basin.

Consumption of Coal/Lignite

81. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the consumption of coal/lignite at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan and how much it was short against the targeted one;

(b) the consumption of coal/lignite at the end of the third year of the Seventh Five Year Plan and how much it is short of the targeted one;

(c) the reasons for not achieving the targets and the steps taken to achieve the same; and

(d) the target of production of coal/lignite during the Seventh Plan, year wise and how much has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K.JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) The estimated demand of coal and lignite in the terminal year of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1984-85) and actual offtake are given below:-

(in million tonnes)

	<i>Estimate Demand</i>	<i>Actual off take</i>
Raw Coal	155.70	139.58
Middlings	5.50	3.61
Lignite (Neyveli)	6.50	7.11

(b) The figures of estimated demand of coal during 1987-88, the third year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, as assessed by the Planning Commission, and expected offtake during this year are given below:

(In million tonnes)

	<i>Estimated demand</i>	<i>Expected offtake</i>
Raw coal	192.05	185.80
Lignite (Neyveli)	9.15	9.15

(c) The reasons for lower offtake compared to the demand projection is lower requirement in some sectors than was anticipated because of slower growth.

(d) The target and actual production of coal and lignite during the first three years of the Seventh Plan, are given below:-

(in million tonnes)

	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target Jan, 1988	Actual upto
Coal	154.50	154.20	166.80	165.79	183.50	142.87
Lignite	6.72	7.13	7.40	8.52	9.15	7.99

Self-employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed in West Bengal

82. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for 1986-87 and 1987-88 under the self-employment scheme for educated unemployed in West Bengal; and

(b) the amount earmarked during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and 1987-88 for the scheme in the State and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The target fixed for 1986-87 under SEEUY Scheme was 24300 persons. During 1987-88, an adhoc target of 12150 persons has been fixed for West Bengal.

(b) Under the scheme the Central Government allocates to States only physi-

cal targets in terms of number of beneficiaries and do not allot funds to any particular State to implement the scheme. The capital subsidy to the extent of 25% on each loan contracted is paid out of Central budget routed through Reserve Bank of India. However results achieved in West Bengal beginning from 1985-86 to 1987-88 are as under:-

Year	Target	No. of cases sanctioned by banks
1985-86	24300	21885
1986-87	24300	20468
1987-88	12150	1140 (as on 31.1.1988)

Visit of Soviet Delegation

83. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to

state:

(a) whether a Soviet delegation of eminent Soviet economist visited India in December, 1987;

(b) if so, the gist of talks during the discussion;

(c) whether any proposal has been accepted by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The discussions covered generally international economic relations as well as restructuring of the Soviet Economy.

(c) and (d). There was no proposal for acceptance by Government on the basis of talks between the two delegations.

Power Production in Kerala

84. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the potential added to power production in Kerala during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the measures being taken to meet the power shortage in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Additional power generating capacity aggregating 465 MW has been added in Kerala during the period 1984-85 to 1986-87.

(b) In order to mitigate the power shortage in the State, assistance to the extent

possible is being provided to Kerala from the Central stations in the Southern Region. In addition, various measures being taken to increase the availability of power include expeditious commissioning of new capacity, reduction of Transmission and Distribution losses, implementation of demand management and Energy Conservation measures.

Extra Departmental Employees in Kerala

85. SHIR K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Extra Departmental Employees in Kerala; and

(b) the number of Extra Departmental employees who are likely to be regularised by the end of 1988?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 14,643.

(b) Extra Departmental employees are employed on part-time basis for fixed hours of work on consideration of monthly allowance. Their services are not regularised as in case of regular Government servants. However, they are eligible for absorption in Group 'D'/postmen and Mailguards posts by way of examination to the extent of availability of vacancies as per recruitment rules. There is no other way of regularisation of ED employees.

Raw Material for Leather Industry

86. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken the survey of raw material availability for the leather industry;

(b) if so, the quantum of hides from cattle and buffalo and skins from goat and sheep produced during the last two years;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to save wastage of the hides and skins of dead animals; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for raw material development programmes for leather industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) A Survey on Availability of Raw Hides & Skins for the Leather Industry was carried out in 1987.

(b) An aggregate quantity of 21.7 million cattle hides, 15.7 million buffalo hides, 75.4 million goat skins and 31.4 million sheep skins were produced in 1986 in the country. The corresponding figures for the previous year were not collected.

(c) and (d). The survey report has made wide-ranging recommendations for augmenting the availability of raw material for the leather industry which have been brought to the notice of the various State and Central Agencies.

Reopening of ACC Babcock Ltd., Karnataka and West Bengal

87. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to re-open the ACC Babcock Ltd. which has two units at Shahbad in Karnataka and Durgapur in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). ACC Babcock Ltd., a company in the private sector engaged in the manufacture of boilers for the power sector, filed a petition before the Bombay High Court in October, 1986 for winding up of the affairs of the company. The two units of the company in West Bengal and Karnataka are lying closed since then. IDBI had prepared a package for the rehabilitation of the company. On examination, this was found to be non-bankable. IDBI has submitted a revised package for the revival of the company recently. No final decision has been taken on the package. The company has also made a reference to the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction under the provisions of Section 15 (1) of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985.

Sweet Water Lake Discovered In Ganga Basin by ONGC

88. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while exploring for oil in the foothills of Himalayas, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has discovered an under ground sweet water lake in the Ganga basin; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Drillstem testing and study of electrologs in a few wells drilled by ONGC in Ganga basin indicated presence of sweet water in the underground sediments at a depth ranging from 600 to 2600 metres.

**New Electronic Private Automatic
Branch Exchanges in Delhi**

89. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether some new Electronic Private Automatic Branch Exchanges have been commissioned in the Union Territory of Delhi in 1987-88;

(b) if so, the details of their capacity;

(c) how many new Automatic Branch Exchanges are proposed to be commissioned in Delhi in 1988-89; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
VASANT SATHE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Energy conservation measures by
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.**

90. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) has taken steps during 1986-87 for the conservation of energy;

(b) if so, the specific energy conservation measures taken by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. during above year; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). During 1986-87 BHEL has taken the following measures to conserve energy:

1. Renovation of furnaces & boilers.
2. Incorporation of microprocessor based controls for heavy energy consuming equipment.
3. Utilisation of wasteheat.
4. Use of non-conventional sources of energy, such as, solar energy.
5. Substitution of furnace oil by Producer Gas.
6. Replacement of refractory lining.
7. Process modification.

**Development of combined Cycle system
of Power Generation by BHEL**

91. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has been working on the development of Combined Cycle System of power generation which is likely to be more efficient than the Conventional large sized power plants;

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

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). For developing combined cycle power generation systems based on Coal as fuel, a 6 MW Coal Gas based Combined Cycle Demonstration Plant has been set up at Tiruchirapalli Unit of BHEL. Trial runs on this are in progress. In addition, BHEL has the capability to engineer and supply, commercial scale combined cycle

plants based on natural gas and oil as fuels.

Retail Margin for Ethical and non-Ethical Drugs

92. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kelkar Committee's proposal to introduce fee for handling prescriptions by retail chemists has created a stalemate in implementing the Drug price Control Order, 1987;

(b) if so, what is the retail margin for ethical drugs and non-ethical drugs being asked for by the retail chemists against that recommended by the Kelkar Committee; and

(c) the measures Government propose to sort out the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). The Committee set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has recommended that the qualified pharmacists/chemists shall be allowed to charge a professional fee towards the services for scrutinising prescription and dispensing drugs in the proper form. The recommendation of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

Earnings of Department of Posts from Advertisement

93. SHRI SHANTRAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be please to state:

(a) the revenue earned by the Department of Posts from advertisements in the last three years on items of Postal stationery or otherwise;

(b) whether the Department Proposes to

open more avenues for the advertisers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SETHE): (a) The revenue earned during Past three year from advertisements on Postal Stationery is Rs. 85,62,750/-

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Payment of Interim Relief to Public Sector Employees

94. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether payment of interim relief has been sanctioned for the employees of the Central Government Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) If so, whether Public Sector Undertakings in the Eastern Region have been excluded for the purpose of interim relief; and

(c) If so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Government has sanctioned interim relief to workers in public sector enterprises on Industrial DA pattern satisfying certain conditions.

(a) and (c): Public Sector Undertakings in Eastern Region as such have not been excluded for the Purpose of interim relief. All Under-takings in Sectors where common wage settlements are finalised both for private sector and public sector employees alone have been excluded for the purpose of interim relief.

Transfer of Petrol pumps by Changing Partners

95. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has a set of rules and procedure for grant of petrol pump dealership;

(b) if so, whether instances have occurred when transfers have taken place surreptitiously by changing partners; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to stop such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) A few cases have come to the notice of the Company where some changes in the existing approved set-up had taken place without the prior approved set-up had taken place without the prior approval of the Company.

(c) Such cases are got investigated and are dealt with on merits and in accordance with the policy guidelines.

Telephone Service Between Ratnagiri and Sindhudrug Districts of Maharashtra

96. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for years the residents of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra have been repeatedly complaining about the most unsatisfactory telephone communication between the two districts and the outside regions;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking

expeditious and effective steps to improve the communication; and

(c) when the telephone communications is expected to improve?

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

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

(c) Telephone service is satisfactory at present. It is expected to improve further by the end of 7th Plan when the manual telephone exchange at Kudal, District Headquarter of Sindhudurg district will get automated.

ONGC Tender for Woollen Cloth

97. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehradun has received samples and prices against its tender call from the various manufacturing units of woollen cloth; and

(b) if so, when the tender is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAMADUTT): (a) ONGC Dehradun has not invited any tenders for supply of woollen cloth.

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of Commemorative Postal Stamps

98. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

pleased to state:

(a) the number of special commemorative postage stamps issued in 1987 and the number intended to be issued in 1988; and

(b) the number of proposals for the issue of various commemorative stamps pending consideration by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 56 commemorative/special postage stamps had been issued in 1987 and 60 stamps are tentatively proposed to be issued in 1988.

(b) 8 proposals for issue of commemorative/special postage stamps are pending consideration by the Government.

Profits of Rural Electrification Corporation

99. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi, is increasing its profits every year by borrowing money from other organisations at a lower rate of interest

and charging higher rate of interest from the State; and

(b) whether the interest rates are being increased continuously and if so, the reasons for not helping the backward States like Madhya Pradesh by reducing the rate of interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPTT. OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Rural Electrification Corporation has been recording increasing profits in the past 3 years. The Corporation obtains loans from the government of India and through Market Borrowings, and disburses the same at a slightly higher rate of interest to cover the service charges as well as difference due to the loans given at concessional rate of interest for Harijan Bastis, Rural Electric Cooperative Schemes etc. The profits of the Corporation are being reinvested in rural electrification programmes taken up in the country.

The rates of interest charged on REC's loans for the past 3 years, for various schemes are given in the statement below. The rates of interest charged by REC are the same for all the States including Madhya Pradesh.

STATEMENT

Details of interest rates charged by REC on loan advanced to the SEBs/State Govt./RE Coop. Societies for the last 3 years

Sr. Category No. of scheme	Period of Loan Rates of Interest (percentage per-annum)				
	w.e.f. 1.6.85	w.e.f. 1.6.86	w.e.f. 1.6.87		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. (a) Ordinary Cooperatives (OC)	1. to 5 yr.	5.25	5	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
	6 to 10 yr.		6.25	11.50	7.25
	11 to 15 yr.		7.25	11.50	8.25
	16 to 20 yr.		8.25	11.50	9.25
	21 to 25 yr.		9.25		10.25
	26 to 30 yr.		10.25	11.50	11.25
	Rebate		0.25		
(b)	Pre-construction Loan (PCL)	-	5	5	5
(c)	Special Development Reserve (SDR)				
	1 to 2 yr.		3.25	5	5
	3 to 5 yr.		5.25	11.50	5
	6 to 15 yr.		6.25	11.50	5
	Rebate		0.25		
2.	Special Project Agriculture (SPA-I) (SPA) (SPA-II)	1 to 8 yr. 1 to 14 yr.	10.00 10.00	11.50 11.50	11.00 11.00
3.	Special Loan (Transformer) (Others)	-	9.00	11.50	11.00
4.	Special Project Industries (SPI)	Rebate	0.25	-	10.00
	SPI-I	1 to 8 yr.	10.25	11.50	11.00
	SPI-II	1 to 14 yr.	10.25	11.50	11.00
	Rebate		0.5		
5.	Harijan Bastis (HB)	1 to 15 yr. Rebate	6.00 0.25	7.00	7.00
6.	Revised Minimum Needs Programme (RMNP)				
	1 to 5 yr.		7.50	9.20	9.70
	6 to 10 yr.		7.50	9.20	9.70
	11 to 15 yr.		8.00	9.20	9.70
	16 to 20 yr.		8.00	9.20	9.70
	21 to 25 yr.		8.75	9.20	9.70
	26 to 30 yr.		8.75	9.20	9.70
	Rebate		0.25		

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Schemes for Unelectrified Areas (OB)				
	i) Infrastructure	1-5	8.25	11.50	10.50
	ii) Load Development	1-5	9.25	11.50	10.50
		6-10	10.25	11.50	10.50
		11-15	11.00	11.50	10.50
		16-20	11.00	11.50	10.50
		Rebate	0.25		
8.	Schemes for Intensive Electrification(DA)	1-5	9.25	11.50	11.00
		6-10	10.25	11.50	11.00
		11-15	10-25	11.50	11.00
		Rebate	0.25		
9.	Schemes for Specially Underdeveloped area (SU)	1-7			
	i) Infrastrcture		8.25	11.50	10.00
	ii) Load Developed		7.25	11.50	10.00
		8-15	9.25	11.50	10.00
		Rebate	0.25		
10.	Conservation of Energy in Pumpsets (CEP)		5.00	5.00	5.00
11.	Conservation of Energy in Network (CEN)	1-2	9.75	11.50	11.50
		Rebate	0.25		
	Inventory Loan:		12.00	14.25	14.25
			9.00	11.50	11.50@

Note:- 1.6.85 £ for North Eastern state & Northern Hill States of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

1.6.86 (1) £ for North Eastern State & Northern Hill States J&K and H.P.

(2) There is no rebate for prompt payment of interest and principal under any category.

1.6.87 @ (1) same as on 1.6.86 given above.

(2) same as on 1.6.86 given above.

Approval to Thermal Power Generation Units of Madhya Pradesh

100. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted various project reports for setting up new thermal power generation units in the State;

(b) whether due to delay in the implementation of Bodhghat and Narmada Sagar Projects, Madhya Pradesh will become power deficit State after the year 1990-91; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to approve some other thermal power project in lieu of Indira Sarovar and Bodhghat power project to avert the situation of power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board (MPEB) have forwarded project reports in respect of the Bandhav, Mand and Pench thermal Power stations, the Sanjay Gandhi thermal power station extension and a gas turbine station near Gwalior. These schemes are in various stages of examination in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), in consultation with other appraising agencies, and could be considered for techno-economic clearance after all inputs such as coal linkage, availability of gas, etc. have been tied up and necessary clearances, including those from the environmental angle, have been obtained.

The Narmada Sagar and Sardar Sarovar hydro projects have been cleared from the environmental and forestry angles. As per the Thirteenth Power Survey, Madhya Pradesh may have a peaking shortage of

about 21.8% and an energy shortage of about 1.2% at the end of the Eight Plan period. Power projects are identified for execution keeping in view optimal utilisation of the existing capacity, availability of funds, grid configuration etc.

Import of Sugar

101. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the rate at which sugar is being imported and what is its selling price in each State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of sugar in foreign countries has increased; and

(c) if so, Government's policy to import sugar during the year 1988-89?

THE DEUPTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a), (b) and (c). The rate at which sugar is being imported by the State Trading Corporation varies from time to time. Government's policy relating to quantum and schedule of import of sugar is decided after considering domestic availability, demand and other relevant factors. There are reports of some rise in the price of sugar in the International market from November, 1987.

The imported sugar is released to State Governments by the Food Corporation of India at a delivery price of Rs. 540/- per quintal and the State Governments are required to sell the same through controlled channels at a price not exceeding Rs. 6/- per kilogram.

Visit of Iranian Delegation

102. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Min-

ister OF INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Iranian Delegation recently visited India; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the Indo-Iranian talks on industrial co-operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). An Iranian delegation led by H.E. Mr. Behzad Nabavi, Minister of Heavy Industry of the Islamic Republic of Iran visited India in the month of December 1987 at the invitation of the Union Minister of Industry.

The Iranian Delegation visited various industrial units in India and had discussions with the managements of those organisations, in public as well as private sector, for promoting industrial cooperation between the two countries in the areas of automotive and its components, machine tools, power engines, foundry forging and casting, equipment manufacturing, etc. The cooperation will cover transfer of technology and technical services (in the area of utilisation of spare capacity existing in) iron casting, machine building, Diesel engine manufacturing vehicle parts manufacturing, manufacturing of equipment for refineries, power plants, cement and sugar plants, etc., on mutually agreed terms.

Customs Duty on Import of Drug Intermediates

103. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the definition of drug intermediate;

(b) the difference of custom duty on import of drug intermediates vis-a-vis final product; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) A chemical substance whose chemical structure is exclusively responsible for building up of the molecule of a drug is termed as Drug Intermediate.

(b) and (c). The custom duty on drug intermediates varies from zero to 141%. It includes counter vailing duty also. In certain cases, counter vailing duty has been waived. The custom duty on final product varies from zero to 100%. In addition to this, some drugs carry counter vailing duty also.

S.T.D. Facility in Orissa

104. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns in Orissa which have been provided with STD facility between those towns and State-capitals;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to introduce STD facility between State capital Bhubaneswar and those towns;

(c) if so, the towns where such facility is proposed to be introduced during 1988-89; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Eleven towns in Orissa have been provided with STD facility between them and Bhubaneswar, the State capital. Other State capitals are also accessible on STD from these towns as well as Bhubaneswar, the State capital. One more town viz. Chatrapur is having STD facility only with Berhampur (Ganjam).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) STD facility is proposed to be provided to Angul, Bhadrak, Chatrapur (Distt. Ganjam), Jeypore and Koraput during 1988-89.

(d) The transmission media required for linking Angul, Bhadrak, Chatrapur (Distt. Ganjam), Jeypore and Koraput with Trunk Automatic Exchange at Cuttack and automation of local telephone exchange at Jeypore have been planned.

Industrial ties with Sweden

105. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to expand industrial ties with Sweden;

(b) if so, whether official level talk has been started to expand Indo-Swedish ties; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by both the countries in the above direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Government of India welcomes cooperation in the industrial sector with other friendly countries within the parameters of its policy and priorities.

An Indo-Swedish Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial Technical and Scientific Co-operation has been set up for expanding bilateral co-operation between the two countries. The last session of this Joint Commission was held in October 1987 wherein areas for mutual co-operation in Telecommunication, Electronics, Railways, Machine Tools, Automotive components,

forestry, Wood processing, Chemicals, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Pulp & Paper, etc. were identified.

Production and Demand of Oil

106. CH. RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the current rate of oil production and growing demand, the country will face difficult situation by the end of the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTTA): (a) The production of crude oil during the terminal year of 7th plan would be 34.51 million tonnes as against the projected product consumption of 53.52 million tonnes. In order to meet the growing demand for petroleum products in the country, the indigenous availability of these products is being and will continue to be augmented by suitable imports.

(b) Besides efforts towards demand management and conservation of petroleum products, following steps have been taken to increase crude production:-

(i) Intensification of exploration/ which may eventually lead to enhanced production.

(ii) Intensification of work-over operations.

(iii) Use of enhanced oil recovery techniques and

(iv) Induction of advance technology.

Release of Wheat, Sugar, Kerosene and Edible Oil to Rajasthan for P.D.S.

107. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the quota of wheat, sugar, kerosene oil and edible oil released to Rajasthan for distribution through public distribution system so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): Details of allocations made to Rajasthan during the calendar year 1987 are as under:-

(In MTs)		
Wheat	-	8,00,000
Edible Oil	-	25,800
Levy Sugar	-	206,978
Kerosene	-	222,368

Malpractices by petrol Pumps In Delhi

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

(a) whether Government are aware that petrol pumps in Delhi, particularly in trans-Yamuna area, are measuring less petrol to consumers after the recent price hike in petrol; and

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any enquiry into the matter and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). No report regarding short measurement of petrol by petrol pumps in Delhi, subsequent to the recent increase in price of petrol, has

been received. However, during the recent inspections/raids conducted by the Oil Companies and Delhi Weights and Measures Department, a few petrol pumps were found giving short delivery, and necessary action has been taken in these cases.

Telephone Connection In Delhi

109. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide upto the end of 1988 telephone connections to all those who are wait-listed in Delhi;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to make a date line when all desirous persons will be provided with telephone connection in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). On an average waiting list upto September, 1986 is expected to be cleared by the end of 7th Plan. The remaining demands are expected to be cleared thereafter progressively.

Power Production Through Fuel Cell based on Natural Gas ETC

110. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether power production through fuel cell based on natural gas, naphtha and methanol has been examined by Government; if so, the results thereof;

(b) whether the electric power to be produced with fuel cell process will be eco-

nomical as compared to the electricity production by thermal power projects, hydro-electric power projects and nuclear power projects; and

(c) what will be the effect of fuel cell power production on the environment and atmospheric pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Research & Development work is under way in Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. to develop fuel cells for large scale power generation. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has also sponsored some R&D projects on development of experimental fuel cells using biogas.

(b) and (c). According to preliminary studies made in U.S.A., the economics of the fuel cell power plant compare quite favourably with conventional thermal power stations and it is also stated to be pollution free.

Bakreswar Thermal Power Project

111. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN:
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 630 MW Bakreswar Thermal Power Project is proposed to be set up jointly by a subsidiary of the National Thermal Power Corporation and an agency of West Bengal State Government;

(b) the advantages in setting up the proposed thermal power project as a joint venture; and

(c) how the project is to be financed and what will be the arrangements for the control and functioning of the joint venture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal to implement the project in the Central Sector, with external assistance, is under consideration, in consultation with the Government of West Bengal. This arrangement will give the advantage of utilisation of external assistance.

Utilisation of Natural Gas

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

(a) whether the possibility of utilising natural gas after converting into methanol as fuel has been examined; if so, the results thereof; and

(b) whether the feasibility of surplus gas being supplied for household use through pipes has been examined and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Natural gas has been committed for the purpose of production of Methanol. Field trials for replacement of high speed diesel by methanol are being conducted.

(b) Natural gas is being supplied for domestic use through pipeline in Baroda (Gujarat and Duliajan (Assam). Commitments of gas for this purpose have also been made in other cities like Bombay, Bharuch, Surat, Ankleshwar and Agartala.

Environmental Effect of Industrialisation of Mangalore Areas

113. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into account the environmental aspects such as deforestation and pollution which will be caused by the proposed industrialisation of Mangalore on account of Mangalore refinery and other downstream industries over the next 15 years;

(b) what safeguards have been thought of to avoid ill-effects of the industrialisation of Mangalore areas;

(c) whether views of expert bodies like the Institute of Chemical Engineers have been obtained; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d): The present approval is only for the preparation of a Detailed project Report for a 3 MTPA Petro-Chemical Refinery at Mangalore. Final decision on executing the project will be taken after the Detailed Project Report is considered and approved by Government.

It is too early to assess the type of downstream industries that may come up in that area. However, setting up of all projects in that area will be subject to appropriate environmental clearances only.

Production of edible Oil

114. SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase the production of edible oil keeping in view its shortage in the

country,

(b) the assistance given to Uttar Pradesh in the form of subsidy to boost the cultivation of oil seeds; and

(c) whether the production of edible oil has increased this year as compared to that in the last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRID.L. BAITHA): (a) Besides the National Oilseeds Development Project, Government of India has sanctioned Oilseeds Production Thrust Project during 1987-88. Also better incentive to producer through fixation of minimum support price for oilseeds at higher levels, intensification of research efforts, exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran, etc, setting up necessary processing and infrastructural facilities and fiscal incentives for increased use of non-conventional oils and solvent extracted oils have been taken up.

(b) During 1987-88, financial assistance under the National Oilseeds Development Project as Government of India's share sanctioned to Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 98.664 lakhs. Under the Oilseeds Production Thrust Project, 100% Central assistance of Rs 215.63 lakhs has been sanctioned to the State during the same period for oilseeds development.

(c) It is too early to estimate the production of oilseeds during the current year.

Food Testing Laboratories

115. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up food testing laboratories under the Control of his Ministry; and

(b) If so, the details thereof indicating location of such laboratories and the time by which these will be established?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Bureau of Indian Standards proposes to set up a laboratory at Bangalore for testing food products such as biscuits, milk powder etc. in a year's time. Another proposal to strengthen testing facilities for fruits and vegetable products is under consideration of the Department of Food, the details of which are being worked out.

Utilisation of Gas Available In Namrup Oil Fields

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned, "Assam not availing of Namrup plant's benefits" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' of 24th December, 1987;

(b) if so, how much of the gas available in the Namrup oil fields is being utilised by (i) Namrup Fertilizer Plant and (ii) others;

(c) how much of the gas still continue to be flared by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(d) what steps are being taken for optimum utilisation of the gas potential?

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

(b) Gas is being supplied to HFCL Namrup and other consumers from ONGC's and OIL's fields in Assam.

In Assam, ONGC and OIL have committed gas as follows:

ONGC

<u>Consumer</u>	<u>Quantity (MMCMD)</u>
HFCL, Namrup	0.45
ASEB	0.465
Tea Estate	0.02

OIL

HFCL, Namrup	1.76
ASEB	0.80
Kathalguri Power	1.00
Others	0.70

(c) At present, about 0.3 MMCMD of associated gas is being flared from the oil producing fields of ONGC in Assam.

(d) The main reasons for flaring of gas is non-offtake of committed quantity of gas by consumers. They have been advised to utilise the committed quantity. Additional gas has also been committed to ASEB: Nagaland Pulp & Paper Corporation, Tuli and power plant at Kathalguri. As these consumers come up, flaring of gas is expected to come down. OIL have also propose to install additional compression facilities, which help in utilising low pressure gas.

Reforms In Public Sector

117. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take some drastic steps to reform the public sector to make it more effective as the main instrument of self-reliance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). Improvement or revamping wherever warranted is a continuous process in public sector enterprises, and the steps taken therefor have been detailed in pages 182 to 186 in Chapter-10 of Volume-1 of Public Enterprises Survey 1985-86 laid on the Table of the House in the Budget Session, 1987.

Power Failures in North India

118. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:
SHRI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the main reasons for major power failures in North India including Delhi during the last two months;

(b) whether any system is being followed in scheduling the load-shedding period in the capital;

(c) the time by which the power supply in Delhi is likely to be restored to normalcy;

(d) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has admitted that the ensuing summer would not be comfortable or the residents of capital keeping in view the power supply position; and

(e) the efforts being made to ensure adequate power supply and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): ((a) Two grid disturbances occurred in the Northern Grid mainly due to low voltage conditions caused by heavy reactive power demand by irrigation and other pumping loads.

(b) In case load shedding becomes necessary, it is carried out by DESU according to a schedule of load shedding. Un-scheduled load shedding has to be resorted to in emergency conditions to maintain the grid parameters and to save the system.

(c) The power supply position in Delhi is at present satisfactory.

(d) and (e). In the current year, there is shortfall in hydel generation due to low reservoir levels and agricultural demand for power has increased due to the widespread drought condition. A contingency plan has been formulated and implemented to increase thermal generation. Measures have also been taken to implement a load management plan to improve the voltage profile of the Northern Grid. A task Force has been constituted to expedite installation of shunt capacitors by the States/UT in the Northern Region. DESU expects that, with the measures to augment generation and to strengthen the transmission and distribution system, and with assistance from the Central power stations and the Northern Regional Electricity Board, the power supply position in Delhi in the coming months would be by and large satisfactory.

Strike in Indian Oil Corporation

119. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Indian Oil Corporation resorted to a strike in the third week of January, 1988;

(b) if so, the number of the employees who struck work;

(c) the main demands of the employees and the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether the strike hit the LPG consumers in Delhi; and

(e) if so, the resulting backlog in terms of days in the supply of LPG cylinders to the consumers and the present position of the LPG supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir. There was a one-day's token strike of the 20th January, 1988'

(b) Approximately 23,000;

(c) The Unions of the Indian Oil Corporation were demanding early finalisation of the Long-Term Settlement under negotiation with them, with Interim Relief sanctioned to workmen in Public Sector Undertakings to be taken as basic pay for all purposes. Government is also interested in early finalisation of the long-term wage settlement.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) There was no LPG refill supply to Delhi market on the day of the strike. Backlog as on 9.2.88 in Delhi market was 33,250 cylinders, which is less than 1 1/2 days' requirements.

Import of Car Telephones

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

(a) whether a proposal for import of car telephones from a Swedish company is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the name of this company and the total number of telephones proposed to be imported under the scheme and the expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A Swedish Company is one of the bidders in response to the tender called for the supply of Cellular Mobile Telephone system for Bombay.

(b) The decision regarding placement of orders has not yet been finalised.

Setting up of Lignite Based Power Plants by N.L.C.

✓ 21. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a new lignite based thermal power plant by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation; and

(b) if so, the name of the place where it is to be set up, indicating the date and the estimated capacity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b). The following are the proposals for setting up new lignite based power plants by Neyveli Lignite Corporation:

i) Addition of 1 x 210 MW Unit to the second Thermal Power Station Stage I at Neyveli, Tamil Nadu.

ii) Addition of 2 x 210 MW Units to the first Thermal Power Station at Neyveli, Tamil Nadu.

- iii) Establishment of a 2 x 120 MW power Plant at Palana-Barsinghsar in Bikaner District of Rajasthan.
- iv) Establishment of a 3 x 500 MW third Thermal Power Station at Neyveli, Tamil Nadu.

The above units are intended to yield benefits during the Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plans.

Opening of more Fair Price Shops in States

122. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directives have been issued to State Governments to open maximum number of Fair Price Shops with a view to contain the effect of drought and to make available foodgrains to people at controlled prices; and

(b) if so, the number of additional fair price shops opened during the last four months, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). In the wake of the drought and flood conditions prevailing in several parts of the country during 1987, State/UTs were asked to open additional fair price shops in uncovered, remote and inaccessible areas and also to press into service mobile vans to cover those areas where static fair price shops could not be opened. Since August, 1987, 4381 fair price shops have been opened in various States/UTs. State-wise position of additional fair price shops opened since August '87 is given in the statement below.

The Central Government has also

sanctioned an amount of Rs. 182.50 lakhs to various States/UTs for the purchase of 73 vans to be operated as mobile fair price shops during the financial year 1987-88.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing State-wise Number of Additional Fair Price Shops Opened in the drought/Flood Affected States/UTs since August, 1987.

(As on 9.2.88)

<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>No. of additional Fair Price Shops</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	32
2. Bihar	-
3. Gujarat	358
4. Haryana	61
5. Himachal Pradesh	46
6. Karnataka	114
7. Kerala	11
8. Madhya Pradesh	94
9. Maharashtra	330
10. Mizoram	10
11. Orissa	26
12. Rajasthan	52
13. Uttar Pradesh	3194
14. West Bengal	33
15. Delhi	9
16. Pondicherry	11
	4381

Report on Maintenance of Telecommunication Equipment

123. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN:
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Telecom Advisory Committee report on maintenance of telecommunication equipment; and

(b) the names of Government/public sector nominees?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There is no report on Maintenance of Telecommunication equipments from any of the Telecom./Telephone Advisory Committees.

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

Payment of Interim Relief to Public Sector Workers

124. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to make payment of interim relief to the public sector workers;

(b) whether Government have considered the demand of the trade unions that interim relief paid now should not be adjusted in the salaries to be worked out through the wage negotiations in the various units;

(c) whether the decision to pay interim relief to workers taken by the Energy Minister and the erstwhile Labour Minister included that this interim relief should be given

to units where wage agreements had expired;

(d) if so, the names of the units under his Ministry whose wage agreements have expired and have been paid interim relief; and

(e) the names of those units which have not been paid interim relief as yet?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Various issues arising out of the Government decision to pay interim relief to workers in public sector enterprises governed by industrial dearness allowance are under consideration of the Government.

(d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as collected.

Shortage of Power in Northern Region

125. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALLA:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an acute shortage of power in northern region;

(b) if so, the position in respect of the power generation in different States;

(c) the requirement of power of these States;

(d) the quantum of power out of total generation being utilised for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes in various States; and

(e) the immediate steps being taken by Government to meet the shortage of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement-I below.

(d) A Statement showing electricity utilised in agricultural, industrial, domestic and other purposes during the year 1986-87

in various States and Union Territories is given in the statement-II below.

(e) The measures being taken to improve the availability of power include expediting commissioning of new capacity, optimum utilisation of existing capacity, implementing short gestation projects, reducing transmission & distribution losses, implementation of energy conservation and demand management measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas.

STATEMENT-I

Power Supply position and energy generation in Northern Region during April, 87 - January, 88.

Name of the State/UT	Power Supply Position					(All Fig. in MU) Energy Generation	
	Requirement	Availability	Shortage	% Shortage	State/ System	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chandigarh	358	357	1	0.3	B.B.M.B.	9185	9429
Delhi	5463	5371	92	1.7	Delhi	4557	4456
Haryana	5932	5128	804	13.6 (Salal)	J & K 895	755 250	854
Himachal Pradesh	888	883	5	0.6	H.P.	1207	1104
Jammu & Kashmir	1871	1700	171	9.1	Haryana	1911	1974
Punjab (including NFF)	11080	10323	757	6.8	Rajasthan	2672	3048

STATEMENT-I (Continued)

Power Supply position and energy generation in Northern Region during April, 87 - January, 88.

Name of the State/UT	Power Supply Position				(All Fig. in MU) Energy Generation			
	Requirement	Availability	Shortage	% Shortage	State/ System	Target	Actual	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Rajasthan	7244	6380	864	11.9	Uttar Pradesh	20983	22485	
Uttar Pradesh	19825	16483	3342	16.9	Total	47552	49700	
Total Northern Region	52661	46625	6036	11.5				

STATEMENT-II

*Electricity sales to ultimate consumers during the year 1986-87** Statewise/Categorywise*

Name of the State/Region	(Million Kwh)										Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Domestic	Commer- cial	Indus- trial LV & MV	Indus- trial HV	Public light- ing	Traction	Agricul- tural	Public water works	Misc.		
NORTHERN REGION											
Haryana	581.88	123.66	410.98	957.42	16.93	-	1624.05	40.36	93.38		3848.66
Himachal Pradesh	114.09	57.76	413.00	(A)	2.55	-	22.69	(A)	46.60		686.69
Jammu & Kashmir	255.88	35.87	217.06	(A)	26.11	-	59.58	114.15	272.27		950.92
Punjab	979.32	212.56	862.83	2971.30(B)	21.42	-	3570.77	13.52(C)	299.09		8930.81
Rajasthan	527.08	273.82	466.13	2042.13(E)	29.92	-	1676.07	267.72	162.92		5445.79
Uttar Pradesh*	1935.68	710.00	1963.67	2835.00	65.05	638.00	4999.75	248.00	77.00		13472.15
Chandigarh	113.10	45.94	48.33	65.12	10.73	-	0.88	-	6.86		290.96

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Delhi@	1509.95	1008.23	862.41	634.57	86.39	-	(A)	(A)	(A)	81.42	4182.97
<i>Sub-Total</i>	6016.98	2467.84	5244.41	9505.54	259.10	638.00	11953.79	683.75	1039.54	37808.95	
WESTERN REGION											
Gujarat*	1328.40	512.88	1437.38	5420.15	111.11	191.81	2088.73	237.72	50.53	11378.71	
Madhya Pradesh	1100.80	367.03	520.34	6372.96	82.30	185.46	1042.47	259.06	15.84	9946.26	
Maharashtra	3333.08	1522.20	1735.94	9826.54	231.32	734.29	4056.85	606.79	283.64	22330.65	
Goa, Daman & Diu	93.70	29.45	27.77	177.86	8.23	-	6.47	27.40	1.92	372.80	
D. & N. Haveli	1.53	1.03	2.51	21.37	0.22	-	0.41	0.30	-	27.37	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	5857.51	2432.59	3723.94	21818.88	433.18	1111.56	7194.93	1131.27	351.93	44055.79	
SOUTHERN REGION											
Andhra Pradesh*	1312.40	366.30	724.04	6052.03	97.38	230.00	2953.49	(££)	42.94	11778.58	
Karnataka	1512.41	184.75	680.65	3611.16	126.67	-	1529.53	1.03(D)	110.03	7756.23	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala	1006.36	405.08	272.69	1710.42	79.05	-	131.16	82.28	0.18	3688.22
Tamil Nadu	1279.04	893.37	1008.29	5077.81	104.78	146.00	3170.26	115.92	275.55	12071.02
Lakshadweep	2.83	1.16	0.30	-	0.44	-	-	-	-	4.73
Pondicherry	32.37	10.95	16.91	114.94	2.63	-	49.12	6.21	0.80	233.23
Sub-Total	5145.41	1862.61	2702.88	16565.66	410.95	376.00	7833.56	205.44	429.50	35532.01
EASTERN REGION										
Bihar (\$)	248.07	134.58	197.04	3683.75	16.32	451.77	971.61	82.92	13.72	5799.78
Orissa*	399.52	110.67	186.28	2639.32	16.07	188.00	88.12	74.09	140.00	3842.07
West Bengal (\$)	1323.57	806.56	521.36	4013.07	58.48	486.18	139.87	183.23	129.47	7661.79
A. & N. Islands	8.22	7.53	3.48	-	0.79	-	-	0.11	0.17	20.30
Sikkim	13.42	4.02	3.93	-	0.95	-	-	-	-	22.32
Sub-Total	1992.00	1063.36	912.09	10336.14	92.61	1125.95	1199.60	340.35	283.36	17346.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NORTH EASTERN REGION										
Assam	139.30	90.10	277.16 (£)	306.19	6.00	-	22.10	12.50	117.10	970.45
Manipur*	39.58	5.96	12.14	9.14	2.74	-	1.83	2.56	3.89	77.84
Meghalaya	24.21	22.42	33.67	13.53	1.85	-	1.13	7.86	24.55	129.22
Nagaland	11.49	6.09	2.28	14.42	-	-	-	0.46	15.84	50.58
Tripura	22.45	9.38	13.77	(A)	2.04	-	10.56	9.75	1.15	69.10
Arunachal Pradesh	9.02	2.50	3.44	0.56	2.97	-	-	0.15	6.48	25.12
Mizoram	9.83	3.09	0.03	-	2.32	-	-	0.42	0.08	15.77
Sub-Total	255.88	139.54	342.49	343.84	17.92	-	35.62	33.70	169.09	1338.08
Total (ALL INDIA)	19268.58	7965.94	12925.81	58570.06	1213.76	3251.51	28217.50	2394.51	2273.42	136081.09

Note : A - Included in industrial low/medium voltage.

B - Includes 793.02 GWh sales to N.F.F. by B.B.M.B.

C - It does not include energy supplies by PSEB to PWW consumers which has been included in agriculture.

D - State Electricity Board PWW consumption included in agricultural category.

- E — Industrial High voltage includes 53.00 MkwH sale to Heavy water projects by HAPP.
 - @ — Estimated * Information obtained from estimates supplied to Planning Commission by the Electricity Board/Electricity Department in Annual plan discussion.
 - ** — Provisional
 - £ — Includes 171.16 Gwh sold to Tea gardens (££) - Included in IHV category.
 - \$ — Includes DVC's sale to ultimate consumers in Bihar and West Bengal area.
 - Misc.— Includes supply to non-traction, non-industrial, M.E.S. irrigation Board, projects under construction and free colony consumption etc.
-

Sick Industrial Units

126. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
 SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
 SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
 DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
 SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
 SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of sick units in the country, State-wise;
 (b) the percentage of total bank credit blocked in these sick units;
 (c) whether Government have forwarded any scheme to the State Governments to bring down the number of sick industries; and
 (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. Based on the latest information available from RBI, a statement is given below.

- (c) and (d). To revive the sick industrial

units in the country, the Government have taken various steps. The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring system and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time. The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units on merits of each case. In addition, Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation, namely, "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985" which provides for setting up of a quasi-judicial body designated as the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner. The BIFR has become operational with effect from 15 th May, 1987.

Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI, both in the large and small scale sectors.

Government of India introduced a Margin Money scheme with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector. Under the liberalised scheme the maximum amount of assistance per unit available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation has been increased from Rs. 20000 to Rs. 50000.

STATEMENT

State-wise data on sick industrial units as at the end of June, 1986
 (Source : Reserve Bank of India)

Name of the State/Union Territory	Large Sick Units		SSI Sick Units	
	No. of units	Amount outstanding (Rs. crores)	No. of units	Amount outstanding (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	39	114.28	9939	6701.56

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	6	15.37	4558	1061.85
Bihar	16	48.87	9304	5225.37
Gujarat	66	332.20	5517	8290.16
Haryana	15	42.58	1504	2515.58
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	427	376.22
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	1375	678.60
Karnataka	36	183.79	4862	8845.36
Kerala	18	130.25	2467	4936.05
Maharashtra	151	898.54	9952	20846.73
Madhya Pradesh	26	96.27	7901	3417.56
Orissa	9	37.84	5862	2807.73
Punjab	5	10.83	1528	2444.69
Rajasthan	10	31.80	6316	3133.78
Tamil Nadu	55	203.69	15436	12390.84
Uttar Pradesh	72	315.80	12855	8411.30
West Bengal	150	738.22	24200	17398.63
Goa, Daman & Diu	4	11.09	984	912.59
Nagaland	-	-	8	7.42
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	8	16.26
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	15	1.85
Chandigarh	2	3.34	180	561.21
Delhi	5	10.30	2413	7016.89
Manipur			520	47.88

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	-	-	91	22.49
Mizoram	-	-	-	-
Pondicherry	3	11.62	218	315.87
Tripura	1	1.96	243	32.86
Andaman & Nicobar	-	-	1	0.73
<hr/>				
Total	689	3238.64	128684	118418.06

Note : Large units mean those enjoying bank credit of Rupees one crore and above from the banking system.

Demand of Petrol

GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

127. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RA-
MOOWALIA:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

(b) The consumption of petrol during 1985-86 and 1986-87 has been 2.28 million tonnes and 2.51 million tonnes respectively.

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

(c) and (d). During the last three years i.e. 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, the prices of petrol have been increased twice and the quantum of increase has been Rs. 500 per kl with effect from the 1st February, 1986 and Rs. 1000 per kl with effect from the 9th January, 1988. The price was, however, reduced by Rs. 100 per kl with effect from the 6th February, 1986.

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been continuous increase in the demand of petrol in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the year-wise demand of petrol during the last two years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the prices of petrol have been increased a number of times during the aforesaid period;

(e) No, Sir. The price increase has helped in containing the growth in the consumption of petrol, inspite of rapid increase in the population of two, three and four-wheeler vehicles.

(d) if so, when and how many times the prices were increased and the extent of increase each time; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that the demand of petrol has not declined even after increasing its price?

Strike in Coal Mines

128. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI PURNA CHANDRA
MALIK:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL

Will the Minister of ENERGY be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal miners all over the country have decided to go on a six days strike from March 15 demanding for the implementation of wage agreement III;

(b) if so, whether the agreement was signed and the details thereof;

(c) the reason for delay in implementation of the said agreement; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to avert the strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) It has been reported that at a Convention of certain non-INTUC Central Trade Unions (AITUC, CITUC, BMS and HMS) held at Calcutta on 20 th January, 1988 a decision was taken to organise a strike of one week in the coal mines from March 15, 1988. The demands, among other things, reportedly include implementation of non implemented clauses of NCWA-III.

(b) The National Wage Agreement-III was signed on 11.11.1983. The Agreement covered wage structure, dearness allowance, fitment in the revised scales of pay and other issues related to service conditions.

(c) The Agreement had been substantially implemented before it expired on 31.12.1986. One main provision that could not be implemented related to providing employment to a dependent of each retiring employee. This provision was found to be violative of the Constitution. There were also some shortfalls in fulfilling the targets set for certain welfare measures especially housing where the chief difficulty experienced was lack of land.

(d) The Central Industrial Relations

Machinery in all the concerned States has been alerted to intervene in the matter and deal with the strike notices if and when received.

Development Council for Tyres and Tubes

129. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Development Council for Tyres and Tubes was set up long back to monitor the situation in the tyre industry and the market;

(b) if so, when the Council was set up and how many meetings have been held so far with respective dates;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Committee has not met since May, 1985; and

(d) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). A Development Council for the scheduled industry engaged in the manufacture of tyres and tubes was first constituted under the provision of Section 6 of the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act 1951 vide Notification dated 12 th March, 1983. The Council was dissolved and reconstituted in June, 1984. It was again reconstituted vide Notification dated 29 th July, 1987 for a period of 2 years with effect from the date of the notification. The meetings of the Development Council were held on 20.12.1984, 17.7.1985 and 8.5.1986.

(c) and (d). A meeting of the Council was held on 8.5.1986. A circular letter has already been issued to all Members of the re-

re-constituted council requesting their suggestions regarding issues which they would like the council to consider in its first meeting.

Workers participation in Coal India Limited Management

130. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some central trade unions have sought for the modification of certain clauses of the Workers Participation Scheme in the management of Coal India Limited which involve workers' interests; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objection mainly relate to the qualifications prescribed for prospective candidates, eligibility conditions, powers of the workers' directors to be nominated, etc. The scheme was discussed with the trade union leaders on 16-2-1988 by Energy Minister and it has been decided to keep the implementation of the scheme in abeyance pending formulation of a comprehensive scheme of workers' participation from the lowest to the highest level of management.

Crisis in mini cement plants

131. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Mini cement plants on brink of crisis" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 28 January, 1988;

(b) if so, whether Government have recently withdrawn the excise concession and also bracketed mini cement units with the major cement plants resulting in crisis for mini plants; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to save the mini cement units?

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

(b) and (c). No concession in excise duty for the mini cement plants has been withdrawn recently. Certain concessions in excise duty were given to the mini cement plants between 1979 and 31.3.1984 as a result of which the excise duty paid by mini cement plants was lower as compared to that of large sized plants. (The concessions were not extended beyond 31.3.1984). However, mini cement plants which were required to sell the cement produced by them at a controlled price (without distribution control) were exempted from price and distribution controls, on introduction of policy of partial de-control in February, 1982.

In order to give relief to the cement industry the Government announced in 1987 a rebate in excise duty of Rs. 50/- per tonne for the large sized cement plants as well as the mini cement plants which commenced production on or after 1.4.1986. Large sized cement plants as well as mini cement plants which commenced production between 1.1.1982 and 31.3.86 have been given a rebate of Rs. 20/- per tonne in excise duty.

Associations of mini cement plants have sent representations to the Government asking for further fiscal reliefs. No decision on the representations has been taken so far. However, in order to improve

the viability of the mini cement plants, the Government have allowed them to expand their capacity from 200 tonnes per day to 300 tonnes per day initially and to 600 tonnes per day thereafter subject to certain conditions.

Shifting of Hazardous Industries from Residential Areas of Delhi

132. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hazardous units functioning in the residential colonies of Delhi;

(b) whether Government have any time bound plan to shift these units to industrial areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for delay in shifting them immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) According to a survey conducted by the Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration, there are 868 units causing pollution in the Walled City of Delhi. Action to identify such units in other parts of the Delhi has been initiated.

(b) to (d). Such units would be reallocated in the existing developed industrial estates of DDA to the extent possible and then in industrial areas, to be planned and developed by DDA and Delhi Administration.

Cellular Telephone Project

133. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cellular telephone project has been introduced;

(b) if so, the details of the project; if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether any foreign company has been approached for the supply of necessary technology, etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The project under the consideration of the Government had been temporarily deferred due to drought conditions prevailing in the country.

(c) and (d). A tender for supply of Cellular Mobile Radio Telephone System for Bombay of 5,000 lines in two phases of 1200 and 3800 lines was floated in 1986 and the same was opened in November, 1986. These have been studied and evaluated by a Committee which submitted its report in March, 1987. A number of companies had responded for this tender. The systems found to be technically suitable were from manufacturers outside India. Transfer of technology is one of the clauses in the above tender. The Department has not approached any company for supply of technology as yet.

STD Facility on National Subscriber Dialling

134. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of cities which are likely to be provided STD facility on National Subscriber Dialling;

(b) whether any time bound programme has been fixed for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A list of names of cities which are likely to be provided STD facility on National Subscriber Dialling is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). It has been planned to provide STD facility on National Subscriber Dialling to these cities during the current 7th Plan and the early 8th Plan, for which Automation of manual exchanges, provision of reliable transmission media wherever necessary, installation of additional Trunk Automatic Exchanges and expansion of the existing capacity of Trunk Automatic Exchanges have been planned.

STATEMENT

Stations planned to be provided STD facility on National Subscriber Dialling

Sl. No.	Name of Station
1	2
1.	Abwa
2.	Alibagh
3.	'Along
4.	Alipurdwar
5.	Amethi
6.	Ambikapur

1	2
7.	Amalapuram
8.	Anini
9.	Anantnag
10.	Ankleshwar
11.	Annand
12.	Angul
13.	Anjar
14.	Armoor
15.	Aurangabad
16.	Azamgarh
17.	Baripada
18.	Baragarh
19.	Bavla
20.	Bahraich
21.	Baramula
22.	Baramati
23.	Batala
24.	Barnala
25.	Badgam
26.	Barsi
27.	Barpetta Town
28.	Balurghat
29.	Bankura

1	2	1	2
30.	Barout	52.	Banswara
31.	Barmer	53.	Basti
32.	Barabanki	54.	Banda
33.	Bahrouch	55.	Bhilwara
34.	Bomdila	56.	Bhadoi
35.	Bongaigaon	57.	Bijnore
36.	Botad	58.	Bisenpur
37.	Begusarai	59.	Bolingir
38.	Bhirshariff	60.	Bhadrak
39.	Bokaro Steel City	61.	Ottapalam
40.	Bhuj	62.	Bhawanipatna
41.	Bilaspur	63.	Balia
42.	Bijapur	64.	Car Nicobar
43.	Byadgi	65.	Chirala
44.	Beed	66.	Chirkunda
45.	Bhandara	67.	Chamba
46.	Buldhana	68.	Champa Nagar
47.	Bhind	69.	Chandrapur (Pragyotishpur)
48.	Betul	70.	Chhatarpur
49.	Balaghat	71.	Chatarpur (Ganjam)
50.	Berhampur (Murshidabad)	72.	Chhindwara
51.	Bundi	73.	Chalisgaon

1	2
74.	Chiplun
75.	Contai
76.	Chittur
77.	Chittorgarh
78.	Churu
79.	Cuddalore
80.	Cuddalore Sipcot
81.	Coonoor
82.	Chinalpatti
83.	Chamoli
84.	Churachandpur
85.	Chandel
86.	Datia
87.	Daporize
88.	Damoh
89.	Daman
90.	Dabohi
91.	Deoria
92.	Doda
93.	Diphu
94.	Dumka
95.	Deogarh

1	2
96.	Diu
97.	Dhoraji
98.	Dharamshala
99.	Dowaliswaram
100.	Dhule
101.	Dhamtari
102.	Diamond Harbour
103.	Durgachowk
104.	Dungarpur
105.	Faridkot
106.	Fazilka
107.	Ferozabad
108.	Farrukhabad
109.	Falta
110.	Etawah
111.	Gadchiroli
112.	Giridh
113.	Geyzing
114.	Godavarikhani
115.	Golpara
116.	Godda
117.	Gumla
118.	Gopalganj

1	2	1	2
119.	Gondal	142.	Jaunpur
120.	Gulmarg	143.	Jalore
121.	Guna	144.	Jaisalmer
122.	Gondia	145.	Jhalawar
123.	Gonda	146.	Jetpur
124.	Gurdaspur	147.	Jhansi
125.	Ghazipur	148.	Jahanabad
126.	Gummidipoondi	149.	Jhabua
127.	Haripad	150.	Jind
128.	Hathras	151.	Jagdalpur
129.	Hanumangarh	152.	Jalna
130.	Haflong	153.	Jalpaiguri
131.	Hardoi	154.	Jharsuguda
132.	Haridwar	155.	Jeypore
133.	Haldwani	156.	Jhunjhunu
134.	Hajipur	157.	Kathua
135.	Hamirpur (HP)	158.	Karimganj
136.	Hamirpur (UP)	159.	Katni
137.	Himachal	160.	Kalpa
138.	Hoshangabad	161.	Kargil
139.	Hoskote	162.	Karad
140.	Hindupur	163.	Kandla
141.	Hoshiarpur	164.	Kanauj

1	2	1	2
165.	Kasganj	188.	Krishanagiri
166.	Karong	189.	Kailashahar
167.	Kanjirapally	190.	Kurdeong
168.	Kasargad	191.	Kerapur
169.	Khonsa	192.	Keonjhar
170.	Kokrajhar	193.	Leh
171.	Khagaria	194.	Latur
172.	Kapadwanj	195.	Lohardaga
173.	Kurkshetra	196.	Lone Vala
174.	Keylong	197.	Lalitpur
175.	Kulu	198.	Mandapetta
176.	Kupwara	199.	Mangaldoi
177.	Kolencherry	200.	Mongon
178.	Khargone	201.	Madhopura
179.	Kudal	202.	Madhubani
180.	Khamgaon	203.	Mapucca
181.	Khopoli	204.	Modasa
182.	Kopergaon	205.	Manavadar
183.	Kapurthala	206.	Mandi
184.	Kotkapura	207.	Mandya
185.	Kotrasgarh	208.	Mala
186.	Kodinar	209.	Munnar
187.	Kurangapally	210.	Manarghat

1	2	1	2
211.	Mavelikara	234.	Navsari
212.	Mandidweep	235.	Narnaul
213.	Mandla	236.	Nahan
214.	Malegaon	237.	Nileshwar
215.	Mahableshwaram	238.	Nilampur
216.	Malad	239.	Nedumangady
217.	Murbad	240.	Neemuch
218.	Moga	241.	Narsinghpur
219.	Malarkotla	242.	Nanded
220.	Marraimalai	243.	Nongstoin
221.	Maunathbhanjan	244.	Noida
222.	Mankapur	245.	Narrendar Nagar
223.	Mugalsarai	246.	Osmanbad
224.	Mahe	247.	Peddapuram
225.	Mokokchug	248.	Poonch
226.	Mon	249.	Passighat
227.	Mandigobind Garh	250.	Purnea
228.	Naharlagan	251.	Ponda
229.	Nalbari	252.	Patan
230.	Nowgong	253.	Petlad
231.	North Lakhimpur	254.	Printalmanna
232.	Naya Bazaar	255.	Pandalam
233.	Nawadah	256.	Panna

1	2
257.	Manmad
258.	Pulwama
259.	Phulbani
260.	Parbhani
261.	Palghat
262.	Phalton
263.	Phagwara
264.	Pithoragarh
265.	Pauri
266.	Phok
267.	Pali
268.	Rajouri
269.	Raisan
270.	Rajgarh
271.	Ratlam
272.	Rajnandgaon
273.	Ratnagiri
274.	Ropar
275.	Ramanathapuram
276.	Radhakishorpur
277.	Ranikhet
278.	Siddipet
279.	Solan

1	2
280.	Sahrsa
282.	Sitamarhi
283.	Sahebganj
284.	Shoranur
285.	Sehore
286.	Shivpuri
287.	Shahdol
288.	Shajapur
289.	Sidhi
290.	Satara
291.	Srirampur
292.	Swaimadhapur
293.	Sikar
294.	Sriganganagar
295.	Sirohi
296.	Tezu
297.	Twang
298.	Tezpur
299.	Tikamgarh
300.	Taloja
301.	Tarapur
302.	Talegaon Dhabad
303.	Tonk

1	2	1	2
304.	Tamanglong	327.	Ruderapur
305.	Tamluk	328.	Rishikesh
306.	Thoubal	329.	Roha
307.	Tumsar	330.	Simhachalam
308.	Tuensang	331.	Sunder Garh
309.	Upleta	332.	Somanur
310.	Una	333.	Srivillputtur
311.	Uttarkashi	334.	Shikohabad
312.	Ujhani	335.	Saiha
313.	Ukhrul	336.	Silvasa
314.	Vapi	337.	Kunta
315.	V.V. Nagar	338.	Kompli
316.	Jadcherla	339.	Kengeri
317.	Varkala	340.	Ramanagram
318.	Vadakkanchery	341.	Jatni
319.	Vidisha		
320.	Virar		
321.	Yanam		
322.	Williamnagar		
323.	Wokha		
324.	Zero		
325.	Zunebhote		
326.	Parwanoo		

Shortage of Energy

1135. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an acute shortage of energy in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated production of energy; and

(c) the estimated demand of energy of each State at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI):(a) to (c). The required information is given in statement below:

STATEMENT

Actual; power supply position for April'87—January'88

(Figures in MU net)

REGION/ State System	<u>April, 1987 - January '88</u>			
	Requirement	Availability	Shortage	%
1	2	3	4	5
<i>NORTHERN REGION</i>				
CHANDIGARH	358	357	1	0.3%
DELHI	5463	5371	92	1.7%
HARYANA	5932	5128	804	13.6%
HIMACHAL PRADESH	888	883	5	0.6%
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1871	1700	171	9.1%
PUNJAB incl. N.F.F.	11080	10323	757	6.8%
RAJASTHAN	7244	6380	864	11.9%
UTTAR PRADESH	19825	16483	3342	16.9%
TOTAL (N.R)	52661	46625	6036	11.5%
<i>WESTERN REGION</i>				
GUJRAT	14914	14245	669	4.5%
MADHYA PRADESH	11527	11141	386	3.3%
MAHARASHTRA	25232	23581	1651	6.5%

1	2	3	4	5
GOA	404	404	0	0.0%
TOTAL (W.R)	52077	49371	2706	5.2%
<i>SOUTH REGION</i>				
ANDHRA PRADESH	13561	12144	1417	10.4%
KARNATAKA	12465	8667	3798	30.5%
KERLA	5085	4292	793	15.6%
TAMIL NADU	14165	12523	1642	11.6%
TOTAL (S.R)	45276	37626	7650	16.9%
<i>EASTERN REGION</i>				
BIHAR	4275	3431	844	19.7%
D.V.C.	5915	5403	512	8.7%
ORISSA	5715	4718	997	17.4%
WEST BENGAL	7135	6607	528	7.4%
TOTAL (E.R.)	23040	20159	2881	12.5%
NORTH EASTERN REGION	1773	1691	82	4.6%
ALL INIDA	174827	155472	19355	11.1%

Import of Oilseeds and Sugar

drought and floods in the country;

136. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

(b) if so, whether government propose to import oilseeds and sugar to meet the shortage; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

Will the Minister of FOOD SAND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of oilseeds and sugar due to

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA): (a) There is no acute shortage of oilseeds and sugar due to drought and floods in the country, though,

the Kharif oilseed crops were adversely affected on this account.

(b) There is a proposal to import, on aid basis, 5 lakh tonnes of oilseeds to be canalised through National Dairy Development Board. Taking into account the present trend in sugar production further import of sugar will be decided at the appropriate time.

(c) Does not arise.

Direction Issued for Dehoarding Of Foodgrains

137. SHRI M.V.CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have issued directive to the State Governments to intensify measures for dehoarding of foodgrains in order to ensure easy availability;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and whether State Government have followed these directives; and

(c) the further steps Government propose to take to make the foodgrains easily available in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA) (a) and (b). The State Government and UT Adms. were only advised to introduce regulatory measures to intensify dehoarding operations by fixing stock holding limits for wheat and rice and also to bring wheat and wheat products under licensing wherever and to the extent necessary.

(c). The public distribution system has been strengthened and Central Pool wheat is being sold in the open market.

Exploration of Oil in Rajasthan

138. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether exploration of oil on a large scale is being started in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the name of the firm trusted with the above work and the total amount likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the time likely to be taken on the completion of the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM ADUTT) (a) to (c): Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited are already conducting oil exploration in Rajasthan. The expenditure on exploration during the Seventh Plan is likely to be around Rs 170 crores. The exploratory work in Rajasthan is likely to continue for some more years beyond the Seventh Plan.

Non Availability of Coal in Super Thermal Power Projects

139. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M.GURADDI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two super thermal power projects of the National Thermal Power Corporation are under a grim prospect of non-availability of coal ;

(b) if so, whether this has hampered the production of power;

(c) the extent to which the production is affected; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the coal production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). None of the Super Thermal Power Projects of NTPC have suffered loss of power generation on account of inadequacy of coal.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Steps taken to improve coal production include opening of new coal mines, modernisation of existing mines, induction of improved mining technologies and close monitoring of performance of collieries.

Load Shedding Problem in Rural Areas

140. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation had made any suggestions to the State Electricity Board about the load-shedding problem in the rural areas:

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made;

(c) how many State Electricity Boards have already introduced these suggestions; and

(d) the benefits of these suggestions in checking of the load shedding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) to (d). According to Rural Electrification Corporation, they have not made any suggestions to the State Electricity Boards about the load shedding problem in rural areas. However, while sanctioning the rural electrification schemes, the Rural

Electrification Corporation obtains an undertaking from the State Electricity Boards that at least 6 hours of power supply per day would be ensured in the rural areas.

Energy Conservation Strategy Recommended by Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices.

141. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI
DR. V. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has recommended a 3-Point strategy for achieving proper energy conservation;

(b) if so, whether these suggestions have been examined by Government;

(c) the main attractions of the suggested strategy; and

(d) the time by which the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a). The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has, in its recent reports on Energy Audit of Cement, Paper and Aluminium industries, suggested short-term medium-term and long-term measures for achieving energy conservation in these sectors.

(b) to (d) These Energy Audit Reports, inter-alia, suggest the possibility of reduction in energy consumption to the extent of 10% by short term investments of a marginal nature in the industries covered. Government has taken note of the various suggestions made in the reports. While implemen-

tation of the measures suggested will have to be done mainly by the industries concerned, the BICP reports will provide a perspective and enable the government to monitor and coordinate the implementation of energy conservation programmes in these sectors more effectively.

International Symposium of New Techniques for Power Distribution System

142. SHRI G.S.BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M.GURADDI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 3-day international symposium on the adoption of new techniques for the power distribution system was held on 24 December 1987.

(b) if so, whether any action plan to improve the distribution and transmission network was discussed; and

(c) if so, the main features of the action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, the Symposium was organised by Central Board of Irrigation and Power and held from 17th to 19th December, 1987 at Calcutta. The thrust was on innovations and new techniques to be adopted in the context of past, present and future Indian scenario for bringing an overall improvement in Power Distribution Systems management and several papers were presented and discussed.

The recommendations are under examination in Central Board of Irrigation and Power and shall be circulated to Power Utilities for consideration.

Credit from Italy for Energy Sector

143. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Italy has agreed to provide credit to the tune of Rs 325 crore to India on concessional terms for use in the energy sector;

(b) if so, whether any memorandum of understanding has been agreed to between the two Governments;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) to what extent, the energy sector will get a boost from the credit offered by the Italian Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) to (d) : a Memorandum of Understanding for a credit of US \$ 250 million for use in the energy sector has been signed between the Government of India and the Government of Italy in January, 1988. The credit is repayable over 20 years, including grace period of 10 years, with an interest rate of 1.5 % p.a. repayable half yearly and is intended to provide assistance to the power development programme.

Pipeline from Bombay High to Mangalore,

144. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pipeline from Bombay High to Bangalore has materialised; and

(b) if not, the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT):(a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Losses of State Electricity Boards.

145. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI:
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss incurred by the State Electricity Boards during the Sixth Plan;

(b) their estimated loss during the Seventh Plan;

(c) whether any concrete formula for reducing the losses of the State Electricity Boards have been found;

(d) if so, the main features thereof and if not the main reasons thereof; and

(e) whether any foreign assistance especially from USA or USSR is being sought to reduce these losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI):(a) The losses incurred by the State Electricity Boards during the Sixth Five Year Plan have been estimated at Rs 962.2 crores after taking into account rural electrification subsidies provided in the accounts.

(b) For the Seventh Plan period, a loss of Rs 11757 crores, at 1983-84 tariff levels has been estimated by the Planning Commission without taking into account rural electrification subsidies.

(c) and (d) The following measures have been taken to improve the financial position of the State Electricity Boards:-

(i) The Electricity (Supply) Act 1948 has been amended to provide for each State Electricity Board to carry on its operations and adjust its tariffs in such a manner as to earn a net surplus of not less than 3% of the net assets at the beginning of the year .

(ii) Capitalisation of interest during construction.

(iii) Prompt release of rural electrification subsidies.

(iv) Provisions of equity support by State Government.

(e) No. Sir.

Central Clearance to Proposals of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh Government for Power Projects.

146. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI:
SHRI B.N. REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka has suggested to Union Government to consider favourably NRI proposals for participating in power projects and also their need to import necessary equipment;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh has also pleaded for a speedy clearance of their proposals for 6x25 M.W. combined cycle power station bases on rural gas in the Krishna - Godavari basin;

(c) whether these proposals were dis-

cussed during a meeting of the Union Minister of State of Power with the Power Ministers of the Southern States held on 2 December, 1987 and

(d) if so, to what extent Government have agreed to accept these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (d). The Karnataka Government have suggested the setting up of power projects, with NRI participation, in the State. Specific proposals formulated in this regard would be examined on merits. The proposal of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to set up a 3x33 MW combined cycle thermal power station at Narsapur, in lieu of the 6x25 MW power station suggested earlier, has been techno-economically appraised by the Central Electricity Authority. The State authorities have to indicate the availability of land for the proposed power plant and confirm the implementation of timely and adequate flood protection measures as also compliance of the conditions stipulated by the State Pollution Control Board and the Department of Environment.

These proposals were referred to in the Conference of Power Ministers of the Southern Region held in December, 1987.

Supply of LPG Through Pipelines in Ahmedabad.

147. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cooking gas is being supplied to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission staff colony in Ahmedabad through pipelines; and

(b) whether government are consider-

ing the supply of cooking gas to the rest of Ahmedabad through pipelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Presently natural gas is being supplied to Oil and Natural Gas Commission colonies at Soj and Chandkhera (Ahmedabad) for domestic use;

(b) No, Sir.

Recruitment to Class III and IV Posts in ONGC in Gujarat

148. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons recruited to class III and class IV posts in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Establishment/Projects Headquartered in Gujarat during the three years preceding 31st December, 1987;

(b) the number of persons out of those recruited who were domiciled in Gujarat or speaking Gujarati language;

(c) the steps taken to encourage recruitment of local residents to Class III and Class IV posts in the ONGC establishments in Gujarat; and

(d) whether Government have received any representation from any organisation regarding recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission from out of the local people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). During the last three years (1985-87), 798 persons were recruited to Class III and Class IV posts; 692 candidates are either natives

or domiciled in Gujarat State.

(c) To encourage recruitment of local candidates, all the posts in Class III and Class IV category except the posts in the pay scale of Rs.725-1480 (the highest posts in Class III) are filled in from amongst the candidates sponsored by the local employment exchanges. A representative of the State Government is invariably associated with the selection committee which interviews the candidates sponsored by the local employment exchanges..

(d) There have been some representations from the local political leaders to the State Government on this issue.

Spot Purchases of Oil and Petroleum Products

149. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

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

(a) whether following the recent fall in prices in the spot market for crude oil and the indications that the prices may decline further, Government have signed any term contracts and made much higher spot purchases of oil and petroleum products for the next financial year as compared to the current year;

(b) if so, the quantity and monetary value thereof as per latest projections;

(c) whether petrol consumption in the country is shooting up in the wake of mushrooming of automobiles and scooters involving huge foreign exchange outflow; if so, the estimated foreign exchange involved in 1987-88 oil import and that anticipated during the next financial year; and

(d) the steps being taken to cut down petrol consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) and (b). The crude import plan involving term and spot purchases for 1988-89 is yet to be finalised.

(c) The consumption of petrol in the country has been increasing. The net foreign exchange expenditure on import of crude oil and petroleum products during 1987-88 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 3700 crores, The Import Plan for 1988-89 is yet to be finalised.

(d) The economic use of petrol is sought to be achieved through both the pricing policy and introduction of fuel-efficient automobiles.

Mid - Term Appraisal of Seventh Plan Oil Production.

150. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mid-term appraisal of Seventh Plan has revealed an extremely slow growth rate of oil production, which is unable to offset the annual growth in consumption;

(b) If so, whether it would lead to increased dependence on imported oil, thereby causing a heavy burden on foreign exchange resources; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet this situation and step up oil exploration in the country?

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

growth rate in indigenous oil production would be less than the growth rate in consumption of petroleum products in the country during the Seventh Plan period.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Besides steps directed at demand management and consumption of petroleum products, the following three pronged strategy has been evolved to intensify exploration in the country;

- intensifying exploratory activity by national oil companies.
- intensive integrated exploration programmes in selected basins with Soviet assistance.
- offering selected blocks in off-shore areas for exploration by foreign oil companies.

Contract to Foreign Companies for Oil Exploration

151. DR. B.L.SHAILASH:
DR. A.K.PATEL.
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-
JEE:
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:

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

(a) whether Government have recently signed any contracts with the oil giants for oil exploration; if so, the details of the contracts and the terms thereof.

(b) how far these will enhance oil production and related investments in highly depressed world oil market;

(c) whether some of these collaboration contracts are production sharing;

(d) if so, the implications, thereof and their impact on the cost of exploration, development and production; and

(e) whether they commit the Government in any manner to cushion the oil companies against losses on account of price crashes and fluctuations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) to (d). So far five contracts have been signed by the Government of India/ONGC with foreign oil companies for exploration and exploitation of petroleum in the following blocks:-

<i>Name of Block</i>	<i>Contract signed with</i>
KG-OS-I	Chevron International Ltd. & Texaco Exploration India Inc.
KG-OS-VII	do
P-OS-II	do
KG-OS-IV	International Petroleum (Bermuda) Ltd.
KK-OS-VI	BHP Petroleum (India) Inc.

The main features of these contracts are:-

1. Foreign oil companies will explore for petroleum at their own risk & cost.
2. If there is a commercial discovery, ONGC will have the option to participate forty percent in development and production of

the discovery.

3. If ONGC decides to participate, it will contribute 40% of development and production costs and remaining 60% will be born by the foreign oil companies.
4. ONGC will be entitled to the corresponding share of oil produced for its participation.
5. The foreign oil company's share of oil will be available to the Government at international market price till India reaches self-sufficiency.
6. After recovery of costs, the contractors will share petroleum with the Government on a sliding scale basis. Government's share of petroleum will increase as the economics of the project improves.
7. The contractor will pay tax at the rate of 50% on its profits.
8. ONGC will not contribute to exploration costs but it will be associated with the foreign company's work right from the beginning.
9. The entire data acquired by the foreign companies will be available to ONGC.
10. The assets acquired for permanent use in petroleum operations would become ONGC's property once the cost recovery for such assets is claimed by the foreign oil companies, without any further payment by ONGC.

Before any discoveries are made by the foreign oil companies, it is not possible to state the enhancement in oil production on account of the contracts.

(e) No, Sir.

Workers engaged by contractors in coal Mines.

152. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have employed contract labour for production and distribution of coal in the coal mines;

(b) if so, the number of workers engaged by contractors in each coal mine, State-wise; and

(c) whether the workers engaged by contractors have been given all the facilities enjoyed by workers directly employed by mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K.JAFFER SHARIEF):(a) No. Sir.

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

New Strategy for Power Development

153. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to adopt any new strategy for power development;

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

(c) when the new strategy is likely to be made effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). There is no move to adopt any new strategy for power development. However, it is proposed to take advance action during the Seventh Plan period on certain power projects which are to yield benefits in the Eighth Plan.

Workers Strike in West Bengal Based Central Public Sector Engineering and Jute Industrial Undertakings

154. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the workers in the West Bengal based Central Public Sector engineering and jute industrial undertakings are on strike;

(b) if so, since when and what are their demands;

(c) whether one of the demands relates to payments of interim relief at par with other central public sector undertakings; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken in this regard so as to streamline the payment to workers engaged in all the Central Public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). The unionised employees of West Bengal based public sector engineering units and the National Jute Manufacturing Corporation (NJMC) had gone on strike from 14th December, 1987 demanding payment of interim relief at par with some other Central Public sector undertakings. The Engineering workers have since called off the strike from 29th January, 1988. The strike in NJMC has not been called off. The NJMC employees have filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court

which is pending.

(d) General policy guidelines have been issued in January, 1987 on the wage revision in public sector undertakings.

Increase in price of Petrol and Petroleum Products

155. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL:
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:
SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI MATILAL HANSDA:

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

(a) whether the prices of petrol and petroleum products have been increased recently;

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

(c) its likely impact on consumers and country's economy;

(d) the estimated additional revenue earnings as a result of this increase;

(e) whether any principles have been laid down for fixing the price or these are increased on ad hoc basis.

(f) whether as a result of this price hike, petrol in India has become costliest in the world;

(g) if so, to what extent; and

(g) whether any steps are being taken to reduce the consumption of these products in the country; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). the ex-storage price of petrol only was increased by Rs. 1000/KL with effect from 9.1.88 This has been done in view of the steep increase in the rate of consumption of petrol. This increase will also help conserve foreign exchange.

(c) While the impact of this price on the overall increase in the wholesale price index is estimated to be insignificant, it is expected to curb consumption of petrol and encourage its efficient use.

(d) estimates of earnings, if any, will be known only after studying its impact on demand for a reasonable period of time.

(e) The pricing policy is based on principles striving to achieve socio-economic objectives like subsidising certain products for the use of the weaker sections, promote inter-fuel substitution, conserve the use of hydrocarbon resources and also generate resources for the development of oil industry.

(f). No. Sir,

(g) Does not arise.

(h) Apart from fiscal measures, various other measures have been identified/taken to conserve petroleum products. These include replacement of inefficient oil fired boilers with efficient ones, fuel oil utilisation studies in industrial units, studies in State Transport Organisations, for adopting more efficient practices, energy audit studies in major consuming industries, incentive by financial institutions to encourage conservation in petroleum products, development of fuel efficient equipment and devices viz. kerosene and LPG stoves, promotion of alternative fuels like soft coke, biogas, solar energy etc. and impressing upon all Govern-

ment Departments and Undertakings to cut down costs and consumption related to petroleum products.

Completion of Vindhyachal Power Station, Madhya Pradesh

156. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Vindhyachal Power Station of the National Thermal Power Corporation in Sidhi district has been completed and commissioned:

(b) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation has delayed the construction of electric supply lines from Vindhyachal Power Station to Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh and the Western region, which includes Maharashtra, Gujarat and Goa, are not being supplied their share of electricity from Vindhyachal Power Station and instead it is being diverted to the Northern region; and

(d) the time by which the National Thermal Power Corporation will be able to supply electricity from Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station to the Western region and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) The first unit of the Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I (6x210 MW) was synchronised in October, 1987 and is envisaged to commence commercial operation in April, 1988 by which time the Vindhyachal-Korba line is expected to be ready The project is programmed to be completed during the Seventh Plan period

(b) No Sir. Work on the Vindhyachal-Korba and Vindhyachal Jabalpur lines was

started as soon as possible, after forest clearance was accorded.

(c) and (d). The associated transmission system is expected to be progressively commissioned by March, 1989, matching the power evacuation requirement of the project. In the meanwhile, the first unit has been synchronised with the Northern grid.

Allocation for Power Schemes of Orissa

157. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the plan outlay allocation made for power schemes of Orissa during the Seventh Plan period so far;

(b) the details fo the power projects

taken up with that allocation;

(c) the new power projects proposed to be implemented in Orissa during the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) During the year 1985-86 and 1986-87, the actual utilisation of Plan funds by Orissa for Power Projects amounted to be Rs. 123.10 crores. For the year 1987-88, the Plan allocation was Rs .118.48 crores.

(b) to (d). The details are given in the statement below:-

STATEMENT

Approved and ongoing scheme for benefits during 7th Plan

S.No	Name of the Scheme	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Rengali H.F Project, Stage-I	2 x 50
2.	Upper Holab H.E. Project	3 x 80
3.	Upper Indravati H.E. Project	4 x 150
4.	Hirakud H.E. Project 7th Unit	1 x 37.5
5.	Potteru Small hydel Project	2 x 3
6.	Upper Kobal H.E Project, 4th Unit	1 x 80

1	2	3
7.	Rengali H.E. Project, Stage-II	3 x 50
II . New Approved Scheme for benefeit in 8th Plan		
1.	Ib Thermal Power Project	4x20

Computerization Programme In Postal Circles

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

(a) whether his Ministry have identified areas for computerization;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names and the number of Postal Circles in which computers have been installed; and

(d) the details of future computerisation programme for the purpose of improving postal services, if any?

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

(b) the Department of posts has identified the following areas of postal operation and accounting for use of computer;

- i) Money Order reconciliation work
- ii) Savings Bank Accounting work.
- iii) Postal Life Insurance work.
- iv) International Mail Accounting Work.

(c) i) Karnatak Postal Circle-For the work of postal Life Insurance

ii) Tamil Nadu Circle-For Money Order reconciliation work

iii) Delhi Circle- For Money Order reconciliation work.

iv) Delhi Circle-For Savings Bank Accounting Work

v) Postal Directorate - For International Mail Accounting.

(d) The work of computers which have been installed in the various circles as mentioned above, are at different stages of progress. Although the areas of application have been identified the office in which such applications will be made in future have not been decided upon. The extension of the computer in other offices and in the above mentioned applications will depend upon:

- i) The performance of the systems already installed and evaluation thereof.
- ii) Availability of funds.
- iii) Development of trained manpower in the offices for using the computer.
- iv) Attitudinal changes in the staff in the use of computers for their work.

Dialogue with Traders on Reduction of Prices of Consumer Goods

159. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had recently any dialogue with the traders in the matter of reduction of prices and curbing the menace of artificial shortage of consumer goods;

(b) if so, the details of such dialogues;

(c) the details of items, good or commodities taken up for discussion; and

(d) the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (d). Since August, 1987 Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies held meetings with the representatives of Industry & Trade in respect of cereals, pulses, edible oil, vanaspati, soap, maida, tea and butter. At various meetings representatives of Industry & Trade were urged to contain price-rise and reduce them wherever possible and improve their availability all over the country. Some reduction in prices was affected in respect of refined edible oils, vanaspati, soap and packet tea. The availability of essential commodities is generally satisfactory.

Cement Prices

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

(a) whether Government have under consideration the question of raising the cement retention price and reducing the levy quota thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effect thereof on the consumers and the housing activity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Cement Manufacturers' Association have made representation seeking reduction in levy obligation and increase in the retention price of levy cement due to cost escalation in power tariff, price of coal, movement of coal by Railways, increase in the D.A. rates etc. No decision has so far been taken by Government in this regard.

Rise in Prices of Vital Drugs

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

(a) whether Government have recently raised the prices of some vital drugs;

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

(c) the effect on the consumers?

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

(b) and (c). The details of prices of bulk drugs notified under DPCO, 1987 are given in the statement below. The details of formulations involved are quite voluminous and time and efforts required for collection of the same will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. The change in MAPE has resulted in reduction of prices of some formulations upto 12.5% and increases for some other formulations upto a maximum of 43%.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bulk Drug</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Price fixed under DPCO, 87</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Sulphadiazine		461.00
2.	Benzathine Penicillin G		1639.80
3.	PAS Sodium		129.00
4.	Quinine Sulphate	Govt. Quinine Fact., W. Bengal	2182.00
		Govt. Quinine Fact., T. Nadu	1232.00
5.	Quinidin Sulphate	Govt. Quinine Factly., W. Bengal	4067.00
		Govt. Quinine Factly., T. Nadu	2892.00
6.	Pseudo Ephedrine Hcl.		1621.00
7.	Pseudo Ephedrine Sulphate		1529.00
8.	Sulphadimidine		258.40
9.	Theophylline		224.36
10.	Prednisolone		22420.76
11.	Prednisolone Acetate		26451.33
12.	Hydrocortisone		19143.59
13.	Hydrocortisone Acetate		17572.76
14.	Sodium PAS	I.D.P.L.	130.00
		Biochemicals, Hyderabad & Synthetic Products	145.00
		Weighted average prices for formulations	138.00
15.	Calcium Benzoyl PAS		129.00
16.	Acetazolamide		745.00
17.	Ephedrine Hydrochloride		1016.00

Implementation of Drug Prices for Non-Scheduled Formulations

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

(a) whether Government have issued guidelines for the implementation of drug prices for non-scheduled formulations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effect on the prices for the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Necessary guidelines for implementation of the various provisions of the DPCO, 1987 have been issued by this Ministry on 9th December, 1987. Details are given in the statement below. The guidelines are only in the nature of clarification of the provisions of the DPCO.

STATEMENT

Guidelines for Implementation of Various Provisions of DPCO, 1987

I. BULK DRUGS

The prices of all bulk drugs specified in the First and Second Schedules are controlled except Vitamins. The drugs include Salts, Esters, derivatives etc. However, till the prices of bulk drugs are revised as per the DPCO, 1987, the bulk drug prices announced under DPCO, 1979 will continue.

Companies applying for the fixation of prices of bulk drugs either as a result of changes in the category of drugs or a drug which is price decontrolled under DPCO, 1979 becoming the price controlled under DPCO, 1987 or otherwise, may make applications to the BICP in form No. 1 under intimation to the Deptt. of Chemicals and

Petro-Chemicals.

II. FORMULATIONS

All formulations covered under Third Schedule are price controlled. In case of drugs appearing under both the First and Second Schedules, the formulations dosage forms (single ingredient or combination), shall be considered as Category I formulations if they are recommended for use in the treatment of the disease under which the drug is included under First Schedule. All other formulations will be considered as Category II formulations.

In case of formulations of Scheduled bulk drug and non-scheduled bulk drugs, the drug will be considered to be price controlled, if the scheduled bulk forms major therapeutic ingredient.

All combinations containing Vitamin (s) will be treated as Category II formulations.

The final authority to decide whether a formulation is a Scheduled formulation or otherwise and its Categorisation rests with the Government. For this purpose, all manufacturers importers shall submit a list of formulations (licensed to manufacture under Drugs & Cosmetics Act) with proper classification within 45 days from the date of issue in case of existing products and 45 days from the date of grant of permission under Drugs & Cosmetics Act in case of new products.

III. APPLICATION FOR PRICE REVISION

All applications for price fixation/revision and the representations submitted against the prices fixed under DPCO, 1979 stand disposed of. The prices fixed under DPCO, 1979 prevail. In case the manufacturers desire to have revised prices for such formulations, they should submit fresh applications under the provisions of DPCO, 1987.

The manufacturers are free to revise the prices of non-scheduled formulations subject to following the procedure provided under Paragraph 11. They are required to furnish information on cost details to the Government.

IV. MAPE

For the purpose of regulating MAPE, the Government will grant 75% for Category I formulations and 100% for Category II formulations.

Petroleum Production in North-East Region

163. SHRI R.P. DAS:
SHRI ANIL BASU:
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the news item 'N—E floating on oil' appearing in the Times of India dated 4th January, 1988 and State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the North-East region alone can remove the shortage of indigenous petroleum production in the country before the end of the present century;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to augment oil exploration in that region; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). The news item refers to the personal views expressed by an officer working in Oil India Limited.

Considering the highly probabalistic nature of oil exploration, it will not be possible at this a stage to say, with any certitue,

as to whether North-East region can remove the shortage of indigenous petroleum production in the country.

ONGC and Oil India Limited are already carrying out an exploration programme in the North-Eastern Region in a well conceived manner.

Unlicensed Drug Companies

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

(a) the number of drug companies functioning in the country;

(b) the number of foreign drug companies among them;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of unlicensed drug manufacturers are functioning in the country and they are manufacturing sub-standard drugs;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to check such companies and the details of the action taken against them; and

(e) the number of unlicensed companies against whom cases are pending in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and the names of drugs being manufactured by them;

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) To the extent information is available the total number of drug manufacturing companies in the country is 16,002 as on 1.4.87.

(b) At present there are seven FERA companies.

(c) to (e). The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs is being looked after by the State Drugs Controllers who are the licensing authorities.

**Upgradation of Branch Post Offices
and Sub Post Offices In Districts of
Bihar**

165. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) the names of branch post offices
and sub-post offices in Gopalganj, Sewan
and Chhapra districts of Bihar which are
likely to be upgraded;

(b) the time by which these would be
upgraded; and

(c) the number of new branch post
offices opened in Gopalganj district since
January, 1987 till date and the number of
such post offices proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
VASANT SATHE): (a) At present, there are
no sub or branch post offices in the 3 districts
which are eligible for upgradation according
to the prescribed criteria.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No new branch post offices have
been opened in Gopalganj since January,
1987. However, two post offices have been
sanctioned, one each at Bhathwa and Izra in
Gopalganj District.

Hike in Prices of Coal by Coal India Ltd.

166. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission
approved the proposal for recent hike in coal
prices;

(b) whether Government had sug-
gested in 1987 to the Coal India Limited to

make up its losses; and

(c) if so, the results of the steps taken by
the Coal India Ltd. and the amount of losses
which are yet to be made up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER
SHARIEF): (a) While considering the ques-
tion of revision of coal prices, the Planning
Commission had also been consulted.

(b) and (c). In view of the fact that Coal
India Ltd. has to function in a regime of
administered prices, it was not the expecta-
tion of the Government that it would avoid
losses in 1987 having regard to the rising
trend in wages and other input costs. How-
ever, Coal India Ltd. is being encouraged to
reduce the cost of production by improving
the efficiency of operations by reducing
administrative expenses, by better utilisa-
tion of men and machinery and by introduc-
tion of better management practices and
technologies. The measures being taken in
this behalf are expected to improve the fi-
nancial performance of the coal companies
but it is difficult to quantify the effect in terms
of reduction in losses as these are also
affected by increase in wages and cost of
other inputs.

**Installation of Generators In Andhra
Pradesh**

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

(a) whether Government of Andhra
Pradesh have approached Union Govern-
ment for installation of generator to produce
power in the State in view of power shortage;

(b) if so, whether Union Government
have issued necessary approval in this re-
gard;

(c) whether Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas have also confirmed the availability of natural gas for installation of gas turbines; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if no decision has been taken the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (d). The following proposals in regard to gas-based power projects have been received in the Central Electricity Authority from the Andhra Pradesh authorities:-

- (i) Gas-based thermal power station (Combined Cycle) at Narsapur-Razole (3 x 33 MW) and
- (ii) Mobile gas turbine sets at Yenuguvani Lanka (3 x 33 MW).

The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas have informed the Government of Andhra Pradesh in regard to the availability of about 0.4 mcmd of gas, which would be made available by the end of 1989-90, for the proposed power plant at Narsapur-Razole. This project has since been techno-economically appraised by the Central Electricity Authority. The State authorities have to indicate the availability of land for the proposed power plant and confirm the implementation of timely and adequate flood protection measures as also compliance of the conditions stipulated by the State Pollution Control Board and the Department of Environment.

The proposed scheme in respect of installation of mobile gas turbine sets at Yenuguvani Lanka could be techno-economically appraised after the availability of all inputs, including gas and water, has been confirmed, site details have been settled and requisite clearances have been obtained.

Oil and Gas under the Bombay High Reserves

169. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil and gas has been discovered under the Bombay High reserves recently;

(b) the estimated quantity of the oil and gas discovered and the quality thereof; and

(c) the extent to which such a discovery would be helpful in bringing down the price of petroleum and its by-products in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMDATT): (a) and (b). Oil has recently been discovered in the basement of Bombay High field (BH-36). During initial testing the well flowed oil at the rate 1000 barrels per day through 1/2" Choke. API gravity of oil is 38°.

(c) Although discovery has brightened the prospects of additional production from Bombay High, its exact potential and the overall impact would be known only after further exploration and assessment by drilling more locations.

Exploration by ONGC in the Bay of Bengal

170. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the details of success achieved so far and the estimated availability of oil and gas in respect of the exploration of oil and gas in the Bay of Bengal on the coast of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DATT): Oil and gas has been discovered in 4 prospects (G-1, G-2, GS-8 and GS-18) and a total of 13 million tonnes of oil and 4925 million cubic metres of gas resources have been established as on 1.1.1987, in Krishna Godavari Offshore basin in the Bay of Bengal. These discoveries are, however, still in exploration/delineation stage.

Consumer Councils in States

171. **SHRI T. BASHEER:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have made further efforts to set up consumer protection councils at the State level for the Promotion of consumer education and welfare; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). States and Union Territory Administrations have been repeatedly urged to set up statutory institutions under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 including Consumer Protection Councils. In this regard meetings with Food Ministers and senior officers of States/UTs were held in February 1987 and July 1987. The matter has been further pursued through several letters, telex, telegrams, etc. As per information available, so far, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Delhi Lakhadweep and Pondicherry have set up the Consumer Protection Councils.

Setting up Vanaspati Plants in Orissa

172. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:**
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some proposals to set up Vanaspati plants in Kalahandi, Bolangir and Phulabani districts in Orissa are pending for clearance with his Ministry;

(b) whether his Ministry has examined these proposals; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to grant letters of intent to the concerned persons/State Government Undertakings to set up Vanaspati plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). Some applications for setting up of Vanaspati plants in districts like Kalahandi, Phulabani, etc. of Orissa were received. The applications were examined and were prima facie rejected.

Kelkar Committee for Removal of Anomalies under Category-II

173. **SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH:**
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kelkar Committee has been kept alive for another six months to remove the anomalies in identification of the Drug Price Control Order, 1987;

(b) if so, the number of representations received from Industry, Consumers Association, Medical Association and others; and

(c) the details of representations, and the action taken on each?

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

(b) and (c). Details of the representations received from the industry, organisation/association and Members of Parliament are given in Statement I, II and III respectively below. The representation have been forwarded to the Committee.

STATEMENT-I

List of Companies from whom Representations were Received by Kelkar Committee

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>Drug in respect of which the company has represented</i>
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Themis Chemicals Ltd.	Cyproheptadine Hcl.
2.	M/s. Duphar Interfran Ltd.	Paracetamol
3.	M/s. IPCA Labs. P. Ltd.	Metoclopramide
4.	M/s. CIPLA Ltd.	Piroxican and Salbutamol
5.	M/s. Wockhardt Ltd.	Dextropropoxyphene
6.	M/s. May & Baker India Ltd.	Prochlorperazine and Metronidazole
7.	M/s. FDC Pvt. Ltd.	Oral Rehydration Salts.
8.	M/s. Walter Bushnel P. Ltd.	Interpretation of Para 7 of DPCO, 1987
9.	M/s. Burroughs Welcome I Ltd.	Paracetamol and Pseudo Ephedrine
10.	M/s. Farmsol Pharmaceuticals Gujarat P. Ltd.	Paracetmol
11.	M/s. Cadila Labs. P. Ltd.	Timolol
12.	M/s. Nicholas Labs I Ltd.	Sulphacetamide
13.	M/s. East India Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.	Sulphacetamide
14.	M/s. Unique Chemicals	Metronidazole
15.	M/s. SKF Ltd.	Trifluoperazine

1	2	3
16.	M/s. Lupin Labs.	Rifampicin
17.	M/s. Ranbaxy Labs	Diazepam
18.	M/s. Merind	Amiloride & Amitriptyline
19.	M/s. Atul Products Ltd.	Iodochlorohydroxyquinolene
20.	M/s. Searle (I) Ltd.	Diphenoxylate Hcl.

STATEMENT-II

List of Organisations/Associations from whom representations were received by Kelkar Committee

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisations	Representation regarding
1.	Indian Medical Association	The Organisations have made general comments on the exclusion criteria adopted by the Kelkar Committee and the Cetergorisation of drugs
2.	Voluntary Health Association of India	
3.	Indian Drugs Manufacturers' Association	
4.	Organisation of Pharmaceuticals Producers of India	These Organisations have represented that Menthol should be excluded from price control.
5.	TARAI Farmers Association	
6.	All India Mentha Industry (Small Scale) Association	

STATEMENT-III

List of Members of Parliament who represented to Kelkar Committee

Sl. No.	Name of the Member of Parliament	Representation regarding
1	2	3
1.	Shri Rafique Alam	General Comments on the exclusion principle adopted by the Kelkar Committee and

1

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| 2. Shri Hari Krishna Shastri | categorisation of drugs and comments on drugs like Diazepam, Vitamins, Paracetamol Menthol, etc. |
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| 3. Shri Harish Rawat | |
| 4. Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi | |
| 5. Shri Raj Kumar Rai | |
| 6. Shri Rajani Ranjan Sahu | |
| 7. Shri Sarfraz Ahmed | |
| 8. Shri Tariq Anwar | |
| 9. Shri Ganga Ram | |
| 10. Shri Banwari Lal Purohit | |
| 11. Dr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra | |
| 12. Ms. Pushpa Divi Singh | |
| 13. Shri Kesharao Pardhi | |
| 14. Shri Ajay Mushran | |
| 15. Shri Bholu Raut | |
| 16. Shri Ram Pyare Ranika | |
| 17. Shri Bharat Singh | |
| 18. Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia | |
| 19. Shri Shankar Singh Veghela | |
| 20. Shri Uday Singhrao Gaikward | |
| 21. Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam | |
| 22. Dr. (Smt.) Sarojini Mahishi | |
| 23. Shri Chandra Sekhar Murthy | |
| 24. Shri Asutosh Law | |
| 25. Shri Uttam Rathod | |
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Closing of Manmad Sorting Office in Maharashtra

174. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to close down the Manmad Sorting Office in Maharashtra; and

b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise, in view of answer to Question (a) above.

Maintenance of Telecommunication Equipments

175. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to do away with maintenance of telecommunication equipment in the country; and

(b) if so, the circumstances leading Government to take drastic decision?

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

(b) The question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Installation of Long distance Telephones in Districts of Haryana

176. CH. RAM PARAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of districts in Haryana where long distance telephones will be in-

stalled during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): The names of the districts in Haryana where long distance Public Telephones will be installed during current financial year are given below:-

1. Ambala
2. Karnal
3. Kurukshetra
4. Rohtak
5. Jind
6. Hissar
7. Sirsa
8. Bhiwani
9. Mohindergarh
10. Gurgaon
11. Faridabad.

Installed Capacity of Power in States

177. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of power in different States at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the steps taken to increase the installed capacity in different States during the Seventh Plan;

(c) the progress made in increasing power generation in Orissa and other States during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the Central assistance extended to different States for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) The installed capacity of power in different States at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan is given in Statement-I below.

(b) To increase the installed capacity in different States, a capacity addition of 22245 MW in planned during the Seventh Plan. The State-wise details are given in Statement-II below.

(c) The generation of power for the country as a whole during the first three years of the Seventh Plan is given below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>In billion Units</u>
1985-86	170.04
1986-87	187.6
1987-88 (upto end of Jan., 1988)	166.74

(d) Central assistance is generally given to the States as a block and not for a particular Sector.

STATEMENT-I

Installed Capacity of power in different States at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name of the State</u>	<u>Installed Capacity (MW)</u>
1	2	3
1.	Haryana	1311.21
2.	Himachal Pradesh	134.02

1	2	3
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	206.18
4.	Punjab	2304.69
5.	Rajasthan	1180.05
6.	Uttar Pradesh	4056.27
7.	Gujarat	3100.20
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2680.50
9.	Maharashtra	6004.30
10.	Goa	—
11.	Andhra Pradesh	3200.43
12.	Karnataka	2219.80
13.	Kerala	1011.50
14.	Tamil Nadu	2509.00
15.	Bihar	1374.48
16.	Orissa	1134.67
17.	West Bengal	2337.60
18.	D.V.C.	1631.50
19.	Sikkim	17.00
20.	Assam	425.49
21.	Manipur	22.79
22.	Meghalaya	133.66
23.	Tripura	21.34
24.	Nagaland	5.12
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.72
26.	Mizoram	6.57

STATEMENT-II

Capacity Addition planned in the different States during the Seventh Plan

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Capacity Addition (MW)</i>
1	2
<u>Northern Region</u>	
Haryana	488.0
Himachal Pradesh	143.5
Jammu & Kashmir	76.0
Punjab	767.4
Rajasthan	385.1
Uttar Pradesh	1794.0
Central Sector	2995.0
<u>Western Region</u>	
Gujarat	1085.0
Madhya Pradesh	947.0
Maharashtra	1739.5
Central Sector	2760.0
<u>Southern Region</u>	
Andhra Pradesh	838.5
Karnataka	593.25
Kerala	530.0
Tamil Nadu	1416.0
Central Sector	2075.0

1	2
<u>Eastern Region</u>	
Bihar	478.9
Orissa	483.5
Sikkim	3.5
West Bengal	814.7
D.V.C.	760.0
Andaman & Nicobar	12.0
Central Sector	630.0
<u>North-Eastern Region</u>	
Assam	285.0
Manipur	6.9
Nagaland	1.0
Tripura	21.0
Arunachal Pradesh	9.6
Mizoram	5.9
N.E.C.	100.0

Supply of Gas to Fertilizer Factories

178. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some fertilizer factories have not been commissioned even after their completion due to shortage of gas;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-availability of gas to these factories;

(c) whether Government would make arrangements for early supply of gas to these factories; and

(d) if not, the reasons, therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Arrangements are made for supply of gas in accordance with the requirements of the fertilizer factories.

(d) does not arise.

Installation of Long distance and Local Public Call Offices in Himachal Pradesh

180. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Long Distance and Local Public Call Offices, Combined Offices (Telegraph Offices) on Morse Code and Telephone Exchanges sanctioned during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan have not so far been installed;

(b) if so, the number of each one of these offices/Exchanges pending for installation for over (i) 3 years (ii) 2 years and (iii) 1 year alongwith the names of those pending in Himachal Pradesh, District-wise;

(c) if so, the reasons for this delay and whether any programme for the installation of such facilities within one year of their sanction would be drawn up;

(d) if so, the brief outline of the programme for the remaining years of the Seventh Plan and steps taken to expedite the

installation, especially the clearance of the backlog; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The number of Long Distance and local Public Call Offices and Exchanges pending for installation in Himachal Pradesh are given below. Their names are given in the statement below.

(i) Pending for installation more than 3 years.			
LDPT	Local P.C.O.	Combined office on more	Exchanges
5	7	4	5
(ii) More than 2 years.			
7	1	1	3
(iii) More Than 1 years.			
1	5	-Nil-	9

(c) to (e). In view of the difficult terrain and large quantity of stores required in most of the cases, execution of every project within one year of its sanction has not been possible. However, efforts are being made to make available the necessary resources to complete the sanctioned schemes during 1988.

STATEMENT

*LDPTs Pending for installation
More than 3 years.*

District	LDPT	Date of Sanction
1	2	3
Unna	Bethri	8-84

1	2	3	1	2	3
	Kuthera	1-85	Hamir- pur	Badher	9-84
Kangra	Lagroo	8-84		Hathol	11-84
	Adhwani	12-84	Bilas- pur	Daslehra	11-84
	Thathel	5-84			
<i>More than 2 years.</i>			<i>More than 2 years.</i>		
Kangra	Ladore	2-86	Unna	Thakrala	3-85
Hamir- pur	Mahal	3-85	<i>More than 1 year.</i>		
	Dhaned	2-86	Kangra	Indpur	5-86
	Majhin	2-85		Jarotkhas	6-86
Unna	Lalheri	2-86		Rajianakher	8-86
Bilaspur	Salwar	10-85		Spail	1-87
Solan	Panjhera	2-86	Hamir- pur	Luddar Mahadev	11-86
<i>More than 1 year.</i>			COS ON MORSE		
Mandi	Basahi	10-86	<i>More than 3 years.</i>		
Local P.C.Os.			Bilaspur	Lohri Sarail	7-84
<i>More than 3 years.</i>				Hatwar	7-84
Kangra	Bhagotla	3-83		Barmana	1-85
	Shivnath	8-82	Hamir- pur	Bhareri	7-84
Unna	Sagnai	1-84	<i>More than 2 years.</i>		
	Marmari	11-84	Hamir- pur	Sera	5-85

Telephone Exchanges		More than 3 years.	
<u>District</u>	<u>Exchange</u>	<u>Date of Sanction</u>	
1	2	3	
Mandi	Katola	3-84	Final payment not received.
Kangra	Bohana	10-84	Final payment not received.
	Jorbar	10-84	Final payment not received.
Hamirpur	Kalol	2-85	Final payment not received.
	Bharoli Kalan	2-85	Final payment not received on 11-87.
<i>More than 2 years.</i>			
Chamba	Nakrot	4-85	Final payment not received.
Hamirpur	Bhareri	1-86	Final payment not received.
Mandi	Jhanghali	3-85	Final payment not received.
<i>More than 1 year.</i>			
Hamirpur	Dalehar	5-85	Final payment not received on 12-87.
	Mair	8-86	Final payment not received on 4-87.
	Ladror	12-86	Final payment not received on 7-87.
	Pajander	1-87	Final payment not received on 7-87.
	Kashmir	3-87	Final payment not received.
Shimla	Bareon	7-86	People do not want two separate exchanges. They want only one exchange for this village.
	Kuferbeg	7-86	

1	2	3	
Bilaspur 87-88	Rishikesh	1-87	Final payment not received on 7-87.
Kangra 87-88	Sansarpur- Terrace	2-87	Final payment not received on 6-87.

**Opening of Extra Departmental and
Departmental Post Offices**

181. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PAR-
ASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for the
opening of Extra Departmental and Depart-
mental Post Offices has been finalised for
the current and the subsequent years of the
Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, a broad outline of this pro-
gramme for each Postal Circle along with the
likely date by which the targets for the cur-
rent year, if any, would be fulfilled along with
targets for each Circle for each year; and

(c) if not, whether any such programme

would be drawn up at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
VASANT SATHE): (a) The programme for
the current year (1987-88) has been final-
ised. For 1988-89, the number of new post
offices to be opened for the country as a
whole has been determined. The position in
respect of 1988-89 will be clear only when
the Annual Plan for that year is discussed
with the Planning Commission at the appro-
priate time.

(b) The number of extra-departmental
and departmental post offices sanctioned
during the year is indicated in the statement
below.

(c) A Circle-wise programme will be
drawn upon in due course.

STATEMENT

Number of Post Office Sanctioned during 1987-88

<i>Circles</i>	<i>Extra departmental Post Office</i>	<i>Departmental Post Offices</i>
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	2	—
2. Bihar	128	—
3. Delhi	—	2
4. Gujarat	3	—

1	2	3
5. Haryana	4	1
6. Himachal Pradesh	8	—
7. Jammu & Kashmir	8	1
8. Kerala	37	—
9. Karnataka	7	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	144	—
11. Maharashtra	29	1
12. North Eastern	43	—
13. Orissa	14	1
14. Punjab	3	—
15. Rajasthan	31	—
16. Tamil Nadu	30	—
17. Uttar Pradesh	379	2
18. West Bengal	110	—
	980	8

Installation of C-dot Exchanges

182. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C-Dot Exchanges have been found suitable for installation in the rural areas of the country after a series of field trials;

(b) if so, whether a programme for the installation of these exchanges in the various Telecommunication Circles/Districts

has been drawn up and the installation taken in hand;

(c) if so, the places where they have been programmed for installation/circle-wise and the likely date by which they would be installed; and

(d) if not, whether such a programme would be drawn up and implemented at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. The 128 Port Rural Automatic Exchanges of C-DOT design capable of giving 88 telephone connections have been found suitable.

(b) The Indian Telephone Industries at Bangalore is gearing up to productionise the units. Supplies at the rate of 30 per month are expected to become available from May '1988.

The Unit is expected to be cost-effective starting with about 35 telephone connections. It has been decided to replace the existing steps by step RAXs with 35-50 connections by C-DOT RAXs of 128 Ports. The recovered step by RAXs will be used to open new rural exchanges where demands are registered for ten or more connections.

Thus, it will be possible to increase the opening of exchanges in rural areas from about existing 850 a year to about 1200 a year.

(c) Initially, four hundred stations in rural areas in various Telecom. Circles have been identified for installation of C-DOT RAXs during 1988-89. The list of these stations is given in the statement below.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

STATEMENT

List of Stations Identified for Installation of 128 Port C-dot RAX.

ANDHRA PRADESH DISTRICT CIRCLE

1	2
1. Dubbak	Kurnool
2. Gowra Ram	Kurnool
3. Narain Khed	Kurnool

1	2
4. Aswaraopet	Khammam
5. Kallur	Khammam
6. Tallada	Khammam
7. Argenda	Chittoor
8. Bangarupalem	Chittoor
9. Yadamani	Chittoor
10. Kanipakam	Chittoor

ASSAM CIRCLE

1. Pathsala	Barpetta
2. Mankachar	Phubri
3. Abhaypuri	Goalpara
4. Bijni	Kokrajhar
5. Sapatgram	Kokrajhar
6. Umarangro	N-Cachar
7. Tihu	Nalbari Hills
8. Jagi Road	Nowgong
9. Lonka	Nowgong
10. Lumding	Nowgong
11. Marigaon	Nowgong
12. Simulguri	Sibsagar
13. Ghahigaon	Sonikpur
14. Udalguri	Sonikpur
15. Lala	Cachar

1	2	1	2
16. Sakhimpur	Cachar	18. Patory	Samastipur
17. Udarband	Cachar	19. Pusa	Samastipur
18. Anguri	Jorhat	20. Sosera	Samastipur
19. Borpathar	Jorhat	21. Wani	Samastipur
20. Titabar	Jorhat	22. Burgania	Samastipur
<u>BIHAR CIRCLE</u>		23. Bahmankhi	Purnea
1. Masrak	Chapra	24. Gurubazar	Katihar
2. Marharwa	Chapra	25. Yogbani	Purnea
3. Sonpur	Chapra	26. Warsaliganj	Nawada
4. Lauriya	Champan West	27. Janakpur Road	Sitamarhi
5. Narkatiaganj	Champan West	28. Sheohar	Sitamarhi
6. Ram Nagar	Champan West	29. Runi Sarilbur	Sitamarhi
7. Areraj	Champan East	30. Kadarma	Hazaribagf
8. Barachakia	Champan East	<u>GUJARAT CIRCLE</u>	
9. Daka	Champan East	1. Aglod	Mehsana
10. Gugauli	Champan East	2. Balisana	Mehsana
11. Ghoghardiha	Madhubani	3. Bhilwana	Mehsana
12. Laukaha	Madhubani	4. Vanakbori TPS	Kheda
13. Mirmali	Madhubani	5. Ras	Kheda
14. Sakari	Madhubani	6. Sandaspur	Kheda
15. Bundu	Ranchi	7. Chital	Amreli (IDN)
16. Kanke	Ranchi	8. Mangar	Amreli (IDN)
17. Muri	Ranchi	9. Kunkarav	Amreli (IDN)

1	2	1	2
10. Liliyamoty	Amreli (IDN)	<u>HIMACHAL PRADESH CIRCLE</u>	
<u>HARYANA CIRCLE</u>		1. Barmana	Bilaspur
1. Nisang	Karnal	2. Bakloh	Chamba
2. Kalpet	Jind	3. Bhawarna	Kangra
3. Pilukhera	Jind	4. Jaisinghpur	Kangra
4. Jundala	Karnal	5. Paragpur	Kangra
5. Madlauda	Karnal	6. Rehan	Kangra
6. Babian	Kurukshetra	7. Gazta	Simla
7. Bhol	Kurukshetra	8. Nankheri	Simla
8. Bawal	Mohindergarh	9. Padhara	Simla
9. Kanina	Mohindergarh	10. Narkhanda	Simla
10. Kund	Mohindergarh	11. Shoghi	Simla
11. Bari	Rohtak	12. Chail	Solan
12. Kosli	Rohtak	13. Darlaghat	Solan
13. Kharkhoda	Sonepat	14. Kunihar	Solan
14. Khewra	Sonepat	15. Barsar	Hamirpur
15. Rai	Sonepat	16. Bhota	Hamirpur
16. Mullana	Ambala (IDN)	17. Janu	Hamirpur
17. Saha	Ambala (IDN)	18. Sujanpur Tira	Hamirpur
18. Bilaspur	Ambala (IDN)	19. Amb	Una
19. Raipur Rani	Ambala (IDN)	20. Santokhgarh	Una
20. Shehzadpur	Ambala (IDN)		

1	2
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JAMMU AND KASHMIR CIRCLE

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Kazigund | Anantnag |
| 2. Bijbehara | Anantnag |
| 3. Kulgam | Anantnag |
| 4. Pandipur | Baramulla |
| 5. Paltan | Baramulla |
| 6. Baderwah | Doda |
| 7. Botote | Doda |
| 8. Ramban | Doda |
| 9. Mendhar | Pooneh |
| 10. Surankot | Pooneh |
| 11. Tral | Pulwama |
| 12. Shopian | Pulwama |
| 13. Jawahar Nagar | Rajouri |
| 14. Nowshera | Rajouri |
| 15. Sunderbani | Rajouri |
| 16. Ganderwal | Srinagar |
| 17. Sumbal | Srinagar |
| 18. Bishnah | Jammu
(IDN Distt.) |
| 19. Miran Sahib | Jammu
(IDN Distt.) |
| 20. Vijaypur | Jammu
(IDN Distt.) |

1	2
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KARNATAKA CIRCLE

- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1. V.C. Chatra | Mysore |
| 2. Begur | Mysore |
| 3. Terakanambedi | Mysore |
| 4. Saligamma | Mysore |
| 5. Hullahalli | Mysore |
| 6. Suttur | Mysore |
| 7. Kalyanur | Kollar |
| 8. Vodogur | Kollar |
| 9. Bethamangala | Kollar |
| 10. Rajupet Road | Kollar |

KERALA CIRCLE INCLUDING U/T OF LAKSHDWEEP

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Kallara | Trivandrum |
| 2. Karakonam | Trivandrum |
| 3. Madan Villaperu Malhuwa | Trivan-
drum |
| 4. Pacha-Palode | Trivandrum |
| 5. Arangottukara | Trichur (IDN) |
| 6. Mullurkera | Trichur (IDN) |
| 7. Kurichikara | Trichur (IDN) |
| 8. Punnala | Trichur (IDN) |
| 9. Ambala Thara | Kasargod |
| 10. Kudayadoor | Kottayam |

1	2	1	2
11. Agathy	Lakshdweep	19. Beresia	Bhopal
12. Amini	Lakshdweep	20. Misrod	Bhopal
13. Chatlat	Lakshdweep	21. Nasrullaganj	Sehore
14. Kalpeni	Lakshdweep	22. Nagod	Satna
<u>MADHYA PRADESH CIRCLE</u>		23. Jaitwara	Satna
1. Govindgarh	Rewa	24. Rajgarh	Dhar
2. Narsingharh	Rajgarh	25. Petlawad	Jhabua
3. Waidhan	Sidhi	26. Jashpurnagar	Jaigarh
4. Sarni	Betul	27. Sarangarh	Raigarh
5. Raghogarh	Guna	28. Kavarda	Rajnandgaon
6. Timarni	Hosangabad	29. Garhakota	Sagar
7. Babi	Hosangabad	30. Rehli	Sagar
8. Sobagpur	Hosangabad	31. Chhapra	Seoni
9. Malankhand	Balaghat	32. Seoni	Betul
10. Katangi	Balaghat	33. Maksi	Shajapur
11. Pendra Road	Bilaspur	34. Benmore	Morena
12. Gevra Project	Bilaspur	35. Nayagaon	Mendsaur
13. Kotgora	Bilaspur	36. Jhandla	Jhabua
14. Depalpur	Indore	37. Alirajpur	Jhabua
15. Gautampura	Indore	38. Sanchi	Raisen
16. Sanwer	Indore	30. Baikunthpur	Sarguja
17. Manpur	Indore	<u>MAHARASHTRA CIRCLE INCLUDING GOA</u>	
18. Basna	Raipur	1. Someshwar Nagar	Pune

1	2
2. Khedaluezunce	Pune
3. Kasurna	Pune
4. Bori	Pune
5. Varasai Jite	Kolaba (Raigad)
6. Kholad	Kolaba (Raigad)
7. Parali	Kolaba (Raigad)
8. Borlimandla	Kolaba (Raigad)
9. Chowk	Kolaba (Raigad)
10. Ajiwali	Kolaba (Raigad)
<u>GOA</u>	
1. Aldona	Goa
2. Assonora	Goa
3. Chorao	Goa
4. Collem	Goa
5. Cortalim	Goa
6. Mandem	Goa
7. Mardol	Goa
8. Nerul	Goa
9. Pale	Goa
10. Pernem	Goa
11. Pilar	Goa
12. Seupem	Goa
13. sanguem	Goa

1	2
14. Siolim	Goa
15. Shiroda	Goa
16. Tiska	Goa
17. Valpai	Goa
18. Varka	Goa
<u>North Eastern Circle</u>	
<u>Manipur</u>	
1. Bishnpur	Bishenpur
2. Chandel	Tengnopal
3. Ulkhral	Ukhral
<u>Meghalaya</u>	
1. Barapani	E. Khasi Hill IDN distt.
2. Burnibat	E. Khasi Hill IDN distt.
3. Cherapunji	E. Khasi Hill IDN distt.
<u>Mizoram</u>	
1. Saiha	Chhintnippi
2. Champi	Aizwal IDN
3. Kolasib	-do-
<u>Nagaland</u>	
1. Naginimora	Mon
2. Mon	Mon

1	2	1	2
3. Zunleboto	Zumbeboto	6. Chandubali	Balasore
<i>Tripura</i>		7. Jaleswar	Balasore
1. Kumarghat	North Tripura	8. Rajnigiri	Balasore
2. Amarpur	South Tripura	9. Attabera	Sambalpur
3. Belonia	South Tripura	10. Belpahar	Sambalpur
4. Agartala Airport	West Tripura	11. Deogarh	Sambalpur
5. Khowai	-do-	12. Kushinda	Sambalpur
6. Sonamura	-do-	13. Ganjam	Ganjam
7. Teliamma	-do-	14. Gopalpur	Ganjam
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>		15. Hinjilikat	Ganjam
1. Tawang	Tawang	16. Kabisurya nagar	Ganjam
2. Seppa	East Kameng	17. Balimela	Koraput
3. Deomali	Tirap	18. Malkangiri	-do-
4. Changlong	Tirap	19. Maniguda	-do-
5. Anini	Dibang Valley	20. Umerkote	-do-
6. Kang	Dibang Valley	<i>Rajasthan Circle</i>	<i>District</i>
7. Banderdewa	Lower Subsan- sari	1. Kish Bas	Alwar
<i>ORISSA CIRCLE</i>		2. Laxmangarh	-do-
1. Bemki	Cuttack	3. Shahpura	Jaipur
2. Kuoanga	Cuttack	4. Bassi	-do-
3. Patamundai	Cuttack	5. Kanota	-do-
4. Tirtol	Cuttack	6. Chaksu	-do-
5. Basta	Balasore	7. Paota	-do-

1	2	1	2
8. Jobmer	-do-	<i>PUNJAB CIRCLE</i>	
9. Phulera	-do-	1. Kotfatuhj	Hoshiarpur
10. Bagru	-do-	2. Bohan	"
11. Marwar Mundwa	Nagaur (IDN)	3. Bullowal	"
12. Kuchera	-do-	4. Garhdiwala	"
13. Jayal	-do-	5. Alwalpur	Jalandhar
14. Kuchaman Raod	-do-	6. Behram	"
15. Bidiad	-do-	7. Rurkakalam	"
16. Parbatsar	-do-	8. Hathoor	Ludhiana
17. Osian	Jadhpur	9. Katanikalan	"
18. Bhopalgarh	-do-	10. Payal	"
19. Borunda	-do-	11. Maloud	"
20. Malkhera	Alwar	12. Banur	Patiala
21. Gobindgarh	-do-	13. Lalru	"
22. Ranigarh	-do-	14. China-rthal	"
23. Puskhkar	Ajmer	15. Amargarh	Sangrur
24. Pisayan	-do-	16. Dherba	"
25. Ghatol	Banswara	17. Kupkalan	"
26. Khnushalgarh	-do-	18. Longowal	"
27. Asind	Bhilwara	19. Sularghat	"
28. Mandal	-do-	20. Mahelkalan	"
29. Mandalgarh	-do-	<i>Tamil Nadu Circle Including Union Territory of Pondicherry.</i>	
30. Tijara	-do-	1. Athipadu	Chuigelpettu

1	2	1	2
2. Triporur	"	11. Mohammadabad	"
3. Nawaloor	"	12. Phoolpur	"
4. K.K. Chataram	"	13. Sarai Mir.	"
5. Bimmidi	Dharampuri	14. Joni	Meerut
6. Kalugoundapalli	"	15. Hastinapur	"
7. Gopinattampaty	"	16. Garhmukteshwar	Ghaziabad
8. Karimangalam	"	17. Lal Ganj	Raibareilly
9. Marandahalli	"	18. Colonel Ganj	Gonda
10. Morappur	"	19. Nawab Ganj	"
11. Bahoor	Pondicherry	20. Simbhoali	Ghaziabad
12. Kalapet	"	21. Pitambarpur	Bareilly
13. Ambagarathur	"	22. Parikshitgarh	Meerut
<i>U.P. Circle</i>		23. Gyanpur	Varansi
1. Salon	Raibareilly	24. Raja Talab	"
2. Jagdishupur	Sultanpur	25. Chandauli	"
3. Amethi	"	26. Takhanpur	Sitapur
4. M. Khan	"	27. Banda	Shahjahanpur
5. Hargaon	Sitapur	28. Khutar	"
6. Mehmoodabad	"	29. Puwayan	"
7. Maholi	"	30. Jallalabad	"
8. Sidhauri	"	31. Beharabad	Saharanpur
9. Bilariganj	Azamgarh	32. Behat	"
10. Lalganj	"	33. Chhutmalpur	"

<hr/>		<hr/>	
1	2	1	2
<hr/>		<hr/>	
34. Nakur	"	15. Jhantipahari	"
35. Nanuta	"	16. Khatra	"
36. Rampur	Raibareilly	17. Kotulpur	"
37. Jayas	"	18. Baduria	24-Paragana
38. Dhachula	Pithoragarh	19. Canning	"
39. Lohaghat	"	20. Joynagar	"
40. Tulsipur	Gonda	21. Diglipur	(Andaman Nicobar)
<i>West Bengal Circle including Sikkim and U/T of Andaman & Nicobar</i>		22. Mahabandar	"
1. Bagula	Nadia	23. Rangat	"
2. Debagram	"	24. Wimberligung	"
3. Majdia	"	25. Rangpo	Sikkim
4. Bulbulitala	Burdwan	26. Nayabazar	"
5. Dignagar	Burdwan	27. Mangan	"
6. Jangrah	"	28. Gayzing	"
7. Bagnan	Howrah	<hr/>	
8. Panchla	"	Request from Industrialists of Mehatpur (Himachal Pradesh) for Provision of Direct Trunk Circuits	
9. Dasghara	"	183. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PAR- ASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICA- TIONS be pleased to state:	
10. Haripal	"	(a) whether the industrialists at Mehatpur in district Una of Himachal Pradesh submitted a memorandum to the Minister of State for Communications on 20 August, 1987 during his visit to Una district requesting for the provision of direct trunk	
11. Panskura	Midnapur		
12. Mahishadal	"		
13. Hijli	"		
14. Barjora	Bankura		

circuits (i) Mehatpur and Shimla (ii) Mehtapur and Jalandhar, (iii), Mehatpur and Chandigarh and (iv) Mehtapur and Delhi and also highlighted a number of difficulties faced by them in the maturing of trunk calls; and

(b) if so, the action taken to fulfil the demand?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The memorandum given to Minister of state for Communications does not appear to have been received. However, information is furnished in reply to Part (b).

(b) Provision of direct trunk circuits from Mehatpur to Chandigarh and Shimla is not technically feasible at present. A Ultra High Frequency (Radio system) between Una and Jalandhar is likely to be commissioned by 1990. Trunk circuits to Chandigarh and Shimla and operator dialled trunk circuits to Jalandhar trunk automatic exchange will be provided after the commissioning of above radio System. Regarding circuit to New Delhi, operator dialled trunk circuit will give direct access to all stations connected to the Trunk Automatic Exchange network including New Delhi.

Effect of High Prices of Coal, Steel Copper and Petrol on Small Scale Units

184. SHRI H.B.PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of small scale units in the country has been severely affected due to recent hikes in prices of coal steel, copper and lately petrol; and

(b) If so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Government received certain representations from SSI units following the price hike in steel and copper. The Government have reduced the import duty on copper from 140% to 95% w.e.f. 31.12.87. The price of copper has also been reduced in January 1988.

Complaints Regarding Unsatisfactory Telephone Working and Excess Billing in Orissa.

185. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received till January, 88 about the unsatisfactory working of telephones and excess billing in Orissa; and

(b) the details of action taken for the redressal of these complaints and improvements of telephone services in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) (i). Number of Telephone complaints till January, 1988—1972

(ii) No. of excess billing complaints till Jan. 1988—1213.

(b) (i) Following actions are taken for redressal of complaints:-

A. Complaints regarding unsatisfactory working of telephones are investigated and remedial actions taken.

B Excess billing complaints are investigated and actions taken according to rules. Rebates are given wherever due.

- (ii) For improvement of telecommunication services of Orissa, following actions have been initiated:-
- A. Replacement of heavy overhead alignments by underground cables.
 - B. Provision of Drop wires for subscriber fittings.
 - C. One digital Tax has been installed in Cuttack in Jan, 1988.
 - D. Replacement of life expired telephone instruments.
 - E. Dressing up and locking of D.P. boxes.
 - F. One digital TAX has been commissioned in Cuttack in Jan. 1988.
 - G. Replacement of life expired exchange equipments.

Licences for Setting up of Industries In Himachal Pradesh

186. SHRI K.D.SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of licences issued by his Ministry during the last three years for setting up big industries in Himachal Pradesh and the names of those industries; and

(b) the number out of them which are functioning and the number of those which are under construction including the details with regard to the number of employees engaged therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUS-

TRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation Act, a total number of 24 industrial licences were issued during the calendar years 1985 to 1987 for setting up of industries in Himachal Pradesh. These licences were granted for taking up manufacture of items pertaining to Metallurgical Industries, Electrical Equipments, Telecommunication, Transportation, Industrial Machinery, Agricultural Machinery, Commercial Office & Household equipments, Textiles, Glass and Misc. Industries.

Details such as name and address of the undertaking location, item(s) of manufacture and capacity etc in respect of all industrial licences issued are published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(b) Out of the 24 industrial licences mentioned above, 6 were for 'Carry-on-Business'. The remaining 18 licences would be at various stages of implementation. Details regarding number of persons employed in the licensed industrial projects are not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Industry.

Survey for Oil and Gas In Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) the names of the places in Himachal Pradesh where survey for petrol and gas has been conducted; and

(b) the details of the progress made in this regard during the last one year?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL

GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT):(a) ONGC, have been conducting geological and geophysical surveys in Chamba, Kangra, Hamirpur, Una, Mandi, Bilaspur, Solan, Simla and Sirmur Districts of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) During the last one year, geological mapping and investigations were carried out in Bharwain-Swarght area of Bhakra reservoir region and in Dhunehra-Kotla area in Chamba/Kangra district and seismic surveys were conducted in Dharmsala, Palampur, Nurpur and Dhanaura areas in Kangra and Sirmur districts.

Linking of Districts of Himachal Pradesh with Delhi By S.T.D.

188. SHRI K.D.SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Himachal Pradesh where Government propose to instal Satellite telephones ; and

(b) the details of the districts which are likely to be connected with Delhi by S.T.D. during the year 1988.?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE):(a) Three satellite earth stations namely Kulu, Kalpa and Keylong have already been installed in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Six district headquarters of Himachal Pradesh namely; Bilaspur, Bharamshala, Hamirpur, Mandi, Nahan and Solan are likely to be connected with Delhi by STD during the year 1988.

Opening of Sub Post office and Branch Post offices In Himachal Pradesh

189. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI:Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased

to state:

(a) the number of places where Sub-Post Offices and Branch post offices are proposed to be opened in Himachal Pradesh during the next year; and

(b) the criteria fixed therefor in regard to the hill areas and the number of such post offices opened during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There are proposals for opening one sub post office and 7 branch post offices and concessions admissible to hill areas are indicated in the statement below. No new post office was opened in Himachal Pradesh during 1985-86 and 1986-87. During the current year (1987-88) 8 branch post offices have been sanctioned.

STATEMENT

Norms for Opening of Sub-Post Offices

I. Urban Areas (Non-Plan)

- i) Initially the post office should be self-supporting but at the time of the first annual review it should show 5% profit to be eligible for further retention.
- ii) The minimum distance between two post offices is now raised to a 5 Kms in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above and 2 Kms in other urban areas. No two delivery offices however should be closer than 5 kms from each other. Further a delivery post office should have a minimum of 7 postman's beats.
- iii) No extra departmental post offices will be opened in urban

areas.

- iv) Heads of Circles will have powers to relax the distance condition in 10% of the cases.
- v) In all cases, approval of Ministry of Finance will be obtained.

II Project Areas/Industrial Estates & townships/Satellite townships/ other areas of developmental activity (Plan)

- i) The scheme will cover departmental sub offices to be set up in project areas, new industrial estates/townships satellite colonies developed in the periphery of cities/urban agglomerations and other similar developments which have come up in new areas in pursuances of the plan activities of State and Central Government departments and agencies.
- ii) the posts required for the opening of departmental sub office under this scheme will be created with the approval of Secretary in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure).
- iii) Only proposals in which the minimum anticipated work is 5 hours can be considered.
- iv) the permissible limits of loss will be Rs 2400/- (in normal rural areas) and Rs 4800/- (in hilly, backward and tribal areas per sub office per annum.)

Norms for Opening Rural Branch Post Office

- i) A group of villages constituting a single gram Panchayat will be eligible for a post office provided

that (a) the aggregate population of the group of villages is not less than 3,000 in normal rural areas and 1500 in hilly, backward and tribal areas and (b) there is no other post office within the group.

- ii) The post office may be normally opened at the headquarter village of the gram Panchayat. If such a village falls within 3 kms of an existing post office, the post office may be opened in another suitable village within the same gram panchayat which fulfills the distance conditions.
- iii) The 3 Kms restriction can be relaxed by the Directorate in hilly areas in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances.
- iv) The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33 1/3% -33 % of the cost in normal rural areas and 15% of the cost in hilly tribal and backward areas.

Oil Reserves in Krishna-Godavari Basin

190. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated oil reserves in Krishna-Godavari, Cauvery and Andamans;

(b) the sites tested by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the Krishna-Godavari and Cauvery basins and the sites found having potential for yielding oil;

(c) whether two multi-national companies were also entrusted with the exploration work in some of these basins;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of these companies and the progress achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT):(a) 17.59 million tonnes of Geological reserves of oil have been estimated in these basins till 1-1-1987.

(b) Information is given in the attached

statement:

(c) and (d). To supplement the efforts of ONGC and OIL for intensification of exploration for hydrocarbons, contracts have recently been signed with M/s. Chevron International Ltd. Taxaco exploration (India) Inc. and International Petroleum (Bermuda) Ltd. for exploration in three block in Krishna-Godavri offshore basin. These foreign oil companies are required to start operations within six month of the signing the contracts.

STATEMENT

K.G.BASIN:

1) ON LAND

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Structure</i>	<i>No. of wells drilled</i>	<i>Oil Wells</i>	<i>Gas wells</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Amalapuram	1	--	--
2.	Bhimanapalli	2	--	1
3.	Draksharama	1	--	--
4.	Kaza	1	--	1
5.	Kaikalur	3	1	1
6.	Kanukollu	1	--	--
7.	Kommugudem	1	--	--
8.	Modi	1	--	--
9.	Matsyapuri	1	--	--
10.	Narsaour	4	--	2
11.	Palakollu	1	--	--
12.	Pasarlapudi	1	--	1

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Razole	4	--	3
14.	Surasaniyanam	1	--	--
15.	Tatipaka	2	--	2
16.	Vadaparru	1	--	--
17.	Vetlapalem	1	--	--
18.	Vanadurru	1	--	--
19.	Bantumilli	--	--	--
20.	Chintlapalli	--	--	--
21.	Vadali	1	--	--
TOTAL		29	1	11

2. OFF SHORE

1.	G-1	6	3	1
2.	G-2	3	2	--
3.	G-3	1	--	--
4.	G-4	1	--	--
5.	G-5	1	--	--
6.	G-13	1	--	--
7.	GS-1	1	--	--
8.	GS-2	1	--	--
9.	GS-3	2	--	--
10.	GS-5	1	--	--
11.	GS-8	1	--	1
12.	GS-11	1	--	--

1	2	3	4	5
13.	GS-12	1	--	--
14.	GS-14	1	--	--
15.	GS-16	3	2	--
16.	GS-17	1	--	--
18.	GS-19	1	--	--
19.	GS-20	1	--	--
20.	GS-21	1	--	--
21.	GS-22	1	--	--
22.	KRI	1	--	--
23.	KS-3	1	--	--
24.	KS-4	1	--	--
TOTAL		34	7	2

CAUVERY BASIN :1) *ON LAND*

1.	Bhuvyanagiri	1	1	--
2.	Chidambaram	1	--	--
3.	Karaikal	8	2	--
4.	Kattumannarkoil	1	--	--
5.	Kovilkalpal	4	2	--
6.	Madanam	1	--	1
7.	Mayavaram	1	--	--
8.	Mandapam	1	--	--
9.	Nagapattinam	1	--	--

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Narimanam	3	3	--
11.	Nagore	1	--	--
12.	Oratanadu	1	--	--
13.	Pappanacheri	1	--	--
14.	Pandanallur	1	--	--
15.	Raghunathapuram	1	--	--
16.	Saliangalam	1	--	--
17.	Tiruppundi	1	--	--
18.	Tirutturaipundi	3	--	--
19.	Tirukkalar	1	--	1
20.	Tiruvarur	1	--	--
21.	Thevur	1	--	--
22.	Komarakshi	--	--	--
23.	Nannilam	--	--	--
24.	Peruvalandan	--	--	--
TOTAL		35	8	2

2. OFF SHORE

1.	Mannar	1	--	--
2.	KH-1	1	--	--
3.	KH-2	1	--	--
4.	KH-3	1	--	--
5.	PH-3	1	--	--
6.	PH-8	1	--	--

1	2	3	4	5
7.	PH-9	7	1	--
8.	PH-10	1	--	--
9.	PH-11	1	1	--
10.	PH-13	1	--	--
11.	PY-1	5	--	3
12.	PY-3	1	--	1
13.	PYH-2	1	--	--
14.	PH-31	--	--	--
TOTAL		23	2	4

Crisis in Bharat Heavy Plates and Vesseles Ltd., Visakhapatnam

191. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam is currently facing crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to improve the position;

(c) whether the target of Rs. 120 crores for 1987-88 could not be reached;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) what is the performance profile for the last three years with reference to the targets and achievements?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALA RAO): (a) and (b). On account of inadequate and uneven flow of orders,

poor liquidity, etc., BHPV is facing problems. To improve the position, the company is taking various steps such as obtaining system sales orders instead of supply of individual equipment, extending services to new industries, acquiring technology in new areas, etc.

(c) The targeted production of Rs. 120 crores for the year 1987-88 is expected to be achieved.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The yearwise production against targets for the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in crores)		
Year	Target	Actuals
1984-85	82.00	72.59
1985-86	90.00	91.34
1986-87	102.00	97.47

Formation of Telecommunication Commission

192. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to form a Telecommunication Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government intend to give priority for development of rural communication net work; and

(d) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No such decision has been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per the policy of the department of an exchange of 9,25,50 and 100 line can be opened if there is paid demand of 5,10,23 and 46 respectively. As a policy objective it is planned to provide telecommunication facility at the Principal village in every inhabited geographical area bounded by a hexagon of 5 KM sides each on fully subsidised basis progressively, depending on availability of financial and material resources.

Rural Industrialisation

193. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to draft a new and effective strategy to promote rapid rural industrialisation;

(b) if so, what are the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the new strategy proposes creation of the rural production groups to produce such elementary goods needed by public sector as uniforms for defence personnel; and

(d) whether the products of multinational and big industrial houses have percolated in remote villages which has striking effect on the rural sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Promotion of industries in rural sector primarily falls within the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of State Governments by way of measures like provision of cheap and easily available finance, transfer of technology, assisting in the provision of scarce and critical raw material and creation of institutional infrastructure at the All India level. In order to disperse industries in rural and semi-urban areas and to provide all the services and support to small entrepreneurs under the single roof district industries centres have been set up in 422 districts covering 431 districts in the country. These steps are under constant review.

Efforts are also being made to create Rural Production Groups particularly of women to produce such elementary goods needed by the public sector as uniform for the Defence Personnel through DGS & D. Instructions have also been issued to State Governments Union Territories to identify strong purveyors of demand in the public sector and to encourage supply from production groups set up under IRDP for items like uniforms required for defence, police personnel and school children.

(d) The industrial licensing policy of the Government discourages entry of MRTP/FERA companies from entering areas which are not normally open to them by excluding them from exemption from industrial licensing.

Gap between Demand and Supply of Petrol

194. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import petrol to meet the gap between demand and supply;

(b) if so, the comparative percentage rise in petrol consumption in the country

during 1986 and 1987 and the percentage increase in the domestic output by various refineries during these years;

(c) the existing gap between demand and supply of petrol; and

(d) the quantity (with value in foreign exchange) proposed to be imported by Government and by what percentage the demand is likely to be met as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). The following statement gives the figures of demand and production and the percentage of increase in the demand as well as production of petrol in the country for 1986 and 1987

(Qty. '000' tonnes)

Year	Demand		Production	
	Qty.	% Growth	Qty.	% Growth
1986 (Jan-Dec)	2456	9.3	2464	9.4
1987 (Jan-Dec)	2745	11.8	2795	13.4

Imports will be considered as and when necessary to meet the domestic demand.

Impact of Stagnation on Balance of Trade

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

(a) whether several sectors of the industry are showing signs of stagnation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this recent stagnation has had adverse impact on our balance of trade;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the measures which Government have taken or propose to take to over-come these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Food products, Cotton textiles, paper and paper products, leather & fur products, chemical and chemical products, basic metals and alloy industries, metal products and parts, electrical machinery appliances and apparatus, transport equipments and parts and other manufacturing industries

have shown positive growth rate during April-November, 1987, over the corresponding period of the previous year. However, beverage, tobacco and its products, jute, hemp and mesta products, textiles including wearing apparel other than footwear, wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures, Rubber, Plastic, petroleum & coal products, non-metallic mineral products, machinery, machine tools parts except electrical machinery have shown negative rate. The stagnation in some of the industries are due to cyclical changes, demand constraints and shortage of raw materials etc.

(c) and (d). According to the latest provisional trade statistics, India's trade deficit showed a decline of Rs. 297.18 crores during April-Dec. 1987 compared to April-December, 1986.

(e) Government have taken various steps to give a further boost to industrial growth through a more liberal licensing policy, promotional efforts, incentives and subsidies, provision of concessional finance and infrastructural development, schemes for technological upgradation of selected engineering goods.

Joint Ventures with USSR

196. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union are seeking joint ventures with India for producing manufactured goods for use in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). An Agreement between the Governments of India and the U.S.S.R. was signed

in New Delhi on 24 th November 1987 for promoting the development of New forms of economic cooperation between the two countries in industry, trade, services sector and other possible fields. Presently a number of joint venture proposals in the fields of leather, textiles, dye stuffs, forest products, etc. are at the preliminary negotiation stage.

Permission for use of Cordless Telephone

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

(a) whether permission of the Department of Telecommunications is required for the use of cordless telephones by the subscribers;

(b) if so, the reasons for insisting of the Department;

(c) whether Government are aware of the harassment involved in getting such permission; and

(d) if so, whether Government are considering not to insist on such permission?

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

(b) The permission for use of cordless telephones is necessary to control use of radio frequencies and its range of operation to avoid interference to other users.

(c) There is no harassment in setting the required permission for a cordless telephone which conforms to the prescribed specifications.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (c) above.

Enforcement of Business Ethics on Tyre Manufacturers

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

(a) whether Government propose to enforce code of business ethics on tyre manufacturers; and

(b) if so, what other steps Government propose to take to safeguard the interest of consumers and also check tax evasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Government have a constant dialogue with the tyre industry in order to maximise production of tyres and also ensure their availability to the users. Matters relating to consumers interest and tax evasion are taken care of by the concerned authorities according to the relevant provisions of law.

Post offices in rented buildings in Bihar

199. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Head Post Offices and other Post Offices which are functioning in rented buildings in Bihar and the annual rent bill;

(b) the amount allocated for the construction of Post Office buildings in Bihar during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) the target of construction in terms of number of new Post Offices to be taken up and or completed during the Plan Period; and

(d) the number of new Post Offices

taken up or completed in Bihar upto October, 1987?

THE MINISTER ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) 5 Head Post Offices & 1098 other post offices are functioning in rented buildings in Bihar, and the annual rent bill is Rs. 28,03,800/-.

(b) Rs. 3.14 crores have been allocated for the construction of post office buildings during the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan and funds are allotted on annual basis.

(c) No targets are fixed in respect of individual states because the targets are fixed for the Department as a whole.

(d) 31 new post office buildings were taken up for construction during first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan upto 31.10.87. 14 new post office buildings have been completed during the same period.

Import and Allocation of Edible Oil

200. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of edible oil imported during 1986-87 with break-up according to oil-seed;

(b) the quantity likely to be imported during 1987-88;

(c) the quantity already imported during the current year;

(d) the quantity already allocated to States/Union Territories during the current year; and

(e) the quantity already lifted by the States/Union Territories as on 31st October,

1987?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The quantity of edible oil imported during the financial year 1986-87 is given below:-

<i>Oil</i>	<i>Quantity (MT) (Prov.)</i>
Rapeseed oil	214702
Soyabean oil	213859
Palm oils	878219

(b) The quantity of edible oils to be imported during the year is decided by the Government from time to time keeping in view various factors, such as gap between demand and supply, international prices and other relative factors.

(c) During the financial year 1987-88, upto end January, 1988, 16 lakhs metric tonnes (Provisional) of edible oils have been imported.

(d) 13.53 lakhs metric tonnes of imported edible oil have been allocated to States/Union Territories during the current financial year (April 1987 - February 1988).

(e) 5.39 lakhs metric tonnes of imported edible oil lifted by the States/Union Territories from April 1987 to October 1987 including small packs.

Conversion of Telephone Exchanges in Kerala Into Electronic Telephone Exchanges

201. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convert the existing telephone exchanges

into electronic exchanges;

(b) if so, the total cost involved;

(c) the number of electronic exchanges in Kerala at present; and

(d) the details of the programme of conversion of the remaining exchanges in the State?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No Sir, it is not proposed to convert all the existing telephone exchanges into electronic exchanges.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Eight.

(d) The exchanges proposed for replacement by electronic systems are given in the statement below:

STATEMENT

Exchanges proposed for replacement by Electronic System in Kerala

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of exchange</i>	<i>Tentative programme of commissioning</i>
1	2	3
1.	Pacha Palode	128 Port C-DO equipment has been allotted for year 1988-89.
2.	Kallora	Subject to availability of equipment, from ITI,
3.	Karakonam	the exchanges are scheduled for commissioning in 1988-89.
4.	Madan Villa Perumathura	
5.	Arangathu Kara	

1	2	3
6.	Mullurkera	
7.	Kurichikara	
8.	Punnala	
9.	Ambalathara	
10.	Kudya Choor	
11.	Agathy	Lakshadweep
12.	Amini	
13.	Chatlat	
14.	Kalpeni	

Public Call Offices in Delhi

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

(a) whether the public telephones of Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi, Indira Gandhi International Airport, Railway Stations and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Delhi often remain out of order and the call is not materialised even after inserting 50 paise coin;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government for the redressal of the difficulties of the Public?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

VASANT SATHE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) A number of public telephones have been provided at all these important locations so that some good working public telephones are always available when one or two of them go faulty. These public telephones are tested daily and inspected frequently for their proper functioning.

Foreign Collaboration for Manufacture of Shoes

203. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether various shoe manufacturing companies have applied for foreign collaborations;

(b) the number of such applications pending with the Department of Industrial Development and the number of those on which Finance Ministry has raised objection; and

(c) the particulars of applications since approved by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Three applications for foreign collaboration for the manufacture of shoes are pending at present.

(c) The following applications have been approved for the manufacture of footwear since 1985 :-

<i>Name of the Indian Company</i>	<i>Name of Foreign Collaborator</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3
1. M/s. Burrough Wellcome	Nike of USA	The approval letter has been

1	2	3
2. M/s. Wiba Shoes Pvt. Ltd.	Wiba Ltd (Hongkong)	surrendered by the party
3. M/s. Bata India Limited	ADIDAS of West Germany	
4. M/s. Drish & Company	Shri H.S. Ahluwalia, NRI	

Transport Arrangements of FCI in Delhi

204. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has been supplying food articles to Delhi Administration;

(b) whether the F.C.I. has its own machinery for handling and transport of food articles to Delhi Administration;

(c) if not, whether any tenders are invited for handling/transporting of food articles; and

(d) whether the contract of transport and handling of food articles is given by the STC to an individual and not to a cooperative unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The handling and transport of foodgrains to Delhi Administration is undertaken by the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation. The Corporation takes delivery of the stocks ex-FCI depots.

Deployment of RIGS by ONGC

205. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the

Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC has planned to deploy three off-shore rigs during the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme?

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

One offshore drilling rig Sagar Bhushan is already in operation in Bombay offshore since November, 1987 and other two such rigs, namely, Sagar-Kiran and Sagar-Uday, which are presently on order on MDL, are proposed to be deployed during 1988-89.

Allocation of Imported Edible Oil

206. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of edible oil imported during the period April-December, 1987, month-wise;

(b) the quantity of edible oil allocated to each State during the said period, month-wise;

(c) whether Government are aware that the rural population of the country is facing great difficulty to get edible oil; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to provide this facility to rural population also.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRID.L.BAITHA): (a) The quantity of edible oils imported form April, 1987-December, 1987 month-wise is as follows:

Month	Quantity Imported (In MTS) (Prov.)
1	2
April, 1987	54044
May, 1987	86507
June, 1987	93070
July, 1987	139301

1	2
August, 1987	159106
September, 1987	204527
October, 1987	295680
November, 1987	211733
December, 1987	169873

(b) A statement indicating the allocation of imported edible oils to States under PDS during April 87 - December, 87 month-wise is given in the statement below:

(c) and (d). No specific reports regarding shortage of edible oils in rural areas have been received from any State/UT. However, States/UTs are being advised from time to time to strengthen as well as stream-line their PDS with special reference to the rural areas.

STATEMENT*Month-wise allocation of imported edible oils under Public distribution system during April—December, 1987*

States/UTs.	April, 87	May, 87	June, 87	July, 87	Aug., 87	Sept., 87	Oct., 87	Nov., 87	Dec., 87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	6000	6000	6800	7000	15000	18000	21000	21000	21000
2. Assam	200	200	300	300	500	600	800	800	800
3. Bihar	700	700	700	700	1500	2100	3100	3600	3100
4. Gujarat	8500	8770	9570	10000	21000	22000	24000	24000	24000
5. Haryana	800	800	1000	900	1500	1900	2500	2500	2500
6. Himachal Pradesh	700	800	700	800	2000	2100	2600	2600	2600
7. Jammu & Kashmir	300	400	400	600	1100	1300	2100	2100	2100
8. Karnataka	3500	3500	3900	4000	7000	9000	11000	11000	11000
9. Kerala	2000	2500	2500	3000	6500	8500	11000	11000	11000
10. Madhya Pradesh	2000	2000	2300	2500	4500	8000	10000	10000	10000
11. Maharashtra	11000	11000	11800	13200	20500	24500	26500	27000	27000

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Manipur	800	800	800	800	800	800	1000	1200	1200	1200
13. Meghalaya	300	300	300	400	400	500	700	900	900	900
14. Nagaland	500	500	500	500	500	800	1000	1000	1000	1000
15. Orissa	1050	1050	1250	1400	1600	3500	3800	4800	4800	4800
16. Punjab	1050	1050	1050	1250	1150	2000	2000	2400	2400	2400
17. Rajasthan	600	600	600	900	700	1500	5000	5000	5000	5000
18. Sikkim	120	120	120	170	150	250	350	450	450	450
19. Tamil Nadu	5000	5000	5000	5000	6000	8700	11000	13000	16000	16000
20. Tripura	300	300	300	3000	300	500	500	600	600	600
21. West Bengal	8700	8700	8700	9700	10500	17000	19500	22000	22000	22000
22. Uttar Pradesh	1600	1600	1600	1000	1600	2500	8000	10000	10000	10000
23. Andman & Nicobar	90	90	90	90	90	100	100	140	140	140
24. Arunachal Pradesh	50	50	50	50	60	80	100	140	140	140
25. Chandigarh	80	80	80	100	100	200	200	250	250	250

F.C.I. Storage Capacity

207. SHRI T. BALA GOUD:
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE:
DR. PHULRENU GUHA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of godowns and storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India at present;

(b) whether Government propose to augment its existing storage capacity in the country, especially in the light of the recent drought in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) As on 1.1.1988, the number of godowns with the Food Corporation of India, and hired taken together, was 1597 with a total storage capacity of 200.5 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Based on operational considerations, the Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and sixteen State Warehousing Corporations together are expected to augment the existing storage capacity further. It is expected that a capacity of 8.75 lakh tonnes in the current year and 8.00 lakh tonnes during 1988-89 will be added for storage of foodgrains.

Import of Edible Oil

209. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:
SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of edible oil imported from 1st January 1987 to 31 December 1987, month-wise;

(b) the countries from which the edible oil is imported;

(c) the price paid and the agency employed in importing the oil;

(d) the price at which it is released to the consumer; and

(e) the cost of importing and distributing the edible oil to the consumers and the profit made by the State Trading Corporation in the sale of imported edible oil to the consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The quantity of edible oils imported from 1st January, 1987 to 31st December, 1987 month-wise is given as under :

<i>Month</i>	<i>Quantity imported (in MTS) (Provisional)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
January	171988
February	51255
March	85565
April	54044
May	86507
June	93070
July	139301
August	159106
September	204527

1	2
October	295680
November	211733
December	169873

(b) The names of the countries from which the edible oils are normally shipped are as follows :

Oil	Countries
Soyabean Oil	USA, Brazil, Argentina and Europe
Rapeseed Oil	Canada, Europe, China
Palm Oil/ Palmolein	Malaysia & Indonesia

(c) State Trading Corporation is the canalising agency for importing edible oils. The total CIF value of imports from January to December, 1987 is Rs. 775.73 crores (Prov.)

(d) The central issue price at which imported edible oils are given to States/ Union Territories for Public Distribution System are as follows :

Rs. 11000/- PMT for bulk
Rs. 12500/- PMT for tins

(e) The cost of importing, refining/tin-ning and distribution of oils to States/Union Territories is on Government account. The State Trading Corporation retains a margin of 1% of the landed cost of oil. Surplus or deficit on edible oils operations accrue to Government.

Growth Centres for Telecommunication Facilities

210. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any growth centres have been identified for industrial development and infrastructure for establishing telecommunication facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Ministry of Industry has identified growth centres for development of infrastructural facilities in 'No Industry District'. A statement indicating the list of such growth centres is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Approved growth centres for development of infrastructural facilities in 'No Industry Districts'

Name of the State/Union Territory & District	Growth Centre
1	2
1. RAJASTHAN	
1. Sirohi	1. Abu Road
	2. Pindwara
2. Jaisalmer	3. Pokaran
	4. Sanu Ramgarh
3. Churu	5. Churu
	6. Ratangarh
4. Barmer	7. Balotra
	8. Barmer

1		2		1		2	
2. ORISSA				20. Mandla	26. Manheri		
5. Balasore	9. Balasore			21. Jhabua	27. Meghnagar		
6. Phulbani	10. Manumunda			22. Dhar	28. Pithampur		
7. Bolangir	11. Bolangir			23. Panna	29. Purena		
3. UTTAR PRADESH				24. Rajgarh	30. Pillukhedi		
8. Banda	12. Bargarh			6. BIHAR			
9. Jaunpur	13. Satrahiya			25. Bhojpur	31. Arrah		
10. Jalaun	14. Orai			26. Khagaria	32. Khagaria		
11. Fatepur	15. Malwan			27. Purnia	33. Purnia		
12. Kanpur Dehat	16. Jainpur			28. Nalanda	34. Lakhrawan		
13. Hamirpur	17. Sumerpur			29. Auran- gabad	35. Jaisoria		
14. Sultanpur	18. Tikariya 19. Trisundi			7. MAHARASHTRA			
15. Tehri Garhwal	20. Chauras			30. Gadchi- roli	36. Kotgal Novegaon Complex		
16. Pauri Garhwal	21. Kotdwar			8. WEST BENGAL			
17. Chamoli	22. Tatasu Mazyadi			31. Jalpaiguri	37. Raninagar		
4. KARNATAKA				32. Cooch Behar	38. Cooch Behar		
18. Bidar	23. Bidar 24. Humnabad			33. Darjeeling	39. Bagdogra		
5. MADHYA PRADESH				34. Malda	40. Malda		
19. Bhind	25. Malanpur			35. Bankura	41. Bishnupur		
9. TRIPURA				36. West Tripura			
				42. Joginder Nagar			

1	2
37. North Tripura	43. Dharma-Nagar
	44. Takmacherra
10. NAGALAND	
38. Tuensan	45. Longleng
	46. Noklas
11. ARUNACHAL PRADESH	
39. Subansiri	47. Itanagar
40. Slang	48. Pasighat
41. Kameng	49. Dirang
42. Tirap	50. Mia
12. MIZORAM	
43. Aizawal	51. Luangmual

Shortfall in Hydro-Electric Power Production

211. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total shortfall in the production of hydroelectric power as against the installed capacity during the years 1986 and 1987;

(b) the State Electricity Boards which were adversely affected on account of drought in the production of hydroelectric power during the years 1986 and 1987; and

(c) the hydroelectric power projects which were commissioned in the year 1987 and the projects which are due for being commissioned in the year 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Generation from Hydro Electric Power Station is not entirely related to their installed capacity but is dependent upon the reservoir levels and irrigation requirements. The actual generation vis-a-vis the generation programme during 1986-87 and 1987-88 has been as follows :-

(In million units)

	<i>Generation programme</i>	<i>Actual generation</i>	<i>Shortfall</i>
1986-87	57000	53764	3236
1987-88 (April'87 to January'88)	48157	40307	7850

(b) The required information is given in Statement I below:

(c) The required information is given in the Statements II & III below:

STATEMENT-I

Board/Organisation having shortfall in hydel power generation vis-a-vis the target during 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto January, 1988)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>1987-88 (upto Jan., 88)</i>
1.	Himachal Pradesh	1.	Himachal Pradesh
2.	Haryana	2.	Rajasthan
3.	Punjab	3.	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Gujarat	4.	Gujarat
5.	Maharashtra	5.	Maharashtra
6.	Maharashtra (Pvt. Utilities)	6.	Maharashtra (Pvt. Utilities)
7.	Andhra Pradesh	7.	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Karnataka	8.	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Kerala	9.	Karnataka
10.	Tamil Nadu	10.	Kerala
11.	West Bengal	11.	Tamil Nadu
12.	Meghalaya	12.	Orissa
13.	NEEPCO	13.	West Bengal
14.	Tripura	14.	MEPCO
15.	Manipur	15.	Manipur

STATEMENT-II

The hydro units commissioned during 1986-87

<i>Name of the project</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Unit No.</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Western Yamuna	Haryana	2	8

1	2	3	4
Rongtong Pradesh	Himachal	1 x 2	1
Stakna Kashmir	Jammu &	1	2
Tillari	Maharashtra	-	60
Pench	Madhya Pradesh/ Maharashtra	2	80
Bhira Tail Race	Maharashtra	2	40
Idukki St. II	Kerala	3	130
Srisaillam	Andhra Pradesh	6	110
Idamalayar	Kerala	2	37.5
Puchampad	Andhra Pradesh	1	9
Srisaillam	Andhra Pradesh	7	110
Lower Mattur	Tamil Nadu	6	15
Kadamparai	Tamil Nadu	1	100
Maharani	Tripura	1, 2	1
Midampur	Punjab	-	1

STATEMENT-III

Hydro units identified for commissioning during 1987-88

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Unit No.</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>
1	2	3	4
Suratgarh	Rajasthan	1 & 2	2 x 2
Mangrol RMC	Rajasthan	1, 2 & 3	3 x 2
Western Yamuna Canal	Haryana	3 & 4	2 x 8 @

1	2	3	4
Andhra	Himachal Pradesh	1, 2 & 3	3 x 5.65 @
Rongtong	Himachal Pradesh	3 & 4	2 x 0.5 @
Anoopgarh Ph-I	Rajasthan	1 & 3 2	2 x 1.5 @ 1.5
Anoopgarh Ph-II	Rajasthan	4 & 5 6	2 x 1.5 @ 1.5
Stakna	Jammu & Kashmir	2	1 x 2 @
Salal	N.H.P.C.	1, 2 & 3	3 x 115 @
Bargi	Madhya Pradesh	1 & 2	2 x 45
Bhira Tail Race	Maharashtra	1	40
Pawana	Maharashtra	1	10
Vaitarnu Dam	Maharashtra	1	1.5 @
Ukai LBC	Gujarat	1 & 2	2 x 2.5 @
Pochampad	Andhra Pradesh	2 3	9 @ 9
Kadamparai	Tamil Nadu	2 3 & 4	100 @ 2 x 100
Lower Mettur Ph-I	Tamil Nadu	1 2	15 @ 15
Lower Mettur Ph-II	Tamil Nadu	1 2	15 @ 15
Lower Mettur	Tamil Nadu	5	15 @
Lower Mettur Ph-IV	Tamil Nadu	1	15
Kondah	Tamil Nadu	1	20

1	2	3	4
Upper Kolab	Orissa	1 2	80 @ 80
Kopili	NEEPCO	1 & 2	2 x 50

@ : Unit commissioned/rolled upto

Supply of Essential Commodities at Subsidised Rates

212. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether purchasing power of the common people has been decreasing continuously due to rise in prices of essential commodities;

(b) whether Government propose to supply essential commodities on subsidised rates so that the common people are not directly affected by the rise in prices and all the commodities are easily made available to consumers; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). Increase in prices of essential commodities has impact on common people. However, efforts are being made by Government to reduce the impact (i) by supplying larger quantities of key essential commodities through the Public Distribution System (ii) supply of cheaper grains to tribals and other poorer sections of Society under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and (iii) by taking various steps to keep price increase of essential commodities within reasonable limits.

The prices of some key essential commodities like rice, wheat, kerosene and soft coke supplied through the PDS are already subsidised. At present there is no proposal under the consideration of Union Department of Civil Supplies to make available any additional essential commodity at subsidised price.

Diversion of Power from National Power Grid etc. to Kerala

213. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal/scheme to divert power from the Ramagundam, Kalpakkam or Neyveli Power stations or from the National Power Grid to the State of Kerala to meet the power shortage in that State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). Kerala gets its share of power from Ramagundam STPS, MAPS, and NLC-II TPS. Besides its allocated share, Kerala is being provided assistance from the unallocated portion of the Central Stations as well, to mitigate the power shortage conditions in the State, to the extent possible. During the period from April 1987 to January, 1988, the actual supply to Kerala from Central Stations was 918.3 Million Units.

**STD facility at Mananthody in Wynad
District of Kerala**

214. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce S.T.D. facility at Manantrody in Wynad District of Kerala;

(b) if so, when, it is likely to be introduced and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Manantrody exchange will be brought under the group dialling system; if so, when?

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

(b) During 8 th Plan period.

(c) Subject to availability of transmission media Manantrody is proposed to be brought under the Group dialling scheme during the 7 th Plan.

I.S.D. facility in Kerala

215. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the details of International Subscriber Dialling facility available in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): At present international dialling facility is available for 50 stations in Kerala. A statement indicating their names is given below.

STATEMENT

Stations in Kerala State on ISD up to 15-2-1988

1	2
1.	Ernakulam (Cochin)

1	2
2.	Trichur (Udyamperor, Ollur, Algappa Nagar, Cherpur)
3.	Palghat (Olavakode)
4.	Narrakkal
5.	Alwaye
6.	Chalakkudi
7.	Chaughat (Curuvayur, Kunnankulam)
8.	Angamally
9.	Irinjalakuda
10.	Idukki
11.	Vaikom
12.	Mannar
13.	Parur
14.	Chenganacherry
15.	Kalady
16.	Cranganur
17.	Kozhikode
18.	Badagara
19.	Cannanur (Ballipatnum)
20.	Tirur
21.	Kalpetta

1	2	1	2
22.	Malappuram	43.	Peraambavoor
23.	Talliparamba	44.	Thodupuzha
24.	Payyampur	45.	Shertalai
25.	Alathur	46.	Alleppey
26.	Kanhangad	47.	Punalur
27.	Ponnani	48.	Vizhinjam
28.	Manjeri	49.	Pathnamthitta
29.	Trivandrum	50.	Kayamkulam
30.	Quilon (Chinnakada)	Oil exploration contracts with Foreign Companies	
31.	Kottayam (Gandhi Nagar, Kanjikuzhi)	216.	PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
32.	Tiruvallor	Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:	
33.	Chinganur	(a) whether the country has been experiencing a sharp decline in the level of self sufficiency in indigenous oil production over the last three years;	
34.	Nayyattinkara	(b) whether more contracts for exploration in offshore blocks are expected to be signed with foreign oil companies and if so, the details thereof;	
35.	Kottarakara (Mavolikorra)	(c) whether the contracts will also provide for a framework for development of gas resources; and	
36.	Palai	(d) if so, the period by which India will achieve self sufficiency in oil and gas?	
37.	Adoor	THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU	
38.	Kundara		
39.	Attingal		
40.	Chingavaram		
41.	Kothamanglam		
42.	Muvattupuzha		

RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Due to higher growth in consumption, the level of self sufficiency in crude oil has come down from about 71% in 1984-85 to about 66% in 1986-87.

(b) Under the third round of bidding, Govt. have so far signed contracts for five blocks with foreign oil companies out of the nine blocks for which bids were received. Negotiations for the remaining blocks are in different stages of progress.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) At present, requirement of gas is being met. As exploration for hydrocarbon is highly probablistic in nature, it is not possible to indicate, with any degree of certainty, as to when self-sufficiency in production of oil will be achieved.

Priority In LPG connections In Desert Areas

217. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in various States where priority has been accorded in sanctioning cooking gas connections by declaring these districts as desert areas and the names of towns which were benefited;

(b) the criteria adopted in this regard;

(c) whether the desert areas of Barmer and Jaisalmer districts in Rajasthan which were badly affected by severe drought have not been included in this list so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which Barmer and Jaisalmer districts will be declared as desert areas for according priority in sanctioning cooking gas connections to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). A programme for introduction and extension of LPG facilities as well as release or new LPG connections on priority basis in identified towns in the vicinity of forests has been undertaken in Rajasthan as a part of the endeavour to preserve forests. This has been done on the basis of recommendations of a Committee set up by Government. The Committee included a representative of the Government of Rajasthan.

(c) and (d). The districts of Barmer and Jaisalmer being not on the fringes of forests, they were not included in the list drawn up by the Government of Rajasthan for the purpose indicated in (a) above:

(e) There is no proposal or scheme for declaration of any areas as desert areas for purposes of release of LPG connections on priority basis.

[*Translation*]

Wheat to Rajasthan on Per Capita Basis

219. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is great discontentment amongst the people for not supplying wheat under public distribution system in proportion to the present population in worst drought affected desert areas of Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Food Corporation of India is not allotting wheat to Rajasthan Government under public distribution system at the rate of ten kilogram per head per month, even on the basis of 1981 census;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the quantity of wheat allotted to Rajasthan during the last three years to date, month-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) No such reports have been brought to the notice of Government.

(b) Allocations from the Central Pool are not made on per capita basis.

(c) The allotments are made to the various States on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. These allotments are only supplemental to open market availability.

(d) A Statement giving the information is given below.

STATEMENT

Allotment of wheat to Rajasthan Government during Jan., 1985 to March, 1988 under Public Distribution System

(Figures in '000' tonnes)

Month	Allotment			
	1985	1986	1987	1988
January	28.0	50.0	60.0	120.0
February	28.0	50.0	60.0	130.0
March	28.0	50.0	60.0	100.0
April	28.0	60.0	60.0	
May	28.0	60.0	60.0	
June	28.0	60.0	60.0	
July	28.0	60.0	60.0	
August	28.0	60.0	40.0	
September	28.0	60.0	100.0	
October	28.0	60.0	60.0	
November	50.0	60.0	80.0	
December	50.0	60.0	100.0	
	TOTAL	380.0	690.0	800.0
				350.0 (upto March 88)

**Financial Assistance for Construction
of Godowns in Kerala**

220. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Civil Supplies Corporation had requested the Union Government to provide financial assistance to construct godowns in different parts of the State; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to set up BHEL Unit in Kerala

221. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has a proposal to set up a unit in Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Demand and Supply of Rice to Kerala

222. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI P.A. ANTONY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand for rice in Kerala per month under the public distribution system;

(b) the quantity supplied during the past six months, month-wise;

(c) whether there is a demand for the supply of more quantity of rice to Kerala; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). A Statement indicating demand, allotment and offtake of rice under public distribution system in respect of Kerala during the past six months is given below:

(c) and (d). The Government of Kerala has been asking for higher allocation of rice. The allocations are, however, made taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors.

STATEMENT

Demand, allotment and offtake of rice under Public Distribution System, in respect of Kerala from August, 1987 to January, 1988

(In thousand tonnes)

<i>Month</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Allotment</i>	<i>Offtake</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
August, 87	200.0	145.0	181.3

1	2	3	4
September, 87	200.0	165.0	132.4
October, 87	200.0	145.0	110.5
November, 87	200.0	145.0	126.5
December, 87	200.0	145.0	131.8
January, 88	200.0	145.0	144.2

Stagnation in Crude Oil output

(b) Information is as under :-

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

(a) whether Government have noted the stagnation trend in crude oil output from the offshore and onshore areas during 1985 to 1987;

(b) how far this stagnation trend in crude output results in increase in aggregate imports and average cost of crude to be imported during 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to tap new natural gas resources in the country to reduce the import of petroleum products during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Production of crude oil in the country since 1984-85 is as under :-

Year	Production in M.T.
1984-85	28.99
1985-86	30.17
1986-87	30.50

Year	Gross Imports of Crude oil (mt.)	Value in Rs. Crores
1984-85	13.64	3430
1985-86	15.14	3687
1986-87	15.53	2058
1987-88 (Projected)	18.34	3104
1988-89	Import Plan not finalised	

(c) At present production of natural gas exceeds current demand. Some of the measures taken/being taken to increase the use of natural gas are -

- (i) Increased substitution in place of various petroleum products in production of fertilizer, power, petrochemicals, either as feed stock or fuel or both.
- (ii) Supply of gas to domestic consumers, wherever possible, through pipeline network to substitute LPG and Kerosene.
- (iii) Development of compressed natural gas (CNG) run vehicles

for substitution of diesel and petrol in automotive sector.

(d) the details thereof?

Power Crisis In States

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

(a) whether power position in the country in general and Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal in particular is very grim;

(b) whether these States are really under severe power crisis;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to help these States from power crisis; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). The power supply position in the country during April, 1987 - January, 1988 is given in the Statement below:

(c) and (d). Various measures being taken to improve the availability of power include expediting commissioning of new capacity, optimum utilisation of existing capacity, implementing short gestation projects, reducing transmission and distribution losses, implementation of energy conservation and demand management measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas.

STATEMENT

Actual power supply position for April '87 - January '88

(Figures in MU net)

<i>Region/State system</i>	<i>April, 1987 - January, 1988</i>			
	<i>Requirement</i>	<i>Availability</i>	<i>Shortage</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
NORTHERN REGION				
Chandigarh	358	357	1	0.3%
Delhi	5463	5371	92	1.7%
Haryana	5932	5128	804	13.6%
Himachal Pradesh	888	883	5	0.6%
Jammu & Kashmir	1871	1700	171	9.1%
Punjab incl. N.F.F.	11080	10323	757	6.8%
Rajasthan	7244	6380	864	11.9%

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	19825	16483	3342	16.9%
TOTAL (N.R.)	52661	46625	6036	11.5%
WESTERN REGION				
Gujarat	14914	14245	669	4.5%
Madhya Pradesh	11527	11141	386	3.3%
Maharashtra	25232	23581	1651	6.5%
Goa	404	404	0	0.0%
TOTAL (W.R.)	52077	49371	2706	5.2%
SOUTHERN REGION				
Andhra Pradesh	13561	12144	1417	10.4%
Karnataka	12465	8667	3798	30.5%
Kerala	5085	4292	793	15.6%
Tamil Nadu	14165	12523	1642	11.6%
TOTAL (S.R.)	45276	37626	7650	16.9%
EASTERN REGION				
Bihar	4275	3431	844	19.7%
D.V.C.	5915	5403	512	8.7%
Orissa	5715	4718	997	17.4%
West Bengal	7135	6607	528	7.4%
TOTAL (E.R.)	23040	20159	2881	12.5%
NORTH-EASTERN REGION	1773	1691	82	4.6%
ALL INDIA	174827	155472	19355	11.1%

ONGC and Oil Share in the Revenue

225. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas
Commission has decided that Oil India Ltd.
and ONGC must get a share of the revenue
raised in the past; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-
RAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) No,
Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Price Increase of Imported Edible Oil

226. SHRI SRIBALIAV PANIGRAHI :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-
PLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have in-
creased the issue prices of imported edible
oils for the public distribution system;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether any concessions are given
to the drought affected States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-
PLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The
Central issue prices of imported edible oils
for Public Distribution System have been
increased by Rs. 2,000/- per MT w.e.f.
23.12.1987.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Power Project in Morena, Madhya
Pradesh**

227. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will
the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 810 Megawatt power
project was sanctioned in Morena district in
Madhya Pradesh during the last two years;
and

(b) if so, the location of the project and
the expenditure incurred on it so far and the
further steps proposed to be taken in this
regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA
ROHTAGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Opening of Sub Post Offices in
Jhunjhunu District of Rajasthan**

228. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for opening of sub post
offices;

(b) whether Government propose to
open sub post offices in Jhunjhunu district of
Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, the number of sub post offices
proposed to be opened and the time by
which these are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
VASANT SATHE): (a) The required informa-
tion is furnished in the statement below :

(b) No, Sir. Not at present.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Norms for Opening of Sub-Post Offices

I. *Urban Areas (Non-Plan)*

- (i) Initially the post office should be self-supporting but at the time of the first annual review it should show 5% profit to be eligible for further retention.
- (ii) The minimum distance between two post offices is now raised to 1.5 Kms in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above and 2 Kms in other urban areas.
- (iii) No extra departmental post offices will be opened in Urban areas.
- (iv) Heads of Circles will have powers to relax the distance condition in 10% of the cases.
- (v) In all cases, approval of Ministry of Finance will be obtained.

II. *Project Areas/Industrial Estates & Townships/Satellite townships/other areas of developmental activity (Plan).*

- (i) The scheme will cover departmental sub offices to be set up in project areas, new industrial estates/townships satellite colonies developed in the periphery of cities/urban agglomerations and other similar developments which have come up in new areas in pursuance of the plan activities of state and Central Government departments and agencies.

(ii) The posts required for the opening of departmental sub offices under this scheme will be created with the approval of Secretary in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure).

(iii) Only proposals in which the minimum anticipated work is 5 hours can be considered.

(iv) The permissible limits of loss will be Rs. 2400/- (in normal rural areas) and Rs. 48.00/- (in hilly, backward and tribal areas) per sub office per annum.

Setting up of Wind and Solar Plants in Districts of Rajasthan

229. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Rajasthan where the plants under Wind and Solar energy scheme have been set up;

(b) whether Sikar and Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan are also covered by this scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has undertaken programmes inter alia in the areas of Solar Thermal, Solar Photovoltaics and Wind Pumps in association with State Government agencies, under which several Solar Thermal Units, Solar Photovoltaic Power Units and Wind Pumps have been set up in several districts through out Rajasthan State such as Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Tonk, Sriganganagar, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Swaimadhopur, Chitorgarh, Doongargarh, Jhodele, Ajmer,

Jodhpur, Nagore, Bhilwara, Banswara, Barhmer, Churu, Dungarpur, Jalore, Jhalawar, Pali, Kota.

Fair Price Shops In States and Financial Assistance Provided

230. SHRI RANJITSINGH
GAEKWAD:
SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new fair price shops opened during 1987 and the new outlets proposed to be opened during 1988 to alleviate the difficulties of the vulnerable section of the society, State-wise; and

(b) the total amount spent for the purpose during 1987 and the financial allocation made for 1988?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-

PLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The responsibility of opening of fair price shops in their respective areas lies with the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The States and UTs have been advised from time to time to open additional fair price shops in the uncovered and inadequately covered areas to provide easy physical access to consumers. They have also been advised to introduce mobile vans in rural, far-flung and tribal areas. The targets fixed by different States for opening of fair price shops and the fair price shops actually opened during 1987-88 (upto December, 1987) are indicated in the Statement below.

(b) The Central Government has a scheme for extending financial assistance to States/UTs for opening of mobile fair price shops for covering rural, remote, inaccessible, far-flung and tribal areas. During the financial year 1987-88, Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 182.50 lakhs has been given to some of the States/UTs for the purchase of 73 mobile vans.

STATEMENT

Targets and achievements regarding opening of new fair price shops during 1987-88 (April to March)

<i>Code No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement upto December, 87</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
01	Andhra Pradesh	200	418
02.	Arunachal Pradesh	40	33
03.	Assam	-	-
04.	Bihar	50	466
05.	Gujarat	170	234

1	2	3	4
06.	Goa	30	31
07.	Haryana	-	-
08.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
09.	Jammu & Kashmir	40	71
10.	Karnataka	300	228
11.	Kerala	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-
13.	Maharashtra	375	476
14.	Manipur	100	16
15.	Meghalaya	-	-
16.	Mizoram	18	42
17.	Nagaland	280	29
18.	Orissa	50	373
19.	Punjab	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	100	122
21.	Sikkim	30	33
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-
23.	Tripura	14	27
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2000	3646
25.	West Bengal	100	156
26.	A & N Islands	5	8
27.	Chandigarh	10	13
28.	D & N Haveli	2	2

1	2	3	4
29.	Delhi	100	127
30.	Daman & Diu	10	4
31.	Lakshadweep	1	1
32.	Pondicherry	10	11
		4035	6567

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

[*Translation*]

Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will listen to one Member from this side and one from that side.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you I shall listen to both sides by turn. Now please sit down. I shall listen to what you have to say. You first decide amongst yourself as to who will speak from your side. I shall listen. Please say what you want.

(*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. Look, there is no point in doing like this. Both the wings may please note. I can assure you that if someone has come with the sole intention of doing like this, then it is up to him. I can assure you this much that I intend to have each of your points discussed.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please, order now.

(*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER. Look, the best thing would be that I shall listen to one hon. Member from this side and then one from that side. Please relax and be seated.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am telling you I shall listen to what you want to say. Why are you doing like this?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I shall listen. I had disallowed yours too. You also do not have any right. When I listen, I shall listen to you too. Why do you trouble me? Please take your seats.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): We have given an adjournment motion on the question of increasing the administered

prices before the budget session.

MR. SPEAKER: I will take it into consideration and give my ruling as I have always done. They can do it but according to the proper method, they should have come before the Parliament.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: This is very important.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will listen to them now.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am listening to you. Why are you doing this?

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh): You are listening to him first.

MR. SPEAKER: I am listening to you. I shall listen to you in a minute. Please be seated.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Next is yours. I am just coming to you.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

This is not the proper way. I tell you, I am listening to you. I am ready to listen to you.

(Interruptions)

AN. HON. MEMBER: Ladies first.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already listened to you. Now I shall listen to her. Now one of you may speak. Who is going to speak?

SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH (Banka): The incident that took place in Bihar involving some women is a matter of great shame. I want to know what action is being taken against the policemen who misbehaved with the women of Parhia village in Deoghar district of Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER: You give this in writing. I shall immediately have it discussed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in writing and I shall have it discussed.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): It is a most serious thing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): The administered prices were raised by-passing the Parliament. You had made some disapproving remarks from the Chair last time when the prices were raised by-passing the Parliament. Now again, they have done the same thing. You don't allow a discussion on it. We have given adjournment motions.

MR. SPEAKER: It is according to the law. But according to the propriety, it should have come to Parliament.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No, they can't go on doing like that every time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is not according to the convention.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are on

record. You had made some disapproving comments earlier.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I can't stop it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is the use of this budget session and all that if they do like this?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Prior to the budget, 2,200 crores have been imposed. What is the sanctity of the budget?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is the sanctity of the Parliament? What is the sanctity of the budget?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Budagara): Why have this farce?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why have this farce of the budget?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You get the law changed. Then it will be all right.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have given a ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling stands the same. It never changes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Rs. 2220 crores have been sought to be collected before the Budget.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are they behaving like decoits or what? They are going on doing this behind the back of the Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling stands as ever. According to the propriety, it should be done through here but legally they can do it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot force anything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You are the custodian of the rights of this House. We have a Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen the Constitution and according to the constitution I have given my ruling...

(Interruptions)

What can I do?

SHRI KP. UNNIKRISHNAN: You must reassert yourself.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot. I am not a dictator. I am bound by the rules and laws of this country. And the rules allow, I cannot check it. Propriety says, do like this.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want a clarification about your observations.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the first time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why are you disallowing the Adjournment Motion?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the sanctity of your ruling? When you say there is impropriety and they don't listen why do you point only to the laws and rules?

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do? You change them then.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Conventions are as important as the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: Propriety is something else and rules and regulations are something else. If propriety is followed, then well and good. If they don't and if it is legal, the executive authority is something else which I cannot override.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The House must be allowed to express its opinion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a question of morality.

MR. SPEAKER: Morality cannot be enforced by law.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Morality should be higher than law. Your ruling regarding the propriety should be higher than law.

MR. SPEAKER: Morality comes from within and not from outside. I cannot force it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: (Nalgonda) Just before the elections, they declared the whole state of Tripura as disturbed area. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) I have given an Adjournment Motion on a different subject. Just before the elections in Tripura the whole state was declared as a disturbed area and the army was deployed.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, that matter cannot be put before the House in any other way but you can discuss it now in the debate on the President's Address.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: No, Sir. This cannot be discussed in that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do it. Not allowed

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: (Panaji) There has been a serious attack by Pakistani forces on our Indian border in the Poonch sector. Several soldiers have died in the encounter.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in writing. It will be done. Why are you doing like this?

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I have already given a Calling Attention Notice on this matter.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) We have given an Adjournment Motion on the plight of farmers in Andhra Pradesh. 16 farmers have died. Cotton growers committed suicide as they cannot repay the bank loan. There should be a discussion on it

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Have you seen the observations made by Shri Shakhder?.. *(Interruptions)*.. This was never done. The whole state state was declared as disturbed area.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Each

one of us has given Adjournment Motion on different subjects to focus attention of this House on major failures of the Government-lawyers strike, rise in prices, deployment of army in Tripura. On all these things, we have given Adjournment Motions.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOW-ALIA (Sangrur): The situation in Punjab also.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to you if you want to do like this. I agree on all the issues.

[*English*]

We will take all the subjects one by one and we will discuss. But not like this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is an element of censure in the adjournment motion. We want to censure the Government on the very first day...

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen, Why do you talk so loudly? You will get a sore throat.

[*English*]

The question is simple. When any question is slated for a discussion, it cannot be a subject matter for an adjournment motion. We have slated for discussion all the subjects. We have got this Budget Session...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: You please repeat your ruling and censure them or you allow us to censure them. That is the only democratic and parliamentary method that we can adopt here.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You do not let me speak.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You passed strictures against them that no levy should come before the Budget. They have not listened to your ruling. Either you censure them or you allow us to censure them through an adjournment motion.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Listen to me, Professor. I am bound by the rules. Whatever you want within the rules I shall get it done. I shall have it discussed.

[*English*]

I cannot over-ride the rules.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We want to censure the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: All the subjects that you have given are slated for discussion one by one and we are going to discuss them. Therefore, there is no question of this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is your objection to our adjournment motion? The Supreme Court is paralysed: the courts are paralysed. What is your objection to our adjournment motion on lawyers' strike.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Look, I have done this. A calling attention is coming on this tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.

[*English*]

There is no question of adjournment motion on that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are taking away the rights of the opposition. We want an adjournment motion. We have a right to censure the Government through an adjournment motion. Why are you taking it away?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving you full authority, full power and full time to discuss anything.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We want an adjournment motion.

(*Interruption*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are wasting your time.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The strike has been continuing for the last 29 days and the judiciary is paralysed.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: (Chengalpattu): What the Congress has done in Tamil Nadu is unconstitutional and undemocratic. We want to discuss it and we have

give an adjournment motion.

(*interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to discuss it today. Now papers to be laid on the Table.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Proclamation In relation to State of Tamil nadu and a copy of the report of Government of Tamil nadu to President

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S. BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table :-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 30th January, 1988 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu published in Notification No. G.S.R, 66(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1988; under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.
- (ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 30th January, 1988 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clauses (i) of clause (c) of the above proclamation published in Notification No. G.S.R. 67(E) in **Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1988.**
- (2) A copy of the report dated the

29th January, 1988 of the government of Tamil Nadu to the President (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5472/88]

Delhi Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance 1987 and Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Ordinance 1987

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy under article 123(2) (a) of the Constitution:-

- (i) The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (No.9 of 1987) promulgated by the President on the 24th December, 1987.
- (ii) The Delhi Administration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (No. 10 of 1987) promulgated by the President on the 24th December, 1987
- (iii) The Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988 (No. 1 of 1988) promulgated by the President on the 28th January, 1988. [Placed in Library See No. LT5473/88]

Annual Report with audited Accounts of and review on the working of Oil and Natural Gas Commission for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (i) A copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English versions) together with Audited Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1986-87 and of its subsidiary viz. Hydrocarbons India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1986-87 under sub-section (3) of section 23 read with sub-section (4) of section 22 of the will and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

(II) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1986-87 and of its subsidiary viz. Hydrocarbons India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library See No LT 5474/88]

Wealth Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1988 and Notifications under the Finance Act. 1979 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA): I beg to lay on the table:-

- (1) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification" No. S.O. 109 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1988, under sub section (4) of Section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 [Placed in Library See No. LT 5475/88]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979:-
 - (i) G.S.R 1009 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the

- 24th December, 1987 together with an explanatory Memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Dr. Sayid Mohammad Najibullah, President of the Republic of Afghanistan and other members of the delegation who visited India from 24th to 25th December, 1987 from the payment of foreign travel tax in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the end of the visit.
- (ii) G.S.R. 16(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Giovanni Goria, Prime Minister of Italy and Mrs. Eugenia Goria and other twenty members of the delegation who visited India from 8th to 10th January, 1988 from the payment of foreign travel tax in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the end of the visit.
- (iii) G.S.R. 29(E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Hun Sen, the Prime Minister of Kumpuchea, his wife, daughter and eight member party who visited India from 12th to 14th January, 1988 from the payment of foreign travel tax in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the end of the visit.
- (iv) G.S.R.69(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. J.R. Jayewardene President of Sri Lanka and his wife and twenty member party who visited India from the payment of foreign travel tax in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the end of the visit [Placed Library See No. LT 5476/88]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-
- (i) G.S.R. 997(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency or vice-versa in supersession of Notification No. 348-Customs dated the 4th November, 1987.
- (ii) S.O.1125(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion a certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa in supersession of Notification No 329-Customs dated the 28th September, 1987.
- (iii) The Baggage (Amendment) rules, 1988 published in Notifi-

- cation No. G.S.R. 18(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) The Tourist Baggage (Amendment) rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 18 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) G.S.R 31(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods specified in the notification when imported into India for use in the manufacture of jewellery for export out of India by or on behalf of a hundred per cent export oriented undertaking in the Special Export Oriented Complex for the manufacture of jewellery at Jhandewalan, New Delhi, from the whole of the basic additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (vi) The Baggage (Conditions of Exemption) amendment rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 49 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1988, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vii) G.S.R. 50(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 132-Customs dated the 2nd July, 1980 so as to add one more product of Nepalese origin to the list of items which qualify for preferential entry into India in terms of the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, 1978.
- (viii) G.S.R. 64(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 13/81-Customs dated the 9th February, 1981 so as to make it obligatory on the hundred per cent Export Oriented Undertakings to observe the various conditions/criteria stipulated in the Import Policy. [Placed in Library See No.LT 5477/88]
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:-
- (i) The Income-tax (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. S.O.1(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1987.
- (ii) The Income-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O.125 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1988.
- (iii) S.O.107 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to Calcutta Pinjrapole Society under section

- 10(23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89.
- (iv) S.O.108 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to 'Joint Plant Committee' under section 10(23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1962 for the period covered by the assessment year 1988-89.
- (v) S.O.109 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to 'Seafarers' Welfare Fund Society Bombay' under section 10 (23C) (iv) of the Income tax Act, 1962 for the period covered by the assessment year 1987-88 and 1988-89.
- (vi) S.O. 110 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to 'The Ahmedabad Share and Stock Brokers' Association (Stock Exchange) under section 10 (23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89.
- (vii) S.O.111 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to Madhya Pradesh Stock Exchange under section 10 (23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89.
- (viii) S.O.112 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to 'Bangalore Stock Exchange Limited' under section 10 (23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89.
- (ix) S.O.113 published in the Gazette of India, dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to 'Madras Stock Exchange Limited' under section 10(23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89.
- (x) S.O. 114 published in Gazette of India dated, the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to 'Madras Stock Exchange Limited ' Under section 10(23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89.
- (xi) S.O.115 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January 1988 regarding exemption to 'The Hyderabad Stock Exchange Limited' under section 10 (23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89.
- (xii) S.O.116 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to 'National Co-operative Development Corporation' under section 10(23C) (iv) of

- the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1988-89.
- (xiii) S.O. 117 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to 'Indian Cotton Mills Federation, Bombay', under section 10 (23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89.
- (xiv) S.O. 118 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to 'Homi Bhabha Fellowships Council, Bombay' under section 10(23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89.
- (xv) S.O. 119 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to 'The Kerala Labour Welfare Fund Board, Trivandrum' under section 10(23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1984-85 to 1988-89.
- (xvi) S.O. 120 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to 'Bangiya Sahitya Parishad Calcutta' under section 10(23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89.
- (xvii) S.O. 121 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to 'Gujarat Water and Air Pollution Control Board, Gandhinagar' under section 10(23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89.
- (xviii) S.O. 122 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to 'West Bengal Chief Minister, Relief Fund' under section 10(23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1987-88 to 1988-89.
- (xix) S.O. 123 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to 'Indian Diary Corporation' under section 10(23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1987-88 to 1988-89.
- (xx) S.O. 127 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to 'National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons' under section 10(23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1986-87 to 1988-89.
- (xxi) S.O. 128 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to 'Atmavallabh Samaj Utkarsh Trust, Bombay' under

- section 10(23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1988-89.
- (xxii) S.O. 129 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to 'Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi' under section 10(23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89.
- (xxiii) S.O. 130 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to 'Sardar Vallabhbai Patel Memorial Society, Ahmedabad' under section 10(23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89.
- (xxiv) S.O. 131 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 regarding exemption to 'World Wildlife Fund-India, Bombay' under section 10(23C) (iv) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5478/88]
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 116 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:-
- (i) G.S.R. 59 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide that in accordance with a general practice that was prevalent at the relevant time, the excise duty on rubberised textile fabrics weighing not more than 1500 grams per square metre and in which rubber predominates in weight and falling under heading 59.05 of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986), shall not be required to be paid during the period from 1.3.1986 to 14.1.1987.
- (ii) G.S.R. 68 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide that in accordance with a general practice that was prevalent at the relevant time, the excise duty on jute fibre, twist, yarn, thread, rope and twine falling under Chapter 53 or 56 of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (5 of 1986) and consumed within the factory in which it is produced for the manufacture of jute products falling under Chapters 53, 56, or 63 of the said Schedule, shall not be required to be paid during the period from 1.3.1986 to 18.1.1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5479/88]

Notifications under Government Savings Banks Act, 1873 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.

PANJA): On behalf of Shri Eduardo Faleiro,
I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section 3 of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873:-

(i) The Post Office Time Deposit (Second Amendment) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1005 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1987.

(ii) The Post Office Recurring Deposit (First Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 39 (E) Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1988 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5480/88]

(2) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959:-

(i) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Amendment) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1988.

(ii) The National Savings Certificates (First Issue) Amendment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 3(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5481/88]

Annual Report of and a statement regarding review on the working of Khadi and Village Industries Commission for 1986-

87 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying the papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1986-87 under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, for the year 1986-87.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5482/88]

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

12.14 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: In connection with the discussion of the Statutory Resolution regarding approval of the Proclamation issued by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu in the House today, copies of the Proclamation Order issued in pursuance of

[Mr. Speaker]

the Proclamation and the Governor's Report are available at the Publications Counter.

Members may please collect copies thereof from the Publication Counter.

[English]

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore): We want the immediate dismissal of the Speaker of Tamil Nadu, Shri Pandian.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not in my power. It is not in my authority. I cannot do anything.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): Do you think that there is not even a single issue for Adjournment Motion? The entire judiciary is paralysed..... (Interruptions)

The sanctity of the Budget is destroyed. (Interruptions)

Still you do not allow Adjournment Motion on any subject.

[Translation]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Speaker Sir, my point is that 30 pages of the book written by Maulana Azad may be released.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Sixteen farmers have committed suicide. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members you have got every time and every opportunity...(Interruptions)..We are going

to discuss all the subjects from the very inception of this Session now. Whatever subjects you want to discuss, we are going to discuss.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We want to censure the Government through the Adjournment Motion (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Have you got any objection to our censuring the Government.....(Interruptions)....We want our right to censure the Government to be protected....(Interruptions).....On a number of issues we have given Adjournment Motion. The entire judiciary is paralysed. The sanctity of Budget is destroyed. In Tripura the military has been deployed without the concurrence of the Chief Election Commissioner and the Chief Minister.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: 30 pages of Maulana Azad's book, 'India Wins Freedom' should be got released.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): The farmers' problem should be discussed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Do you want to remove the concept of Adjournment Motion from the Rules of Procedure? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed so many discussions.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Out of these issues, you do not consider any one of them fit for an Adjournment Motion?

MR. SPEAKER: When every subject is coming up for discussion, there is no ques-

tion. Everything is coming for discussion under Rule 193.

SHRI MADHU DANAVATE: The details of Bofors scandal have come.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not concerned. I will give you every chance. Every subject will be discussed but if you want to waste the time of the House, it is all right.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): You please listen to us for half a minute.

(Interruptions)

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (Chengalpattu): You are not allowing the Adjournment Motion, so we are walking out in protest.

[Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan and some other hon. Members then left the House.]

12.20 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following nine Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 4th December, 1987:-

- (1) The Metro Railways (Construction of works) Amendment Bill, 1987.
- (2) The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill,

1987.

- (3) The Finance (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
- (4) The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1987.
- (5) The Equal Remuneration (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
- (6) The Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1987.
- (7) The Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
- (8) The All India Council for Technical Education Bill, 1987.
- (9) The Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1987.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following ten Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 4th December, 1987:-

- (1) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (Abolition) Amendment Bill, 1987.
- (2) The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
- (3) The Constitution (Fifty-Eighth Amendment) Bill, 1987.
- (4) The Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1987.

[Secretary-General]

- (5) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 1987.
- (6) The National Housing Bank Bill, 1987.
- (7) The Railway Claims Tribunal Bill, 1987.
- (8) The Regional Rural Banks (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
- (9) The Chandigarh (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1987.
- (10) The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Bill, 1987.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why are you not allowing the Adjournment Motion?

MR. SPEAKER: Because it is not according to the rules.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you not going to allow Adjournment Motion on any urgent matter? The judiciary is paralysed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Dandavate, we have got rules and according to rules we are saying that we will be discussing everything.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Adjournment Motion is also according to the Rules.

MR. SPEAKER: No Adjournment Motions, because they are not according to the rules.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Sir hon. Members from this side of the House just now have mentioned about a very serious matter.....*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Since you do not protect our rights to censure the Government, we are leaving the House.

[At this stage Prof. Madhu Dandavate and other hon. Members left the House.]

12.20 hrs.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, I was going to respond to the hon. Members from this side of the House.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear you from top to bottom. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear you from beginning to end. No problem. Dineshji, I will allow everything but according to rules.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): You can't allow a Bill unless the Government brings it. The IMOT Bill is pending. The new agitational programme is coming up in Assam. The Government should say when they are bringing this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: It will come in proper time.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: The Government should tell us whether they are bringing this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, there is every
opportunity for discussion. The Government
does not fight shy of discussion on any
subject. The idea is not discussion. The idea
is show. The idea is drama. The idea is
theatricality. They have every opportunity for
discussion. We are prepared to sit with them
in the Business Advisory Committee and fix
the time for any discussion. The walk-out is
a mere theatricality, a political drama on the
first day. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramula):
The thirty pages of the Maulana Azad's
Book, "India Wins Freedom" should be got
released.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Soz that is *sub-
judice*. I cannot do anything about that.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: We are not
discussing the stay order of the court. But the
Central Government can take urgent meas-
ures to get the thirty pages released.

MR. SPEAKER: They cannot do any-
thing. How can they do it when there is an
injunction?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: He should
say something on that.

MR. SPEAKER: How can say? Under
what rule? Under what authority?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: The Govern-
ment of India can even go to the Court and
get the stay vacated.

MR. SPEAKER: The highest court is
supreme. You are also a lawyer.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: The Central
Government can take various measures.
(*Interruptions*) The heirs of Maulana Azad

are making it a property issue. That is not the
issue.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right now.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just
now, the hon. lady Members of this House
mentioned about a very tragic and shameful
incident. I am particularly sorry to see that
none of the opposition Members expressed
any sympathy with the Harijan women who
were raped. They did not care to listen to the
lady Members and left the House instead. I
would like to say in this House that very soon
we are going to contact the Bihar Govern-
ment and direct them to award exemplary
punishment to the police officers involved in
the case at the earliest and take most strin-
gent measures so as to check recurrence of
such an atrocity elsewhere.

MR. SPEAKER: If you remain firm and
deal with these mischievous elements with a
heavy hand, the things will go on smoothly.
Can you allow these wicked persons to in-
dulge in such acts?

12.22 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the
House that I received a letter dated 12th
February, 1988 from Shri P.A. Sangma, an
elected Member from Tura constituency of
Meghalaya, resigning his seat in Lok Sabha.
I have accepted his resignation with effect
from the 16th February, 1988.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): The problem was sorted out last time with your intervention. 'Sansad Samachar' were being telecast at 7.30 p.m. for the last so many years.....

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you come to me and tell me what you have to say?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya): Now 'Sansad Samachar' in Hindi are being telecast at 9.50 p.m.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Things were settled at your instance in the last session.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: The timing for the telecast of 'Sansad Samachar' was 7.30 p.m. but the Government has now changed the timing to 9.50 p.m. As the people go to their beds by this time all over the country, it will amount to neglect of Hindi.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to what you have said. Now you take your seat.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: When you have listened, you must find a way out.

MR. SPEAKER: Now you sit down.

12.24 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Thirty-fifth Report

[English]

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: I

beg to present the Thirty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fourteenth Report on Air India - Working Results and Traffic Growth.

12.24 1/2 hrs.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Tenth Report

[English]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I beg to present the Tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee on Rate of Dividend for the year 1988-89 and other Ancillary Matters.

12.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(I) Need to review the Drugs Price Control Order, 1987

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): The Kelkar Committee had recommended to bring all those drugs which have a turnover of more than Rs. 50 lakhs under the Price Control Order. The list announced in Drugs Price Control Order, 1987 contains over 30 drug formulations which do not have a turnover of Rs. 50 lakhs by one company or jointly by a number of companies. There are about 100 drugs having turnover between two crores and 12 crores, and have been

excluded from the Price Control Order. Most of these drugs are in monopoly position. Around 50 drugs which are wholly imported in the country have been excluded from price control. From the above, it will be seen that the objective, that indigenous production will be given a boost, has been completely ignored and the aim to make medicines available to consumers at reasonable prices, would not be achieved. It is not known what is the justification of excluding from price control monopoly products being purchased by common man. I, therefore, request Government to review the Drugs Price Control Order, 1987 to remove these lacunae.

12.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

- (ii) **Need for the Union Government to bear the cost of the Master Plan prepared by the Government of Orissa to save Chilka lake from siltation**

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): It is a matter of great concern that Asia's largest inland lake Chilka is in grave danger. The lake has shrunk from 1165 Kms. to 916 Kms. due to heavy siltation increasing salinity and spreading of weeds. Now the channel to the Bay of Bengal is clogged, restricting the flow of sea water. The thick layer of the dead weeds and silt on the lake bed have turned Chilka shallow, and its water marshy.

Chilka is an excellent breeding ground for millions of local and migratory birds. With the first nip of winter, the migrants begin their spectacular descent on this lake. They sweep across the high mountains from as far away as Siberia and Alma Ata.

Apart from its economic and ecological value, Chilka with its vast expansion of blue water touching the horizon, its colours changing with passing clouds and moving sun, its surface rippling with gentle breeze from the Bay of Bengal, and also its islands is a thing of beauty and a joy for everybody. But the joy will be shortlived, if the lake is not de-silted and developed soon.

Chilka, known as the queen of lakes, is one of Orissa's premier tourist centres. The people of Orissa are very much concerned about its survival, and so, a Master Plan has been prepared for its development. But due to constraint of resources, the State Government is not able to implement the Master Plan. As Chilka occupies a prominent place in the tourist map of India, I request the Union Government to bear the entire cost of the Master Plan and save the lake from extinction.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not allowed.

- (iii) **Need to provide more funds to Government of Maharashtra for drinking water schemes**

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY (Amravati): As many as 5,687 villages from 47 talukas in Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune, Wardha, Amravati, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Yavatmal, and Gadchiroli districts are estimated to have been affected by drought in Maharashtra this year i.e. 1987-88, fourth successive drought year.

On the basis of the final paisewari of kharif crops, it is found that 6,249 villages from 13 districts on the State are having

** Not recorded.

[Shrimati Usha Choudhary]
paisewari 50/60 paise or below.

Due to irregular and scanty rainfall during the monsoon of 1987, a large number of villages in Maharashtra State are expected to face drinking water scarcity during summer season of 1988. Though there has been some improvement in the situation as a result of rains received during November, December, 1987. It is estimated that 5,837 villages are likely to face acute drinking water scarcity during the coming summer.

The State Government has already approached the Government of India for providing adequate central assistance for undertaking various drought relief measures. The Government of India has so far sanctioned Rs. 104.19 crores. This is not enough to meet the situation. Union Government should review the position again and grant more central assistance.

- (iv) **Need to Increase the quota for reservation all certain stations in Orissa on trains going towards Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi**

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI ((Sambalpur): The quota for reservation in second class, first class and air conditioned second class sleeper provided in some of the important trains is quite inadequate particularly at Jharauguda, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Belpahar, Brajraj Nagar, Bargarh, Bamra and Rourkela Stations in Orissa. The quota provided at these stations for travel towards Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi is thoroughly inadequate. Though railway administration has been requested by Government of Orissa and Members of Parliament from time to time to increase the quota in important trains like Gitanjali Express, Ahmedabad Express, Howrah-Bombay Mail, Howrah-Bombay Express and Utkal Express trains substantially to cater to the

needs, but nothing has been done so far.

In the interest of the railway passengers, it is necessary to increase the quota for reservation in second class, first class and A.C. sleeper. I request the Honourable Railway Minister to look into this matter and do the needful at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to inform the House that in the case of matter under rule 377, only approved texts already given by the hon. members will go on record. If any hon. member, while reading his text, deviates from the original text already given, and starts adding, then that added portion will not form part of the proceedings.

- (v) **Need to take quick remedial measures to avoid recurrence of devastating floods in North Bihar**

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Last year, the whole of North Bihar, Particularly the Mithila region, faced the worst type of floods in the living memory. The devastating floods were caused by the turbulent rivers which originate in Nepal.

It is gratifying to note that Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi not only visited the flood hit areas of North Bihar promptly and assuaged the feelings of the marooned people, but he also took up the matter with the Government of Nepal during the last SAARC meeting at Kathmandu.

On the initiative of the Prime Minister, it was resolved at Kathmandu to study the problem indepth to find a lasting solution to the menace of recurring floods. It was felt that if the rivers of Nepal are properly tamed, not only the problem of floods would be solved permanently but enormous electricity would be generated which would boost up the economic development of both Nepal and North Bihar.

In this connection, it is heartening to note that the Government of India constituted a committee on November 30, 1987, which would, *inter-alia* consider the problem of floods due to the rivers flowing from Nepal into North Bihar.

In view of last year's experience, it is requested that the above committee be asked to submit its findings expeditiously and remedial measures taken quickly to avoid the recurrence of devastating floods.

In the mean time, immediate arrangements be made to monitor flood warnings from Nepal to North Bihar. If such warnings are received in time, colossal loss of life and property can be avoided.

The Government of India should grant a substantial amount to the Government of Bihar to enable the latter to plug the breaches on Kamla Balan embankments on a war footing. This has become necessary in view of the reason that the rains will start in the hilly areas of Nepal in a couple of month which will again inundate the rivers of Mithila region.

(vi) Need to bring Cotton under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance scheme

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): The cotton grower in Andhra Pradesh has become the victim of American Boll worm pest which has been responsible for the drop in cotton output to one third or one fourth of the normal yield. During 1985-86 and 1984-85 also white fly meance had ruined the cotton growers. While the outstanding debt has been increasing, the return from the farm is coming down in respect of cotton in Andhra Pradesh. Unable to bear this situation nine farmers of whom three were women, all belonging to Prakasam District have committed suicide in first week of this month. It is high time that the

Government should take immediate steps to issue instructions to the banks not to auction the Gold ornaments pledged by the growers towards the loans received by them. The Government should declare a moratorium on the outstanding dues from the farmers to the financial institutions. The Government should also bring cotton under the comprehensive crop insurance scheme to protect the interests of the cotton growers as well as long range need for increased cotton production for increased textiles exports.

(vii) Need to take over Mavoor Rayons Industry in Calicut district of Kerala

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Mavoor Rayons in Calicut District in Kerala is not working for more than two years. Similarly some industries in Dalmia Nagar are closed for six years. These closures are on account of industrial policy. Government should take steps to take over these industries under Industries Development and Regulation Act.

[*Translation*]

(viii) Need for early setting up of T.V. Relay Centres in hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh have been totally neglected under the Doordarshan Expansion Scheme. Only 18 per cent people of these border hilly areas will be covered under Doordarshan network by the end of the current plan, which is very much on the lower side if compared to other parts of the country. This is also against the declared policy of the Central Government. It is really sad that the Ministry is not taking any steps to set up Doordarshan Relay Centres which have already been sanctioned for these areas. Doordarshan facilities are not available even to 0.1 per cent

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

people in tribal-dominated tehsils. There is widespread resentment among the people against the present situation.

Therefore, the Ministry should take immediate steps to improve the situation.

12.38 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE*: APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO TAMIL NADU

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI BUTA SINGH): Sir, I rise to move:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on 30th January, 1988 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu."

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly was scheduled to meet on 28th January, 1988 to vote on the confidence motion to be moved on behalf of the Chief Minister Smt. Janaki Ramachandran. The Governor of Tamil Nadu has reported that when the Assembly met at 10.00 hrs., the Speaker announced that he had received a telephonic message from five Congress (I) members informing him about their resignations from the House and the Congress (I) Party. When the members belonging to Congress (I) Party objected to this announcement, the Speaker adjourned the House to 12.00 hrs.

The Governor has further reported that when the House met at 12.00 hrs., the Speaker announced the decision to disqualify six former Ministers on the basis of a

complaint made by Thiru Tamilmani and adjourned the House to 3.00 P.M. According to the Governor, it was improper on the part of the Speaker to have adjourned the House twice instead of taking up the vote of confidence.

After the House was adjourned by the Speaker, rival group comprising Congress (I), A.I.A.D.M.K. (Jayalalitha faction), C.P.I. and C.P.M., etc. are reported to have held a parallel session and elected Congress (I) Party member Thiru S. Sivaraman as Speaker after dismissing the present Speaker Thiru P.H. Pandian from his post. They also passed the following two resolutions:-

- (i) Expression of no confidence in Smt. Janaki Ramachandran's Government.
- (ii) Adjournment of the House sine die.

The Governor felt that this led to a situation where future business of the Legislature could not be conducted peacefully.

When the Assembly met at 3.00 p.m., complete pandemonium prevailed in the House. Chairs, wrenched out makes, paper weights, chappals flew across the House and the Members engaged in fisticuff leading to injuries to some of them. The Governor has stated that the pandemonium which prevailed in the House at 12.00 hours and at 15.00 hours and the police intervention inside the House has been one of the most sordid chapters in the annals of the Legislative Assembly.

A very large number of MLAs were forced to leave the Assembly Chamber leaving only 110 out of 222 members present in the Chamber. Once the members other than those belonging to AIADMK (Mrs. Janaki Ramachandran faction) DMK, Muslim

League and Janata had left, the House passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry headed by Mrs. Janaki Ramachandran. The Governor had reported that the manner in which voting was conducted by AIADMK Party casts serious doubts about its claim that it had been able to win the vote of confidence as only 110 members out of 222 were present in the House.

The Governor further stated that at one place in the State had been fully vitiated and there was political deadlock in the State. In view of the situation which had arisen, he was of the opinion that there was breakdown of constitutional machinery and a situation had arisen in which it would be impossible to carry on the Government in accordance with the provision of the Constitution. The Governor, accordingly, recommended that-

- i) the Legislative Assembly may be dissolved; and
- ii) President's rule imposed under Article 356 of the Constitution.

The Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued on 30th January, 1988 and the Legislative Assembly of the State was dissolved.

With these words, Sir, I commend the Proclamation issued on 30 January, 1988 under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu for approval of this august House.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): The imposition of President's rule in Tamil Nadu though it became absolutely necessary, is the most unfortunate and unwarranted constitutional Calamity. There was no wise guidance from Delhi. After the death of MGR it was absolutely necessary that the continuity of the MGR Cabinet should be kept up not merely for the sake of the people of Tamil Nadu but for the sake of the entire

nation. What is important is the Tamil issue, the ethnic issue in Ceylon and the security forces in Ceylon require the whole-hearted backing of the people of Tamil Nadu, which was ensured during MGR's life. But, for the continued support for the Indo-Ceylon Accord, the Central Government and the leadership in Delhi ought to have called for not only the important group leaders in AIADMK, but it should have called for the other leaders also who were supporting the Indo-Sri-lankan Accord. What has happened now is the AIADMK has been split into two groups. The leadership at Delhi certainly had the moral, spiritual, constitutional and political authority and it could have easily persuaded them and prevented the split of the Anna DMK. It is not only the AIADMK that has split, the Congress itself has undergone a catastrophic change....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): No. There is no split.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: All right. You may console yourself by saying that there has been no change in the Tamil Nadu Congress.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Solen): A few individuals going does not bring a change.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: You may thin so, but let us see what the electorates will reply. Actually we are not interested....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Then why are you mentioning it for no rhyme or reason?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Because the question which is at stake is the national interest. The Indo-Sri-lankan Accord is at stake. Now this Accord will become the apple of discord in Tamil Nadu. It is certainly going to be an apple of discord. In the elec-

[Sh. E. kAyyapu Reddy]

tion platform, the Indo-Srilankan Accord is going to be the subject matter of criticism....
(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: No.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: You may say no but the role of the IPKF and the Indo-Srilankan Accord and the ethnic issues are going to figure prominently in the elections that are going to come. In that sense and with that point in view, I am saying that the leadership at Delhi should have been more cautious and should have envisaged and should have gone into the possibilities of the repercussions of a split in AIADMK on the Indo-Srilankan Accord. Therefore, the imposition of the President's rule is not an ordinary Constitutional obligation which has been exercised but this has been exercised without forethought, without wisdom and without taking into account the consequences and the fall-out. Now, when are you going to hold elections in Tamil Nadu? What is the role played by the Central leadership and by the Congress leadership in this affairs? People who were swearing by Rajiv Gandhi till day before yesterday are now at loggerheads. The only party which had boycotted the President's Address yesterday was the AIADMK, owing allegiance to Mrs. MGR.....(Interruptions).

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Not Mrs. MGR, Mrs. Janaki Ramachandran.....(Interruptions).

SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: All right, let us not quarrel about that. But this will show that instead of stabilising, unifying and harmonising the people of Tamil Nadu, we have unnecessarily divided them.....
(Interruptions).

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:
Who has divided them?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: It is certainly not Telugu Desam, It is the Central leadership, it is the Congress Party. Therefore, the responsibility for causing this split and for creating this sort of instability in Tamil Nadu has to be taken and has to be owned only by the Central Government.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Why?

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: You had your own ambitions, you wanted to catch power in Tamil Nadu, you wanted to bring Tamil Nadu under the Congress regime and the personal ambitions of two politicians....(Interruptions). Please don't compel me to tell the personal ambitions and the political ambitions of individuals which the national interests have been subject to, the over-zealous ambitions of a few individuals. Therefore, if only the Congress and the leadership at the Centre had the good of the people of Tamil Nadu at heart, especially in view of the delicate situation that is being obtained in Ceylon and the number of constraints and the number of harassments and the number of difficulties which the IRKF is facing in Ceylon, you should have prevented the imposition of President's Rule. Therefore, Sir, we are totally unhappy not because we support one wing of the AIADMK against the other, but because we wanted that the unity of the AIADMK should be kept up and if there was only a will on the part of the Prime Minister, the unity would have been there and Tamil Nadu would not have been subject to the present state of instability under which it is now suffering.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution to approve the Promulgation of Emergency in Tamil Nadu.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not Emergency, Sir.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:
Sorry.....of President's Rule. I correct
myself. *(Interruptions)*.

Sir, we in the Congress had very categorically stated that we wanted stability in Tamil Nadu. In fact, I understand that the hon. Prime Minister had requested both groups, both factions of the Anna-DMK to sink their differences, bury the hatchet and unite in the interest of stability in Tamil Nadu and in the interest of the nation. Unfortunately it looks like they were two extremes to even come to an understanding between themselves, let alone unite.

Sir, the accusations that my friend from the other side has thrown without any sort of proof or basis and dis-regarding the public statements and the efforts of the hon. Prime Minister to say the least is unfortunate. Sir, we are also very much aware (the Congress Party), that the split that took place in the Anna-DMK was not in the interest of the State of Tamil Nadu or in the interest of the nation. We have categorically gone on record to state that we believe in undivided Anna-DMK and we extend our support to the undivided Anna-DMK. We did everything possible to try and bring them together. Sir, to say that the responsibility of the split lies with either the Central Government or the Congress Party is a total blatant untruth because if at all the split was encouraged by anybody, it was encouraged by certain Opposition parties which was not the Congress in Tamil Nadu, for example, the DMK. It is because it is the DMK which is benefited by the instability in Tamil Nadu and not either the Congress or even either faction of the Anna-DMK. The most unfortunate day, Tamil Nadu has seen was the 28th of January, 1988, when the Tamil Nadu Assembly met. For the first time, with no reasonable, rational excuse, when a vote of confidence was to be taken up on the floor of the House,

the Speaker of the House, adjourned it twice without giving any reason which has any connection with adjourning the sitting of the House. Flimsy grounds were made, some of which were untrue. But the whole purpose was obvious. It was to ensure that an excuse could be found whereby those who did not support the Government with was seeking the vote of confidence, would be physically barred from entering the Assembly. Every possible item that could be used was used as a missile-chairs and mikes. Even foot-wears were used liberally. Several MLAs were injured. To go on record, I am ashamed, as a Tamilian, to note that for the first time, in the annals of history, the police was brought in and directed to do a lathi charge inside the House, which was unheard of *(Interruptions)*. And the Members of the Assembly who were neither expelled nor suspended were forcibly thrown out of the Assembly. *Goondas* were allowed to enter with passes to create violence, not in the Visitors' Gallery but right in the well of the House.

Sir, Mr. M.G. Ramachandran was a man of the masses who held the affection of the people of Tamil Nadu very close to his heart. He worked for the upliftment of the masses of Tamil Nadu and those who seek in his name to remain in power, at least, are expected not to bring down the prestige of the State of Tamil Nadu. On the 28th of January, 1988, the only achievement that the Speaker of the Assembly at that time, Mr. Pandian and the Government that was in power seeking the vote of confidence, made was to bring down the prestige of the State of Tamil Nadu which has always been held throughout India and throughout the world at a very high esteem. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the annals of history will establish that this was the most unfortunate day the state of Tamil Nadu saw. What is fascinating is, we have a Speaker today in Tamil Nadu who by resolution of a majority, was dismissed from his post by a no-confidence and another

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

Speaker was elected. Unfortunately, even now under the President's rule, the Government of Tamil Nadu recognises.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Do you recognise it?

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I do not know what the Central Government is doing. But we do, the Congressmen in Tamil Nadu do.

SHRI K.R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Mr. Pandian as the Speaker cannot be talked here.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: He has been dealt even now as if he is the Speaker of the dissolved Assembly. (*Interruptions*)

Let me finish. You will have your time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The subject-matter is of that. Already the Governor's report is there. We cannot avoid that reference in that case.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, the most important fact is that it is a plea, a request and a demand from the Tamilnadu Congress and all the Congressmen of Tamilnadu that this person Mr. Pandian who was removed from the Speakership, not be recognised as Speaker of the dissolved Assembly. The most important thing is to bring back stability immediately in Tamilnadu. There was no other option, even as per the hon. Home Minister's statement on the floor of this House just now, for the Central Government to do any anything other than imposition of President's rule. The incidents that led to it were unfortunate. I am sure, the House is unhappy about it. But the need of the day immediately is to have a popularly-elected Government back in the seat of power in Tamilnadu. Could I use this

opportunity, through you Sir, to urge, upon the Home Minister and the Central Government to take immediate steps to have elections in Tamilnadu so that a popularly-elected Government could come to power as soon as possible? I am sure, neither the Congress Party nor the Central Government wants any unnecessary delay in this regard since it was not our intention to have President's rule in Tamilnadu. It has been imposed upon us by the factional fighting in the local party. I would like to say that the Accord would not be an apple of discord as my friends from the otherside was trying to point out. Maybe, Some parties would like to use the Sri Lankan Accord, the unfortunate happenings in Sri Lanka and the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka as a weapon. But I would only hope that good sense would prevail upon them to see that it is national interest that they are playing around with; it is national integrity that they are playing around with. This is not a small issue of politics but the prestige of the whole nation is what they are playing around with. I would like to take this opportunity say that the IPKF is doing a Merculean task in Sri Lanka. There are various forces which are international in colour, which are trying to destroy the peace in Sri Lanka and which are encouraging terrorists in Sri Lanka. We are seeing many an important personality in Sri Lanka being killed. This is not the time for any party which believes in either national interest or atleast in peace to use this issue as a political issue. I do not know whether Telugu Desam were trying to point out to their friends that this is an issue that can be used. But let me make it clear if that was the intention....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Are you quite sure that this issue will not be raised? Why do you want to ignore the realities? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr.

Reddy, I have not yielded to you. If I had yielded, then you could have said something. I have not yielded. I would request you to sit down. You are much senior to me. I would like to say, at the end, that the intention of Congress Party and all the Congressmen in Tamilnadu right from the beginning has been that there should be stability in Tamilnadu, progress in Tamilnadu and the the popular policies of the then government led by Shri M.G. Ramachandran be implemented so that the upliftment of the masses of Tamilnadu take place. Unfortunately due to certain faction fighting the situation has come to this pass. The earlier Tamil Nadu comes back to popular Government, the better it would be in the interest of the Tamil Nadu and the better it will be in the interest of the nation.

I would like to support the resolution to approve the promulgation of the President's Rule in Tamil Nadu essentially because it was a Hobson's choice. The Central Government had no other option at that moment. There was no party, no group in the assembly which could have run the Government. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2.05 P.M.

13.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE*: APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO STATE OF TAMIL NADU

[*English*]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mav-

elikara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Resolution now under discussion imposing Governor's rule in Tamil Nadu opens our eyes to the political situation and principles of democracy which are followed in this country. The report placed by the Home Minister shows that the Governor has gone into quite unnecessary things and made a report to the Central Government about the state of affairs in Tamil Nadu. He takes note of the fact that there was a meeting of the legislators under the leadership of a particular gentleman and they passed a resolution against the Speaker.

First of all I would like to know if such a resolution passed by a group of persons assembling in the corner of a house and Governor taking note of it and making it a point to impose Governor's rule in Tamil Nadu what would be the future of democracy in our country! On an illegal and unlawful action taken by any person the Governor is not bound to take cognizance of that. So that action of the Governor in Tamil Nadu once again shows how Governors are used to dismiss the governments and impose Central rule so as to take political advantage.

Sir, here Congress is morally bound to support AIADMK. When Janaki government was formed in Tamil Nadu she proved that 99 members are with her and the Congress has got 64 members. Congress had entered into an agreement with another political party for maintaining a government. Naturally the majority was proved. They ought to have supported but they waited for an opportunity to sabotage the government so as to make inroads into the political situation of Tamil Nadu. This was a vicious attempt on the part of the Central Government. They have used the Governor to impose the Governor's rule there.

All these things have happened, I think, with the knowledge of the Prime Minister because at the time of death of MGR the Prime Minister himself went to Tamil Nadu

[Sh. Thampan Thomas] and addressed the meeting. The meeting was held and from there the political strategy was formed.

14.14 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI in the Chair]

The Congress has no influence in Tamil Nadu. Now they want to make inroads. They have used this opportunity of splitting AI-ADMK. (Interruptions) Whatever Congress has got in Tamil Nadu is because of the unity made with AIADMK...

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I rise on a point of order. At the time of demise of my beloved leader MGR the Prime Minister, of course, came there in order to pay his respects but he did not attend a meeting. What the hon. Member says is that he attended a meeting and so all these problems came. It is not correct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. It is only a point of clarification.

SHRI RAMSINGH YADAV (Alwar): It is a point of order on the point of disinformation.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: What happened in Tamil Nadu is that the Congress want to take advantage of the situation and to impose their party rule in that State using this opportunity. They split the AIADMK and used the Governor's office in a vicious manner to get a hold in Tamil Nadu. That is my allegation on this subject.

I also fear that what had happened in Tripura, the same thing may be repeated in Tamil Nadu after some time because the situation is very very dangerous in Tamil

Nadu. The hon'ble members who spoke earlier had also pointed this out.

The people of Tamil Nadu have no confidence in the Congress and they are very much aggrieved. It is acknowledged as a backward State. In many parts of Tamil Nadu, the development has not increased..... (Interruptions)... The Centre has discarded Tamil Nadu in extending the help for development of the area. The people are against the Congress and the Congress rule for a long period. They have never accepted Congress as a party of Tamil Nadu..... (Interruptions)..... None other than the General Secretary of the Congress (I)** visited Tamil Nadu..... (Interruptions).....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will request the Hon'ble Member not to mention the name of the persons who are not supposed to defend themselves on the floor of the House.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I will say: The Congress General Secretary was sent over to Tamil Nadu. I fear that what had happened in Tripura will repeat in Tamil Nadu. There is a cause for the Central Government to declare Tamil Nadu as a disturbed area because Sri Lankan problem is a very live problem amongst the Tamilians. It is quite natural that Mr. Buta Singh might come forward with a declaration saying that this is a 'troubled area' and paramilitary forces will have to be sent over the Tamil Nadu. A situation will be created like the one in Tripura and election will be held in a rigged manner. And they want to impose on them none other than the AICC General Secretary as a Chief Minister and successor of MGR..... (Interruptions)..... The people of Tamil Nadu will not tolerate all this. Mr. Kolandaivelu is becoming a party to that trick of the Congress..... (Interruptions)....

** Not recorded, as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): What is your strength?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Whatever may be our strength, whatever may be the following, but I am telling you the truth. (*Interruptions*).....It is the experience in this country. All I am concerned with is about the democracy; how the butchers of the democracy kill it and how they are using the office of the Governor to impose the Congress rule in the various States. What happened to Meghalaya? Mr. P.A. Sangma went there. He had 23-member backing. Now there is a 19-member cabinet of the Congress (I). Out of 30, 19 are members of the cabinet.....(*Interruptions*)...They used the Governor in Andhra Pradesh. In Kerala, a Congress leader has been sent as a Governor, who was a Minister here and was also active in the party. Therefore, I submit that I have no belief in the Governors as they are mere agents of the Central Government to impose their rule in the various States. That is the submission I make on this subject.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): 13 Councillors elected the Chairman and 14 people were on the other side. Let me ask you whether you can ask your Minister to resign from Kerala Government because of this. Is this democracy? Let the hon. Member say whether his party would resign in the Kerala Cabinet (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kurien, he is not yielding. Please resume your seat. Why did you mention about that? He is on his legs. You are not supposed to talk like that. I let him conclude. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: You should ask your Minister to resign if you have respect for democracy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am asking you not to

repeat again. It won't look nice because he is not yielding.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Say that Janata is like that in Telugu Desam.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Democracy in the country is facing such a crisis and Tamil Nadu is one of the histories which has been revealed by the action of the Central Government using extraordinary powers in the Constitution and imposing Governor's rule and using Governor as a tool to get into power in Tamil Nadu. The most manipulated way they have planned it at party level, at Governor's level and that is going on. It is revealed by the very facts of the Governor's report itself. I was pointing out that the Governor making such a report, taking unnecessary things into cognizance and nothing all that saying such things have happened—he ought not to have taken anything like that when there are 97 Members for Janaki Government, when Congress is bound to support ADMK whichever faction shows the majority..... (*Interruptions*).. Whatever it is Congress has the moral responsibility to accept the majority but they do not believe in morality and therefore, they did it. They created this crisis as they want to impose Article 356 of the Constitution. The same thing is being repeated everywhere, not only in Tamil Nadu, but in other places also, the Governors are being used as a tool of the Central Government and capture power. I fear the same thing, the same strategy which they adopted in Tripura by sending paramilitary forces, will be done in Tamil Nadu also. They will send them to Tamil Nadu, win elections and come to power and they will have their own men there. All these things will have the blessings of the Prime Minister. I would like to submit that the Tamil Population, the whole of South India would revolt against this. When Anjiah was the Chief Minister in Andhra Pradesh, the people of Andhra Pradesh revolted and

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

showed the result. In Kerala also, when the Congress wanted to impose-I am sorry that I cannot mention the name-all people showed the result. In Tamil Nadu also the result will be shown. Mr. Subramanian has resigned from TNCC against the Congress as also Sivaji Ganesan. Therefore, there is no doubt that the people of South India are capable to understand the vicious motives of Congress (I) and to give them a good reply in elections and they will do so.

Another thing is that on the Sri Lanka accord they wanted to derive political advantage at this juncture. I have toured throughout Tamil Nadu and I have seen what the precarious position of Tamil Nadu people is. People are suffering there and there is nobody to look after them and now the Centre wants to rule this State. I would like to tell Shri Kolandaivelu that they are going to be eaten away by these *sarpas*. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Statutory Resolution moved by the Home Minister for approving the proclamation issued by the President on the 30th January, 1988...

The hon. Member, who spoke before me has brought many extraneous and irrelevant matters before this House which had nothing to do with the Proclamation. When the Proclamation relates to Tamil Nadu, he spoke about Tripura, Meghalaya and travelled all over India. That only shows that when some event takes place in India, the opposition wants to derive political advantage of every small event that takes place even though it may be strictly according to the Constitution.

The manner in which the Governor of Tamil Nadu had handled the situation and the ultimate proclamation that has been

issued by the Central Government, I fully support each and every action and say that everything is according to provisions of the Constitution and no other thing was possible under the circumstances which existed at that time.

Those who have spoken from the opposition before me have not considered and taken into account the events which took place in Tamil Nadu since the death of the then Chief Minister. If those are considered in the light of the provisions of the Constitution, they would have been convinced that the only solution possible under that situation was this proclamation.

I would only draw the attention of this House to the various events which took place. Firstly, Tamil Nadu Assembly consists of 234 members, out of which AIDMK has 131 members. There were 12 vacancies and therefore, for the purpose of forming a Government, 112 supporters were necessary for the one who would stake his or her claim for forming a Government in the State. What did the Governor do? The Governor also followed very clear-cut procedure under the Constitution. Ninety-seven MLAs were backing Janaki Government and, therefore, the Governor physically verified all the 97 AIDMK members, who are supporting. On 2nd January he interviewed each and every Member. Then he individually asked whether they were coerced in supporting this Government and this verification lasted for four hours. After this verification, he came to the conclusion that Mrs. Janaki would be able to form a Government and, therefore, she was summoned to form the Government. This is not a new or strange procedure at all. It has been followed several times in India in several states and the Sarkaria Commission has also referred to several instances of this kind, and he has stated....(*Interruptions*)

We will see everything. The whole re-

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port is going to be discussed in this House and we shall then express our opinion on it. The Governor has employed various ways to determine which party or group is likely to command a majority in the Legislative Assembly. Some have relied only on the list of supporters produced as in Bihar in June 1978 when the Congress Party was called upon to form a Government. In some cases physical varification by counting the heads was done as in the case of Gujarat in 1971 then Uttar Pradesh in 1967, in Rajasthan in 1967, etc. Several states are there. Summoning the simple largest party in the House to form a Government is not new to this House at all. Even after the fall of Janata Government, Shri Yashvant Rao Chauhan was summoned as the Opposition leader and as the leader of the single largest party in the House to form the Government. when he declined then only Shri Charan Singh was summoned to form a Ministry. When he was assured of every support from the Congress-I party then only he was allowed to form the Government. Here also 97 MLAs were backing that Government. Therefore, Mrs. Janaki was summoned to form the Government and prove her majority on the floor of the House within the three weeks. Accordingly, within 3 weeks, on 28th January the meeting was called and what happened in the Assembly was also very important.

Now, I would not for a moment approve the actions of the Speaker in that Assembly as far as that day was concerned. When the Assembly met he informed, without any rhyme or reason, that certain members from Congress Party have resigned and then suddenly he adjourned the House till 12 O'clock. There was no reason to adjourned the House at that time. When the House met again at 12.00 o'clock without any thing on record, he disqualified some members under the anti-defection law. Now, the Anti-Defection law says that only in two instances a Member can be disqualified; (i) if he volun-

tarily leaves the party or (ii) he violates or votes in breach of the whip issued by his party. Neither of the things had happened. They had not left the party. There was nothing to show that they had left the party voluntarily. There was no question of voting at all. So, on what basis they were disqualified, one does not know. It is not clear from the Reports which appeared in the Press. So, at 12.00 o'clock he announced that he has disqualified some members and then again he adjourned the House till 3.00 o'clock. For what purpose these 3 hours were given we do not know. As I do not approve the action of the Speaker, I would not also equally approve of the parallel House which was held. For the removal of Speaker, there are provisions in the Constitution. There are Articles in the Constitution. Then there are rules. You cannot remove the Speaker by just holding a meeting. You have got to move a motion and then after 14 days the motion is to be passed. The motion is put before the House and then it is discussed. You cannot just remove the Speaker. So, it was not constitutional at all. The holding of a parallel House was not constitutional at all. The removal of the Speaker was also not constitutional. My learned colleague Shri Thomas has just now said that the Governor has taken a note of it. No. The Governor has not taken note of it. On the contrary it is clear from what the Home Minister read out in the morning, from that it is clear that the Governor felt that this was unwarranted, this that is, after the House was adjourned by the Speaker, the rival group comprising of Congress (I), CPI, CPM etc., reported to have held a parallel Session and elected Congress (I) Party Member Thiru S. Sivaraman, as Speaker after dismissing the present Speaker Thiru P.H. Pandiyan from the post. They also passed the following two resolutions-expression of no confidence in Smt. Janaki Ramachandran's Government and adjournment of the House *sine die*. The Governor felt that this was unwarranted and that this let

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]
to a situation where future business of the Legislature could not be conducted peacefully. This is the statement which the Home Minister made in the morning. So, there is nothing to show that the Governor approved all these things.

(Interruptions)

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (Chengalpatu): You tell me how many members had elected the Congress (I) Speaker? *(Interruptions)* Will you allow me here in the Parliament to occupy the Speaker's Chair during lunch time? Will you say, Mr. Jagathrakshakan is the Speaker of Lok Sabha?

SHRI P.KOLANDAIVELU: Yes, in the lunch time you can occupy!!

(Interruptions)

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: Shri Sivaraman-the Congressman-had done the same thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. You cannot get up and talk like this. When your turn comes, you can speak.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: I have already said I do not approve of the parallel Session. I do not approve of the election of the new Speaker and the removal of the Speaker without following the procedure, as laid down in the Constitution. So, all that was unconstitutional. Thereafter when the House met, there was so much pandemonium, many unprecedented things had happened which had never happened before-namely the police came and made a lathi charge in the Assembly itself. So, when all these things had happened, how can you say that the Government can be carried on according to the Constitution? It was quite clear that Government could not be run.

There was a break-down of the constitutional machinery. It was a situation where it was impossible to carry on the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. This situation had definitely arisen. Therefore, the Governor was right in making a report to the Central Government that this was the position and therefore the proclamation should be issued.

I say that there was no alternative before the Central Government but to issue this proclamation for dissolving the Assembly.

Now, some hon. Members have also stated that Sri Lanka Accord is important and from that point of view the Central leadership should have seen that AIADMK should be united etc., etc. I do not know whether Telugu Desam Members seriously suggest that if there is dissension in the regional party, the Congress party should interfere and do something in the matter.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: You are talking about Janaki Government. The Governor should have called the Congress Party and ascertained whether the Congress Party will be formally supporting Janaki and after getting..... *(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH: You please ensure that there is order in the House.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: As I read from the newspaper report, the Congress (I) Party had assured the support but when the Congress Party found that horse trading was going on, they refused to support the Janaki Government. That was also politically correct.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: What is Sangma doing in Meghalaya? Is he not doing horse trading?

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Therefore it

was absolutely politically and constitutionally correct to say that we will support and we will see. And Congress Party according to me made strenuous efforts to see that AI-ADMK comes together and they are able to form a Government, and they are able to run the Tamil Nadu Government. That was the genuine desire of the Congress Party, and they made serious efforts in that direction. When they found that their own Members were sought to be purchased, there was no other alternative but to withdraw the support to any Government which was trying to do it.

Therefore, my submission is that the Congress Party had acted very responsibly, and as an all-India party having full responsibility for the whole country, and having fully realized the implications of the fall of Government in Tamil Nadu. So, this was the last resort. The Congress Party tried to see that there was a Government, there was a Government by the elected Representatives, and that they run the Government so that the Sri Lanka Accord also would get good support from it.

I also ask now: when ultimately the elected representatives do not see their responsibility, what is the alternative? Go to the people. That is the only alternative. Therefore, the Assembly has been dissolved. We will go to the people, and ultimately the people of Tamil Nadu will decide the fate of the Indo-Sri Lankan Accord...*(Interruptions)*

I am sure that the people have already accepted that Accord, and there will be no trouble as far as that Accord is concerned.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): More than 50 lakh people participated in the hunger strike against the IPKF actions in Sri Lanka *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: The wise people of Tamil Nadu will ultimately approve

it and put their seal of approval on this Accord, and approve the responsible action which the Congress Party has taken, and which the Central Government has taken, by issuing this proclamation.

With these words, I support this proclamation.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Madam Chairman: I whole-heartedly support the President's rule which has been imposed in Tamil Nadu. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't interrupt him. Let him speak.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: As provided for in article 356, a situation has arisen there in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution. That is why in the right time, in the right manner Government of India came to the rescue of the people of Tamil Nadu, and President's rule was imposed. This imposition of President's rule in Tamil Nadu was wholly welcomed by the people of Tamil Nadu ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN : No.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): That is welcomed only by the Congressmen.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: The main supporter of the Janaki faction, one MR. R.M. Veerappan has stated to the Press...*(Interruptions)*

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: He is not a member of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have told him not to mention names, but try as far as possible to avoid giving names.

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: He is not a member here. So, please remove his name.

(Interruptions)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Don't name him, only describe him.
(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kuppuswamy, please resume your seat. *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Kuppuswamy, if you behave like this, I am not going to call you. Your name is here. If you behave like this, I am not going to call you. *(Interruptions)* Please resume your seats. When the Chairman is on her legs, you must resume your seats. Nobody should get up when the Chairman is on her legs, Please resume your seats.

Mr. Kuppuswamy, if you behave like this, I am not going to call you. Don't interrupt. When I am on my legs, please resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: First of all, please resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We request S. Buta Singhji not to call the police.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): There is no Pandian.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.KOLANDAIVELU: One of the main supporters of the Janaki faction told the press....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I told you not to interrupt him when he is speaking. Unless he yields, don't interrupt him. He is not yielding. Please don't interrupt him. You resume your seat. If you have got anything to say, you first take the permission from the Chair.

(Interruptions)

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: He is using his name *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take permission from the Chair first. I cannot allow you like this. You cannot get up and speak like this *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Your directive is not to refer to names.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: One of the main supporters of the Janaki faction, the former Minister, told press about the imposition of the President's Rule- "all for good" This had been published in almost all the papers-"all for good" Only for a good thing or a good cause, the President's Rule came in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ (Pudukkottai): All for good is not the main thing.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : How many times should I told you to resume your seat ?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't record whatever he says Don't get up like this, Unless he takes permission from me, don't record whatever he says.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI. P.KOLANDAIVELU: Our be-

loved Chief Minister, the charismatic leader, MGR, wanted to keep the party united.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is another charismatic leader.

SHRI P.KOLANDAIVELU: We want to keep the party united. Even we suggested some formula to keep the party united. In order to keep the party undivided, a suggestion was made to continue the *status quo*.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you get up like this? You have some patience. You will also get a chance to speak.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: That was the formula suggested by us the former Minister, those who were supporting Janaki faction, but they were not agreeable.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N.SOMU: This thing had happened at the instance of the Congress.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Why do you say like this? You do not know what is politics. Why do you say all these things?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You address the chair.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Don't look at him? Look at her .

SHRI P.KOLANDAIVELU: On the 8th January when I met our hon. Prime Minister here, he told me, why did you not compromise. That was the first thing he told me. I said we are trying our level best to compromise on this matter. We suggested some formula in order to maintain *status quo*, but they were not agreeable, What can we do?

I requested our hon. Prime Minister to come to the rescue of our ADMK Party in order to see that it was not divided. Only for this purpose, I requested our hon. Prime Minister. Our hon. Prime Minister also made a statement that the party must be united and the Congress would support only for unified ADMK, not divided ADMK. It was not that the Congress wanted to rule Tamil Nadu that all these developments took place there. It is not at all correct. Supposing anybody says, that I think it means that they want to throw mud on the other side that is on congress side. That is why they are saying like that. Actually our hon. Prime Minister, even our hon Minister for Home affairs Shri Buta Singh, and other Ministers wholeheartedly suggested the very same formula that we have suggested.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why you say even Buta Singh?

SHRI P.KOLANDAIVELU: Actually we were having a wonderful and fantastic Speaker and nowhere in the world we have seen such a Speaker. One Mr. Pandian was the Speaker.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M.RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) Can you take the name of a person?

(Interruptions)

DR. S.JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: He is not here. He is mentioning the name. He is not a Member.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is enough you say 'Speaker'.

SHRI K.R.NATARAJAN (Dindigul) : The conduct of the Speaker cannot be discussed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.KOLANDAIVELU: As far as we are concerned, he is no more the Speaker. The Assembly has already been dissolved.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Already it has been discussed. Let him discuss.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.R. NATARAJAN: Under Article 159 he continues to be the Speaker.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Why do you often stand and say so many things?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Natarajan, you are interrupting too much.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Madam, actually the Speaker's adjournment on 28th Sparked the commotion. The Assembly started by 10 A.M. What was the business actually for the House? The only business was to get the confidence vote and he ought not to have denied it. The Assembly ought to have been conducted in such a manner in order to get the confidence vote for Janaki. Actually, it was not done like that. Again it was adjourned to 12 noon. It is just like morning show, noon show and matinee shows 10 A.M., 12 noon and 3 P.M. What is all these things? Can anyone bear it? A high voltage political drama prevailed all along from 10 A.M. upto 4 P.M. in the House. Pandemonium was prevailing and lathi charge was there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: How did they attend all the three shows?

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: This is

Pandian monium.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: So far, never in the history of the Assembly, such an untoward and violent activity has taken place inside the House. 20 MLAs have been injured. One of the lady MLAs her name is Yasoda, was beaten and she sustained severe injuries on her hand and her bone was broken. Such was the situation prevailing. Actually, we are very grateful to the Government of India for introducing the President's rule. Actually the will of the people have eventually prevailed and the game of the conspirators and their allies has miserably failed. Now the people are at liberty to choose their popular Government, their own Government. What actually had happened with regard to the MLAs? They were saying that 97 MLAs were there. How these MLAs were behind Janaki faction? There was actually a horse trade. They have been purchased by giving Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Why do you allow these type of things?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. He has a right to say. let him say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.KOLANDAIVELU: Madam, it has already been published in almost all the papers that horse trade has taken place in Tamil Nadu. How about the huge amount crores and crores of rupees they were spending? How they were able to amount wealth in crores?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you inter-

rupting him like this?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are getting up every time and speaking without my permission. *(Interruptions)* How many times shall I tell you? *(Interruptions)*

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: You please tell this thing to the hon. Member who is speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot direct the hon. Member to speak the way you like him to speak. Do not question the Chair. He is speaking parliamentary words. He is not saying anything unparliamentary. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Natarajan, if you get up hereafter, I will not tolerate.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Because of the adamant attitude of the Speaker, actually he has brought down the prestige of the Tamil Nadu Assembly. I am sorry for the state of affairs which prevailed on the 28th. On 13th when parliamentarians like me and other Members of Parliament went to AI-ADMK headquarters' office, we were beaten up, arrested and put under custody. What actually have we done? Actually I have got the right to go inside the party's headquarters because I am the executive member, general council member and a basic member too. Moreover, I am a Member of Parliament. Have I no right to go inside the office of the headquarters of the party? But I have been prevented from entering the office. Even the former Chief Minister, Mr. Nedunchezian and other Members of Parliament were prevented from entering the office and we had been beaten, lathi-charged and put under custody. What have we done? Is it correct on the part of Janaki Government to beat former Ministers and MPs like this? Such was the situation prevailing there. Had the Janaki Government allowed to continue, we would have been

nowhere. We might have been murdered by now, or we might have been put into prison. That is why, the Government of India came to the rescue of the people of Tamil Nadu. At last *dharma* has won.

What was the situation prevailing when the President's rule was proclaimed? It has been stated here that the life continued as usual despite the State coming under President's rule for the third time since independence. The usual business was going on. Had Janaki Government happened to be a popular Government, what would have happened on the day when President's rule was proclaimed? There would have been lot of bloodshed and lot of properties would have been destroyed. But no such incident took place. Actually, the people of Tamil Nadu heaved a sigh of relief on the proclamation of President's rule.

I request the hon. Home Minister and the Government of India to hold elections there as early as possible and the popular Government must come into being as early as possible. Even they need not wait for the new electoral rolls. According to the 1984 rolls which are available, they can conduct the elections by March or April. The Government of India must come forward to see that a popular government in Tamil Nadu comes into being.

15.00 hrs.

Another thing that I would like to say is with regard to the Sri Lankan Agreement. We appreciate the Government for implementing the Sri Lankan Accord. Our stand is that we are supporting the Central Government in...*(Interruptions)*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Whatever they do.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: ...implementing the Sri Lankan Accord in its letter

[Sh. P. Kolandaivelu]
and spirit. I am very happy and very grateful to the Government of India for their right action in the right manner and at the right time.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

* SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore): Hon. Madam Chairman, I rise to support this Resolution moved by our hon. Home Minister seeking approval of the Proclamation of the President issued in relation to Tamil Nadu. I feel extremely glad in welcoming the President's rule in Tamil Nadu.

The whole country is aware of the high drama the 21 days interim Ministry of Mrs Janaki was enacting. The people of Tamil Nadu and the whole country know very well how the hon. Members of the Legislative Assembly were confined to hotels and lodged in hostels and other places. Those Members were lured by offers of money ranging somewhere from 10 lakhs to 25 lakhs. I request the hon. Minister to take a special note of this sordid fact. The whole country knows how shamelessly and indecently elected hon. Members of the Assembly were treated by a faction in the House which deliriously wanted to cling to power. Some of the Members here spoke against the imposition of the President's rule without trying to learn what exactly happened in the State. We know in detail what exactly happened.

When the AIADMK was in power as Dr. M.G.R. was Chief Minister we offered our unstinted support. What was the reason? We did not have any ulterior motives. We lent our support to Dr MGR because he was a prison who identified himself with the national mainstream. Puratchi \Thalaivar Dr

MGR was genuinely interested in the uplift of poor and downtrodden. He worked tirelessly for their welfare. We, therefore, supported him. The Congress supported him on all matters.

We also said that we would continue to support the AIADMK even after MGR if only there are no two factions within that party. Such is the Congress tradition. Those who are not aware of the glorious tradition of Congress which is 103 years old and which had secured freedom for a country stretching from Kashmir to Kanyakumari against Odds are speaking against the President's rule. Should not a party with such a glorious traditions rule a State? Then which party should rule? Why did the Opposition lose in Tripura? Because people wanted it. They effected the change. The oppressive Govt in Tripura was overthrown by power of the people in elections. In Meghalaya, adequate steps were taken by the Governor to install a Govt which enjoyed the majority. The will of the people will prevail there also.

Let me refer to certain malpractices indulged in by the 21 days Ministry headed by Mrs. Janaki. Nepotism ruled high when 3 important persons were shown concession by that Govt. while granting licences to engineering colleges. Look at this cruel state of affairs. The licences issued to them as favour must be cancelled. Further, a thorough inquiry into the assets being held by the erstwhile Ministers of the dismissed Govt. should be instituted. Action must also be taken on the findings.

(Interruptions)

MR. Madhu Dandavate, I know all about it. You please keep quiet.

On that fateful day, the Speaker adjourned the House twice. He also disquali-

* The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

fied the ex-Ministers who aligned with the other factions of AIADMK. Look at the indecency. Not only this. He was the person who ordered an editor of a Weekly Magazine to be put behind bars. That was a reputed magazine. Mr Pandian, the Speaker went to the shameful extent of ordering the editor's imprisonment. That was the way he functioned.

Pandyas were one of the famous three dynasties which ruled Tamil Nadu in ancient times. There is a reference in a great Epic of the Tamils that the ruler of the Pandian Kingdom sought his heavenly abode after it was proved to him by Kovalan's chaste wife Kannagi that her husband, who was charged with stealing the queen's anklet and put to death, was proved innocent. Such was the glorious tradition of Tamils which inhabited the Tamil land even before the origin of stone or grass. But the actions of the present day Pandian, the Speaker have made all Tamilians to hang their heads in shame.

Police cannot be directed to march inside the precincts of the legislature in any case. The democratic ideals and norms cannot be trampled under the boots of police. (*Interruptions*)

Hooligans and hired goonads were let inside the House to commit vandalism. Can this be allowed? The opposition parties should think over it. Mr Engineering College, you keep quiet. (*Interruptions*) The President was pleased to dismiss the Govt because it was on the wrong track. It indulged in malpractices and resorted to corrupt means to cling to power.

We are here as a major ruling party. Nearly 412 Members are here belonging to Congress. Suppose we join together and beat others what would happen? You must think over.

Can police be paraded in the precincts

of this Parliament? Can it happen? Even in the most trying circumstances like when Mrs Gandhi was expelled from this House, police were not called inside the House to restore order. People will not forget the incident that happened in Tamil Nadu Assembly. Some people ask about the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord. Certain political parties are always after one agitation or the other. For them the Accord is an alibi for agitation.

We do not fear elections. Elections will be held and people will give their verdict. After all people are going to vote and nobody can come to power without people's mandate.

An hon. friend of Shri Somu revealed in a public meeting in Dharampuri that a Minister in the dismissed Ministry had swallowed Rs one crore. Mr Somu was present in the public meeting. He knows it well. That's why he is keeping quiet.

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU: Mr Chairman, if he wants to make an allegation against anybody, let him do it. But let him not drag me or my Party. It is the dispute between the factions of AIADMK. If the Congress wants to allege anything or if he wants to do it, let him do so on his own accord. Let him not involve me.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY: I am not talking about you.

MR CHAIRMAN: He says don't drag his name. You can make your speech.

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY: People of Tamil Nadu wanted a peaceful Govt. We therefore, appealed to the AIADMK to unite. We promised our support to the undivided AIADMK. Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has assured his support to the undivided AIADMK.

[Sh. C.K. Kuppaswamy]

We had no intention of toppling State Govts. We have not toppled any State Govt. Let anybody here tell me about any State Govt we toppled.

There are now 9 non-Congress(I) Govts. Why should we be interested in toppling Janaki Ministry only? Justice should not be one sided. Justice should belong to all parties. I, therefore, welcome this resolution approving President's rule in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (MADRAS NORTH): Mr. Chairman, the President's rule in this country has already celebrated platinum jubilee and is awaiting the century. It is in that fashion how it is introduced in Tamil Nadu. The President's rule is always a Damocles sword hanging on the head of the State Government. Sir, our Party gave an amendment to delete article 356 from the Constitution itself which gives absolute right to the Party at the Centre to topple the State Government which do not dance according to the tunes of the Central Government.

As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, it is under the President's rule and the people are expecting that very soon, even as immediately as possible, the elections and I request the hon. Minister here to give such an assurance—not only assurance but also to make arrangements for quick elections in Tamil Nadu. Otherwise, they are doing, as my good friend, Mr. Thomas told, under the disguise of the President's rule, the Congress Party is opening its branches all over India, which they cannot do, through the people's mandate. My friend, Mr. Tharpan Thomas clearly stated here that the Speaker of Tamil Nadu Assembly had expelled 37 MLAs without any due notice or due process or legislative procedure. We have cried like anything when our 10 MLAs who had participated in the anti-Hindi agitation have been expelled unconstitutionally. But the whole world, the Congress world, the AIADMK

world did not open their mouth. Now, when it fits, they make a big shout here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): We had not supported it.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: The Congress Party in Tamil Nadu had sponsored the resolution for expulsion of DMK MLAs. I can say it here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: We have not expelled Mr. Gopalaswamy. He is one of the Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him go on.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: We had got a Legislature Party Office at Rajaji Hall in Madras. What did the very same Speaker do? He said, "Your number had decreased; so you have to vacate your Legislature Party office". One fine morning, without any due notice, they came with the police, and I can say, he threw us out with the help of the police. I cannot take delight in the happenings of the AIADMK. Now their Party Office in Madras has been sealed. Their Parliamentary Party Office in the upstairs has been sealed. There is a saying in Tamil: "*Murpagal seyyin Pirpagal Vilaiyum*". But I don't agree with this thing here. (Interruptions) The translation is: "If you do any wrong in the forenoon, it reflects in the afternoon".

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Has the office been sealed after taking the Members out?

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: But I can say that for all the confusion, only the Congress Party

is the main reason. I can say that.

They made to believe the then AIADMK Government and my friend Shri Kolan-daivelu has said that the hon. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has suggested that they would support only the united AIADMK PARTY. That implies that if not, they will have to face the consequences. So, they have not united. They have not clearly come to the terms of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. So, when both the fac-tions did not heed his advice, immediately Shri Rajiv Gandhi took shelter under the Governor and imposed President's rule. Shri Kolan-daivelu has accepted this in his speech. All the Congress MPs here said something. Why did Shri Shivaji Ganesan go out of the party? Why did Shri MP Subrama-niam go out of your party?

(Interruptions)

So, even your own Congress Members did not approve of this action.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: Can I interrupt?...Shri Arjunan, former MP has resigned from the DMK Party and he has joined the Jayalalitha Group.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Please don't inter-rupt. You speak when your turn comes. My leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has rightly put it that this Government has crowned Shri M.G. Ramachandran, posthumously, with the highest honour of Bharat Ratna.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Don't you like it?

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I like it. I welcome it. You only crowned Shri M.G. Ramachandran and cut his head. You crowned Shri M.G. Ramachandran and you dismissed his Government. *(Interruptions)*

In this connection, I want to say one thing. You may kindly excuse me for saying that. It is said that...**

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. These remarks are expunged. No reference to President can be made.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I am not casting any aspersion on the honourable President.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can refer to the President of the Congress!

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: If the hon. Chair-man permits me, I can read the Hindu Editor-ial here, which has been written....

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Ar-akkonam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I strongly object to it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Sir, one Congress Member has referred here about the Sar-karia Commission. But our DMK Party is the first, throughout India, to constitute the Raja-mannar Committee, consisting of the former Chief Justice Shri P. V. Rajamannar, Dr. A.R. Mudaliar, the reputed former Vice-Chance-lor and Shri P. Chandra Reddy, a reputed Chief Justice. Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, when he was the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, he has constituted that Commit-tee and that particular Committee suggested that Governor's post is a waste. Governors

[Sh. N.V.N. Somu]

are merely the agents of the Ruling Party at the Centre. Governors are merely the agents of the ruling party at the centre. Governor of Tamil Nadu also as such is an agent of the Congress Party at the Centre.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): You are unusually confident.

SHRI N.V.M. SOMU: I am not being provoked (Interruptions) You can see that I can narrate one or two incidents. In 1957, Congress did not get majority in Tamil Nadu.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: It was in 1952.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I am sorry, it was in 1952. There were two parties headed by Manickvelu Naikar Party and the other headed by Ramaswamy Padayacha. What the T.N.C.C. leader Kamaraj did was that he annexed both the parties, to establish Congress rule.

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: They merged.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: No merging. It is a merger. I know how they merged. Now the Congress has been very hungry since 1957 because it has been routed from the power from 1957. I can say that. Even if you keep on prolonging the President's Rule by one or two years, this is only a day dream of Congress. It will never come to power in Tamil Nadu. The Congress has to depend either on DMK or on AIDMK. It has no locus standi of its own.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: This is the fashion of the day. My friend Shri Kumaramangalam has immediately sprang up. There were days when his reputed father Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam was waiting at Dr. Karunanidhi's residence at Gopalapuram for election. Perhaps Mr. Kumaramangalam does not know it. He was a small child then.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: This is a personal reference which cannot be established. Even his own leader Karunanidhi himself says that my father Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam was responsible in one way for M.G. Ramachandran's Government to come to power. Now his own saying he contradicts it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: That is the game of your Congress.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Come to the point.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Coming to Sri Lanka, one of the Hon. Members spoke that the whole of Tamil Nadu was jubilant. Even on Saturday the 20th, nearly 50 lakh people have participated in hunger strike throughout the Tamil Nadu. (Interruptions) I want the House to kindly say that LTTE is a considerable force. One lakh IPKF persons are there and daily five crores of rupees is being spent. (Interruptions) I can say it thousand times. When he is ready for talks why our Prime Minister is still adamant. Why don't he invite Shri Prabinakaran for talks and solve the Sri Lanka problem.

Last but not least, I want to mention a point that at least from now the Congress Government should touch the conscience and act with a clean heart. If Mr. Rajiv Gandhi is Mr. Clean, let the Governor's rule be a clean rule in Tamil Nadu state. If they are

bold enough to fix an early election date and face the people's mandate.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I request the Hon. Minister to accept my amendment to the resolution he has moved for the approval of the Proclamation of the President issued in relation to Tamil Nadu. My amendment is to the effect that this House recommends to the President to remove Shri P.H. Pandian from the office of the Speaker. I request the House to adopt the Resolution with my amendment.

Let me now reveal certain of the truths I know about the political situation in the State that prevailed 2 months ago. Hon. Shri Somu has stated that the respected father of Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam was kept waiting at the residence of Hon. Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi. Yes, that was true. I have the same regard and respect to Dr. Kalaignar as our friend Shri Somu has. But I must also tell the truth. The same Dr. Kalaignar came to Delhi after the 1980 Lok Sabha elections and waited at Mrs. Gandhi's residence. He pleaded with her to dismiss somehow Dr. MGR's Ministry. This Shri Somu should not forget. That was no political crime. But a political game. All politicians behave in the same way.

In 1952, there was a United Legislature for Andhra, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Congress did not have an absolute majority in the Legislature. Rajaji was the Congress Legislature Party Leader. After becoming the Chief Minister, Rajaji wished to ascertain whether he commanded the majority in the Legislature. But as I said earlier Congress did not have an absolute majority. He, therefore, solicited the support of other members. Shri Manickavelu of North Arcot District, Shri

Ramaswamy Padaiatchi of South Arcot District and certain independents offered their support to Rajaji in a communication signed by them addressed to the Governor on the condition that Rajaji should be made Chief Minister. Shri Somu must know that that was how Rajaji's Govt. in 1952 thrived on the voluntary, positive and constructive support of other members in the Legislature and not by coercive and corrupt means.

I, therefore, welcome the imposition of President's rule in Tamil Nadu. Smt. Janaki was not commanding majority at any point of time. The whereabouts of the 96 members who supported her were not known. I learnt that they were confined to the cellars of a Five-Star Hotel. They were not allowed outside even to meet their dear ones. The other 34 members of AIADMK were going from one city to another in a procession. That was what exactly happened. The members of DMK to which our friend Shri Somu belongs also voted against the Janaki Ministry in the House. He did not mention it in his speech. Communists also voted against her Govt. Shri Somu's aim is to capture power after dislodging those in power when they begin to totter.

†SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Let him tell about Congress. They betrayed Janakiammal.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: I am aware of the whole situation in Tamil Nadu. At no point of time we pledged our support to Janakiammal. High command or any other leader in Congress did not expressly state that Congress would vote for Janaki Ministry. But they themselves have drawn inferences. They have wrongly assumed that Congress would support them since they commanded 96 of their legislators. They lacked political maturity. They should have pondered over the fact that how a political party could support them without any ex-

* The speech was originally delivered in Tamil
† Spoke in Tamil

[Sh. R. Jeevarathinam]

press agreement in writing or otherwise in that regard. They really lacked political maturity. We had never led Janakiammal to believe that we would support her. But there are many amongst us here whose party led her to believe that they would support her and betrayed her at the last moment. They themselves know it.

What the Hon. Dr. Kalaignar is doing now? He is dividing the party into two. And by doing so, he is devising his own comeback to power. We are also politicians. We are not sanyasis. We will also try our best to come to power. We will make efforts to move the masses to get their mandate.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: But do not enlist the support of the Governor in your efforts to come to power.

(Interruptions)

Congress is trying to come to power through backdoor. Face the people singly and come to power. Not through backdoor.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Shri Somu himself knows whether we try to come to power through backdoor or front door.

The Congress and the DMK together contested the 1980 Lok Sabha elections against the stalwart Dr. MGR. Dr. MGR was badly defeated. He got only two seats. That time, You tell me, through which door Dr. Kalaignar approached Madam Gandhi and pleaded with her to dismiss Dr. MGR Ministry? Through backdoor or frontdoor?

SHRI N.V.N. Somu: We came through frontdoor only. Shri Jeevarathinam Mudaliar should speak truth. We contested 16 seats and won 16 seats.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. Sit down.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: When occasion comes, we will go to the masses and appeal to them to vote for us. The masses will defeat you in the polls.

When we did not have the right rapport with Dr. MGR in 1980, Dr. Kalaignar approached us for electoral alliance. Did he approach us through backdoor or frontdoor?

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Mr. Karunanidhi will always adopt double standards.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why don't you allow him to speak.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: It is no use talking all these things here. My personal opinion is that Tamil people have suffered untold ordeals over the past 20 years.

Please give me some more time, Sir.

Hon. Prime Minister has come here as Maha Vishnu. He has provided adequate relief to the suffering Tamil people of the state by recommending President's rule in the State. He has come in the incarnation of Lord Krishna who took birth to wipe out adharma from the face of earth.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Yes, Yes, he is Maha Vishnu, Bofors is his chunk...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: The corruption which was rampant will come to light

* The speech was originally delivered in Tamil

during the President's rule. The Tamil people wholeheartedly welcome the imposition of the President's rule. I recently toured my Parliamentary Constituency and people thronged me with slogans like 'Rajiv Gandhi Ki Jai' Congress Ki Jai'. They were all in praise of the Central Govt's action. I saw this with my own eyes. (*Interruptions*)

You will also soon shout the same slogans.

I was there in the Assembly gallery on that day. Instead of taking up the motion of confidence, the Speaker adjourned the House till 12 PM. Even at 12 PM, they could not trade in members to their advantage. Shri Somu knows it fully well. But Dr. Kalaignar was very firm in the matter. He was not lured by the overtures of Janaki Govt. He was that much firm in bringing down the Janaki Ministry. The Speaker adjourned the House again till 3 PM. What happened? I was also a member of the Legislative Assembly. It is the duty of the Speaker to provide physical protection to members. On the other hand, the Speaker directed the police to cause a lathi charge on the members inside the House.

A few days before that fateful day, the same Speaker managed to get a complaint written about a lady member of the House whose whereabouts were not known. The Speaker ostensibly on the basis of that complaint directed the police to trace her and bring her before him. That was the style of his functioning.

Members are not cattle or any other livestock. All members are elected by the people and enjoy equal rights. The Speaker treated the members as though they are cattle, horse, sheep and goat, and disqualified six former Ministers without any basis.

Sir, let me continue for some more time. This is an interesting subject.

Then what happened, the Speaker then called out the names of all the 34 legislators in the other camp. He without verifying the facts of the case indiscriminately disqualified all of them. He murmured to himself that he was satisfied that they incurred disqualification and that they deserved it and went on a spree of disqualifications.

Not only that. He said that he was a dravidian. A true dravidian. He also said that either 'Two Leaves [Symbol of undivided AIADMK] or 'the Sun' [Symbol of DMK] should rule Tamil Nadu. He also fantastically remarked that he would take up the matter with UNO. That was his global ignorance and hot-headed attitude. He called in police and his own party elements in police attire and caused a lathi charge on the members. Mrs. Yasodha suffered a serious injury on her forearm. Many others suffered head and body injuries. Many came out with shirts drenched in blood. I was a witness to it. I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister to accept my amendment for the removal of the Speaker.

Now the people are talking about elections. It is a pet slogan of our friend Dr. Kalaignar. We also wish elections should be conducted. We are also ready to face elections. Even Ayyappu Reddy was imputing that Congress wants to capture power in Tamil Nadu and that is why Shri Moopanar has been sent there. I wish to tell him and other members that even if your party splits and you are rendered unable to serve the people we will step in and endeavour to establish our party rule in your State. In the same way why should Shri Thomas express fear or apprehensions about the departure of Shri Moopanar to the State? He had gone there to serve the masses. He had gone there to extricate the masses buried under the corrupt administration that reigned Tamil Nadu for 20 years. To tell you frankly, Shri Moopanar has made a great sacrifice. He has left his General Secretary post in the

[Sh. R. Jeevarathinam]
Congress Command in the Centre. That shows his yearning for selfless service to the people particularly to the people of Tamil Nadu.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the bogus membership in the electoral rolls of the State. They say three and a half crores are there in the electoral rolls. Underaged and other bogus members figure in the electoral rolls. Electoral rolls must be revised. Let it take time. Nothing will be affected.

Red Tapism is rampant in Tamil Nadu. Files are gathering dust for the past 6 months to one year. These files have to be cleared and decisions taken immediately. That should be the first task.

Corruption was also rampant in Tamil Nadu. 20 years of misrule has created many corporations and Boards which serve as easy havens for politicians to mint money in crores. In Delhi here, lakhs may mean something. In Tamil Nadu it means nothing. Corruption always runs in crores of rupees. People have amassed wealth by illegal means. The skeletons in the cupboard must be brought out to the lime light. Action must be taken against these people. A Special Officer of the rank of Chief Secretary must be appointed to institute inquiries into the corrupt deals in the State over the past 20 years. Then only you can conduct fair elections. Do not give your ear to somebody in some corner clamouring for early elections. We must be prudent in choosing the right time in the interest of fair elections. With these words, I support the Resolution and conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam):
Sir, I think all sections of this House will join together in condemning the ugly incidence

that took place in Tamil Nadu Legislature on 28th January, which brought shame to the democratic institutions of our country. I also use this opportunity to condemn the actions of the so-called Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Assembly. A close scrutiny of the political developments in Tamil Nadu will reveal that all these things happen because of the opportunistic role played by the Congress (I) in Tamil Nadu. I was hearing a speech from an hon. Member from the other side, saying that Congress (I) is so eager to see an undivided AIADMK. It is the intention of the Congress (I) to divide AIADMK. I have no craze for AIADMK. I would like to advise those Members, who are aligning with the Congress (I), and supporting the policies of the Congress (I) in Tamil Nadu, that they are trying to fish out of the troubled political waters of Tamil Nadu. Of all the States in our country, it is Tamil Nadu that needs a stable and popularly elected Government, because of the developments in Sri Lanka, and our own involvement in Sri Lanka. Our enemies would like to see turbulence in Tamil Nadu. That is what is happening there because of the dubious role played by the Congress (I). Need of the hour is early elections. The Congress (I) Party has a record of continuing with the President's rule in the States and waiting for the opportune time for the elections which will favour them. So, I think, it is for that purpose that the Prime Minister's men are now in Tamil Nadu. They are being sent there.

If they continue with this practice in Tamil Nadu, it will create havoc in that State and it will not be in our national interest.

With these words, I request the Central Government to take steps to conduct early polls in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ (Pudukkottai):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the proclamation issued by the President of India and the dissolution of the Tamil Nadu Assembly.

Only a few power mongers disagree with this proclamation. But as far as people of Tamil Nadu are concerned, they have wholeheartedly welcomed it; it was not on any specific issue, but they did not want a corrupt Government of Shrimati Janaki Ramachandran to continue in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI K.R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul): That Government was in power only for 23 days. Will you allow such wild allegations to be made in the House?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions please. Let him continue.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: To prove this, I would like to state that there were advertisements daily in the English newspapers in Tamil Nadu indicating the rate of an MLA. If today, it was Rs. 3 lakhs, the next day, it would be Rs. 4 lakhs and on 28th January it was Rs. 25 lakhs per MLA, who was prepared to come over to Janaki Ramachandran's faction. Do you want such a Government to continue in power?... *(Interruptions)* I take the responsibility for this....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions please. Please take your seats. Let him speak.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: On January 28, the whole blame was put on the Speaker. Shall I name him? He was Shri Pandiyan. He said that his powers were not limited. While the hon. Speaker of this august House says that he has no powers, the powers belong to the whole House, there an individual says that his powers are unlimited. He can release a person convicted by the High Court and he can put a man behind the bars, if he likes. In the same way he just announces in the House at 10.00 a.m. on 28th January that he has received a telephonic message that

five MLAs have resigned from the Assembly, so he is adjourning the House. Then he just went out. Is it the form of the Constitution? At 12.00 o'clock he again came in and said that he has dismissed 6 MLAs under the Anti-Defection Law and then again walked out. At this time he again adjourned the House up to 3.00 o'clock. At 3.00 o'clock he called the police in and asked them to attack the Congress-I MLA's and MLAs belonging to the Jayalalitha faction. Most of the affected members were from the Congress party. I would like to know from the Home Minister, on what basis the police could enter the premises and attack the members? Can the Speaker ask the police force to come in the Assembly and attack the Congress-I MLAs? They lathi-charged them. Like the Watch and Ward officers they were asked to stand in the well of the House. Is there any psychological thinking? How can the Congressmen with arms be beaten up and get injured?

AN HON. MEMBER: 32 Members from our side were also injured.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: I would like the Government of India to institute an enquiry on the action taken by the Speaker and the police officials who encroached the Constitutional authority and entered the well of the Assembly and beat the Congress MLAs. And I think it should be headed by the Supreme Court judge. It should be a lesson for the future speakers. I should not happen in future. They should not say that the powers are sky high and there is no limit to it.

As far as the political aspect of Congress-I is concerned, some people say that we are inclined or bound to support the Janaki faction. But I do not see any reason for it. We supported the MGR's Government because we had an alliance with him in 1984. We supported him, but that does not mean that we are slaves to AIADMK or we are bound by some treaty or accord to support them. That is not the thing. We have said

[Sh. N. Sundararaj]

that we will support the united AIADMK. We have stated that very clearly but the Janaki faction was not able to reconcile themselves in the form of a single group. Furthermore, on the night of 27, they tried to buy 5 MLAs from the Congress-I party. Our great actor who has now left the party and for whom some people said that he was the master mind behind it, took something from them and was able to buy 5 MLAs from the Congress-I Party to support the Janaki faction. So, in this position can we support them. They tried to break our party by giving money. So, we decided to vote against them. It is our party and we are free to take our own decisions. We are not bound by any outside force. There is a feeling among the Opposition parties that the Congress-I wanted to come in power and that is why it is playing such kind of roles. I would like to categorically say that they are all mistakes. They say it is the Congress (I) which made the mistakes. They wanted to come to power through back door. They are not prepared to come to power through the front door. If something good has happened, the Opposition will say we have won the race. Democracy has been restored. But as far as the position of that particular day is concerned, the Governor only stated that if the 97 MLAs of the Janaki group could not form a Government, I will call the Congress (I) which is the next biggest party in the Assembly. The Congress (I) was having 64 Members in the Assembly. But we on our part on the 28th itself said that after 12 'o' clock, if they are not able to prove the majority, we will have fresh elections. Our AICC(I) General Secretary Shri K.N. Singh had categorically stated that dissolve the Assembly and we will go in for elections. We are not prepared to form a Government. So where is the question of coming through the back door or through manipulation. This is not wise at all.

At the present moment, Tamil Nadu is having the President's rule. But there are

persons who have been politically appointed, and are still continuing. They are continuing as Chairmen of some public undertaking, temples, milk societies, etc.

I would request the Government to dismiss all of them immediately, and bring in good people to run a clean administration till fresh elections are conducted. One of our hon. Members had mentioned about bogus voting in Tamil Nadu. That is quite true. So I would request the Government to issue Photo Identity Cards to all the voters so that the bogus voting can be stopped.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It should be done throughout India.

SHRIN. SUNDARARAJ: Okay. One of our hon. Members mentioned that we are going to reach the hundred mark as far as the proclamation of President's rule is concerned. I would say that his party was the major partner who sought the Central Government's intervention in dissolving 80 Member MGR's Government in Tamil Nadu. He came down to Delhi and pleaded with the Central Government leaders for the dissolution of the Government there. After the dissolution — at the instance of Mr. Karunanidhi — he came down to Madras. He was accorded a heroic reception. He masterminded the dissolution of the State Assembly. Now he is shedding crocodile tears like his leader Karunanidhi.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I strongly object. What I said was the Congress made to believe Mrs. Janaki Ramachandran that they will support her and stabbed at her back.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: Never. It is not your business. It is our party. Congress (I) is our own party. We take our own decisions. We take decisions on the merits of the situation. They are not our bosses to tell us whom to support and to which party.

What about DMK. Out of the 10 or 12 Members in the Assembly only 8 turned up and rest of them were missing. I do not know the reasons. It is best known to them. Four of them had absconded, for reasons best known to them. As far as DMK is concerned, they are trying to fish in troubled waters.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN in
the Chair]

One more thing : they have said that the Congress will like to ride on the back of DMK or AIADMK. I would like categorically to state that the Congress alone, without any partnership, except for a minor partnership with CPI fought the elections in 1977 and won 27 seats; and out of the 27, I was also there among the elected persons.

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: 27 out of 242.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: DMK stood alone and got 48 seats.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: We are prepared for it. Next, in 1980 they came to Delhi. They stood in waiting at Mrs. Gandhi's residence, to get some seats, to have some alliance with Congress for Tamil Nadu's parliamentary elections, and thereafter elections for the Assembly in Tamil Nadu. So, it is not a question of our going towards them. They come to us. Even now I understand that Mr. Karunanidhi and the DMK are sending feelers...

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: No, Sir. Mrs. Gandhi had apologized for what she had done to the DMK Government during the emergency. Only then the alliance was concluded.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot intervene like this. Whatever you say will not be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: Even now I understand that DMK is trying to have, if possible, an alliance with the Congress. I will certainly say that we are not prepared for it.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Our leader has categorically said that there will be no alliance with Congress party.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: My last submission is that the Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Assembly should be dismissed immediately. Next, the Government should institute an Inquiry Commission under the chairmanship of a sitting Supreme Court Judge, to inquire into the incidents of the Black Thursday of January 28. Thirdly, all the political appoints made in Tamil Nadu should be cancelled, i.e. all those who are still in position should be forthwith dismissed. Next, elections should be conducted in the best and easier manner, by providing photo identity cards to the voters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Vallal Peruman is not here. Now Dr. Rajeswaran.

DR. V. RAJESHWARAN (Ramanathapuram): Hon. Chairman, Sir, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our Prime Minister had a friendly relationship with the late Shri M.G. Ramachandran. MGR's popularity and his ideology attracted our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Our Prime Minister had respect and affection towards MGR. To show his gratitude, our hon. Prime Minister paid a visit to Madras and paid his homage to the late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, and an-

[Dr. V. Rajeshwaran]

nounced the most prestigious award of the nation, viz. Bharat Ratna to him. The whole nation paid its respect to the departed leader of Tamil Nadu. This is all there because of MGR's close association with the Central Government, accepting all its good ideologies and principles. He was the only Chief Minister — among the entire Opposition leaders — who took an active part in bringing the State of Tamil Nadu into the national mainstream.

Sri Lankan accord between the two countries was wholeheartedly welcomed by late MGR and he supported the main policies of the Government headed by our dynamic Prime Minister.

The recent past incidents in Tamilnadu that took place made permanent scare in the history of Tamilnadu, killing the democracy not only in Tamilnadu but throughout the country. I hope it is only in Tamilnadu and the only one Speaker who claims himself that his power is limited to sky in the history of the Assembly in the whole country who gave importance to the telephonic calls as the authenticated information and adjourned the House. The Speaker supposed to be as non-political, neutral and God father of the democracy in the House behaved as a third class citizen not even as second class citizen that is Sri P.H. Pandian the Tamilnadu Speaker (acting in a goondaism manner). I want as most of my friends want, his dismissal. I hope the government will take an appropriate action against the Speaker.

The mincrity government headed by Mrs. Janaki Ramachandran tried their level best in all possible, illegal ways using the Speaker as a via media to establish their majority in the Assembly. Even in their 23 days government they have done Himalayan blunders. Smt. Janaki Ramachandran's Government issued permission to start five engineering colleges in

the State. As per information they kept their supporting MLAs in posh hotels with big suitcases full of money and with false promises. During the short regime in the government money flowed like water throughout Tamilnadu especially at Madras. How have they got so much of money? It is only through illegal practice and corruptive ways. I have my own doubts if this Ministry would have been allowed to continue, I would rather like to impress you, that they would have sold the whole State. Even before testing the act of breach of five ex-Ministers of Tamilnadu, the Speaker dismissed them from the Assembly under anti-defection law. The Speaker allowed *goondas* inside the Assembly Hall and many of the MLAs were beaten seriously by them.

Instead of adding feather to MGR's image and his fame, the Janaki faction killed the popularity of MGR. In these circumstances, I would like to ask one question, who is the real heir of MGR in Tamilnadu? Is it Mrs. Janaki Ramachandran faction of AIADMK who destroyed the popular image of Sri MGR, or the Congress Party and Rajiv Gandhi, who respected the acts of good of MGR and conferred the Bharat Ratna Award, the highest in our country to MGR.

With these few words, I welcome the resolution of proclamation of President's Rule in Tamilnadu and I thank Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who took appropriate action, when the country is in need of such a decision. The people of Tamilnadu want non-corruptive, popular and stable government to be in the national main stream. I hope the President's Rule and future government will fulfil the desire of the people of Tamilnadu.

On this occasion, I like to thank Shri Kolandaivelu for his compliments towards the Central Government. I hope he will retain the same strategy inside Tamilnadu also?

I must also thank the government, be-

cause I had an opportunity to know most of the facts which were brought to light from darkness through the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Buta Singh.

SHRIP. SELVENDRAN (Periyakulam): Sir, I have given my name. Kindly permit me. I am the affected party.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Till the Speaker takes a decision, on this issue, I cannot permit you.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You can allow him five minutes. Permit him to speak. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Speaker will take a decision on this issue. Till then I cannot allow him. Nothing will go on record without the permission of the Chair.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister speak. I told you to take it up with the Speaker and the Speaker will give a direction. Only after that, I can permit you. Whatever you say without the permission of the Chair will not be recorded as it is not a public event.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Everybody knows that AIADMK has split. You are not permitting the other group to have their say. Certainly it is undemocratic. They must be permitted.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is a split in the party, the concerned Party first will have to

take it up to the Speaker and the Speaker will take appropriate decision. Before that I cannot permit them. As per the records of the House, there is only one AIADMK party and that party has taken more than the time allotted to that party. That is why, I cannot permit it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: We appeal to Butaji. They must have their say.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is a new party, there is a procedure. We will have to follow that procedure and definitely your request will be heard by the Speaker and appropriate decision will be taken by the Speaker. There is no use in making noise before the House. You must take proper steps as per the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Buta Singh.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are unnecessarily wasting your energy. It will not be recorded and it will not be published. *(Interruptions)* Do not make aspersions here. Please resume your seat. *(Interruptions)* I have already given my ruling.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): though we do not support them, we support that they should be given time to speak.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: On behalf of AIADMK I have already spoken...

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: I am on a point of order. The base of President's rule was on account of split. How can you say that you do not know of that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. senior Member must know that the Governor reports to the Government and not to the Speaker.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): I am grateful to the hon. Members for having participated on the Resolution moved by me this morning, namely, that this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 30th January 1988 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu.

The Members participated in the debate have not made any new points. All that they have done is to criticise the role of the Governor, the role of the Congress Party and the role of the Speaker of the Tamil Nadu Assembly. I will briefly touch upon all the three points and place before the House the exact position which prevailed on the fateful date of 28th January inside the Assembly of the State of Tamil Nadu. If there was any event in the political life of our country where all the parties have unanimously expressed themselves, it was the total condemnation by all the political parties of the events that took place inside the Tamil Nadu Assembly. I do not know with what face some of the Members of this august House today have tried to justify. If you look at the events in that House...

(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Selvendran, I will be forced to name you if you do not resume your seat...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, if you do not resume your seats, I will name you and I will ask you to withdraw from the House...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seats...

(Interruptions)

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: This is not fair. We feel strongly about it and as a protest we are walking out.

[At this stage Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan and some other hon. Members left the House.]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: You must have permitted.... *(Interruptions).*

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Ayyapu Reddy, you know the rules of this House. It is the Chair.... *(Interruptions).*

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: There were number of times when Jan Morcha people were permitted to speak. How are they recognised as a separate party? Have they been recognised as a separate party? No, they have not been recognised...

(Interruptions).

S. BUTA SINGH: You know it is the ruling of the Chair. I have no authority on regulating the business of the House, it is for the Chair to decide. Therefore, it is the Speaker's authority, and there is a procedure laid down. If there was a split in the party or if some of the Members leave a particular party, they have to come to the Speaker. The Speaker has to follow a procedure and then he has to lay certain norms in the House, and only then the hon. Members can speak. We

are not against anybody participating in the debate.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for participating on the Resolution which has been the subject matter of discussion of this august House since this morning, namely, "That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 30th January, 1988 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu."

At the time of introduction, I had briefly summed up the circumstances described by the Governor of Tamil Nadu, leading to the situation under which he recommended to the President for the proclamation of this Ordinance.

The hon. Members who participated in the debate have made two-three points. One thing which has surprised me is that certain political parties who were participating in that high drama, today sought to give a different picture. Mr. Kurup's party was there, Janata Party was there, CPI was there, CPI (M) was there — all political parties — and if there was one event in our political life in which the entire political set up in Tamil Nadu agreed on that particular day, it was the condemnation of the conduct of the hon. Speaker in Tamil Nadu on that particular day. But now I find that certain hon. Members are trying to justify and lay the blame on the Congress Party here and the Governor there, and are trying to justify that what has happened cannot be upheld according to the Constitution of India. Shri Ayyappu Reddy, in the beginning, made some good points. He was quite right when he mentioned that what is at stake in Tamil Nadu is the national interest. We agree with him, the people of Tamil Nadu have realised the importance of the Indo-Sri Lanka accord, the importance of IPKF being present in Sri Lanka and the historic role that our valiant jawans are playing in maintaining the har-

mony and peace and trying to implement the accord which was signed between the leaders of India and Sri Lanka. I have seen the press reports, even the bitterest critic of Indo-Sri Lanka accord, the leader of the DMK, has suggested that the presence of IPKF in Sri Lanka is essential, although he has suggested certain things that this should be done and that should be done, even he has not objected to the presence of IPKF...

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: He has not said that.

S. BUTA SINGH: Yes.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: No, no. Even now he is condemning the atrocities of IPKF.

S. BUTA SINGH: In 'The Hindu' report, he has said that the presence of..

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: When I say that, 'The Hindu' has said this about IPKF and that, you will not believe?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you please keep quiet.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Mr. Chairman, the same Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, when I cited from the "Hindu" that the IPKF is kept under Jayewardene, Dr. Pereira spoke like that in Parliament, the same Prime Minister did not accept "The Hindu". He said, 'Even Mr. Somu waives 'The Hindu' 10 times, I will not believe, that is not the official version. How can I believe it now?

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Now, you have not spelt out... *(Interruptions)*. Even now, after this intervention, you have not been able to say what is your attitude towards the role of IPKF. Your leader has gone on record...

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: It is not Indian Peace Keeping Force, it is the innocents' killing force.

S. BUTA SINGH: Your leader has gone on record to say that the presence of IPKF.....

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: You first of all stop the atrocities there. *(Interruptions)*.

S. BUTA SINGH: I am sorry I can't have this kind of running debate.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. You cannot make noise like this. If you want, you can ask a question. But you cannot speak on this now.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I want to know from the Minister..

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want, you can ask a question, but you cannot speak. The Minister is on his legs.

SHRI N.V.N.SOMU: Sir, the IPKF people are doing all sorts of atrocities there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a statement, that is not a question.

S. BUTA SINGH: I repudiate this allegation made by the hon. Member on the conduct of the IPKF. The people of India know the historic role of the IPKF and the valiant soldiers who are laying their lives to uphold the integrity of our country and the freedom and the accord that has been signed between India and Sir Lanka. What I was saying, and I still maintain is, now he puts the condition that we should talk to the leader of LTTE and then he justifies the presence of the IPKF there.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: No, no. I did not say that. The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, when I quoted "The Hindu" he refused to accept.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Somu, that is not the problem here.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Now he is quoting from the same "Hindu"

S. BUTA SINGH : I do not know whether the hon. Member knows what his party stands for.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Now there is a difference in what he said...*(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH: No, no. There is no difference. You are putting a condition that if we are able to talk to Mr. Prabhakaran, you don't object to the role of the IPKF.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I did not say that. First of all, stop the killings of the LTTE people. Place call them to the discussion table. Sir.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Let me make it clear, Sir, I had the privilege of associating myself with the process at the time when this accord was being worked out. I remember late Shri M.G.R. was in Delhi, Mr. Prabhakaran was in Delhi and everything which has been included in the agreement was okayed by Mr. Prabhakaran and by Mr. MGR. Mr. Prabhakaran has not so far repudiated this.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Read "The Hindu" of August 5th.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. You cannot intervene.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: He has categorically stated he has not given assent to the accord. He said that he did not know... even what are the conditions in the accord.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: He was asked urgently to come to Delhi. *(Interruptions)*. He was here only to receive a copy of the accord.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat.

S.BUTA SINGH: The only difference between then and now is that at that time Mr. Prabhakaran was near late Mr. MGR. Nowadays, perhaps your leader has got some magic on Mr. Prabhakaran and that is why perhaps he is saying this.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Only Tamils are one problem — not Prabhakaran.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, Mr. Somu. I was tolerating you too much. Now whatever you say will not go on record.

You are saying so much without the permission of the chair.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

S.BUTA SINGH: As I said, I was associated myself with it. At that time all the

demands and all the points raised by the LTTE leader were included and it was to the satisfaction of Mr. Prabhakaran, the agreement was hammered out.

SHRI H.A. DORA: Why was he not asked to sign?

S. BUTA SINGH: It was not required. It was an agreement between the two sovereign countries. He agreed with it and then this agreement was brought about. This is how it is being implemented.

The other criticism comes from the hon. Member from Kerala, Mr. Thampan Thomas. I cannot say much because his party is known for such things. They have no definite policy on any issue, whether national or regional or provincial.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: You will have to substantiate that, when you say that my party does not have any policy.

S.BUTA SINGH: Look what happens in Tamil Nadu. Where were the Janata Party MLAs? Perhaps the hon. Member does not know what was their role. The Janata Party MLAs on that fateful day cooperated with all the Opposition Parties, including Congress.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: That does not mean, you invoke President's rule there and impose a rule like this.

You ought to have explored the possibility of forming the Government of the people.

S. BUTA SINGH: Their MLAs were present at the time when the unfortunate thing happened. When the Speaker of the Assembly second time adjourned the House, some of the hon. Members who were not in agreement with the ruling of the chair, were there. Their Janata MLAs were also sitting in the House. They went to the extent

[S. Buta Singh]

of accepting another person, another hon. Member as Speaker of the House. Now, it is for my hon. friend to come here and say certain things to the extent of going back on everything that happened on that day, as if Janata Party is the only Party which commits no sin. It finds, on a second thought, whatever has been done in a particular given situation was not correct. Like Dandavate ji my distinguished friend, I can cite examples but I do not want to divert from the major issue. Otherwise, if you look at the role of the Janata Party leaders in your State, some of my distinguished colleagues are trying to describe their party's stance, their stand in the Assembly elections, Panchayat elections. What was the stand of your Party in Tripura? Mr. chairman, when I went to Tripura, their people met me and started complaining against the CPM Government. They said "You are the only saviour" they said, "You send the Central forces so that peaceful elections would be held in Tripura".

Now the hon. Member says "What you have done in Tripura, you are going to do in Madras". In Tripura, what has happened is, peaceful elections have been conducted, people have given their verdict and the present Government has come through the people's verdict.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Why are you talking about Tripura? Why are you replying to that?

S. BUTA SINGH: If I do not reply, I will be accused. I am trying to mention only the role of Janata Party in each and every situation. You go to Punjab. See what their role is. It is like a deserted monument — Janata Party of 1978 — where has it gone. All the elements have gone astray. (*Interruptions*)

That is why, I am saying that the hon. Member is misplaced. He is an intelligent Member. That is my problem. He under-

stands the situation. He understands the political situation in Tamilnadu. But, unfortunately today he is trying to put blame on me, on my party and on my Leader. My Leader made it very clear on 27th, a day before the Assembly was to meet. I got information that the then Chief Minister and her Party colleagues were trying to persuade the Members — I use the word 'persuade'. Some of the hon. Members have used other words and other terms. I will not go to that — They were trying to persuade even the Members of our Party who had committed; "We will not oppose you" When it came to me, I immediately contacted the hon. Chief Minister Smt. Janaki and I asked her; "Where is the necessity, Madam? why should you do all these things?" She said; I am not interested in this. Some over-enthusiastic Members of my Cabinet and some industrialists in their anxiety, they are trying to persuade some of your Party Members and other Party Members to collect as much support as we can". I said: "You don't require that thing because we have decided and there is a simple proposition that Members present and voting will decide and you have a clear majority. Why should you commit it? Why should you try to disturb the discipline of our Party which has pledged: "We will not interfere with the groups tomorrow and your Government has no danger". A little later, I contacted one of their party leaders here and he also promised to speak to the hon. Chief Minister. After speaking to the hon. Chief Minister he also confirmed that there was some move and have advised their leaders not to do this. May I know from the hon. Members who have just now walked out and some of the political party leaders sitting here now including Shri Ayyapu Reddy-Ji who are trying to lend their support to the Janaki Government now..

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Please don't misunderstand me and don't misinterpret me. I clearly made it that we are not supporting either group. I raised it on that simple

point that they must be given an opportunity of being heard. This is the basic right which you are denying.

S. BUTA SINGH: I am not saying here.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Let me say, Buta Singh -ji that when the Janaki Government was being sworn-in you certainly should have been consulted by the Government and the governor should have ascertained whether there is commitment on part of the Congress Party to support her or not. Without even ascertaining whether the Congress Party, which is the next major party, is going to support her, the Government should not have sworn-in Mrs. Janaki.

S. BUTA SINGH: I think the best that we could do under the circumstances after the sudden death of late Shri M.G. Ramachandran was that we made it clear to the leadership of the AIADMK that the Congress Party will not side with anybody either coming out of the Party or trying to split the party. You have mentioned in your speech that it was our spiritual, constitutional, moral and legal duty to see that the AIADMK is not split. How we could do it only by assuring our solid support.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: A charismatic leader like Shri Rajiv Gandhi and with you, manning the Home Ministry, do you say that it was not possible for you to get it done.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sorry, we do not have a wise person like you. We thought in our own way that the best way is to keep away from the factional fighting inside the AIADMK and assured the hon. Chief Minister of that time saying; "you should not be afraid of it. We will not side with any group. Our hon. Prime Minister made a statement that he had pledged to the undivided heritage left by Shri M.G. Ramachandran was a great champion of national unity and national integration. He had upheld national cause-whether it was in

Sri Lankan Accord's cause or it was a question of bringing the entire Tamil Nadu population into the mainstream of Indian life, he always viewed the issue from the nationalistic point of view. That is why, we were keen that this ideology, his policy should not be disturbed in the national interest. That is why he took that particular line. But unfortunately we got the disturbing information that this thing is going to happen. What happened the next day? Our party was to meet at 8. O' clock. We found that a good number of MLAs were coming to the party. Did it not prove what I had informed the previous day?

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: They may not be in Madras.

S. BUTA SINGH: They were all in Madras. The Members were coming. Therefore, we were left with no option. We had to tell the Hon. Chief Minister that if that was the game, then sorry, we could not support you. You have started splitting our party. Therefore, there was no way left and we had to take the difficult decision.

Now what happens in the Assembly The report submitted by the Governor make it very clear. If you read the report which has been circulated to the Hon. Members, at page 6, he gives very clearly his views about what happened inside the Assembly. At page 9, he says.

"It was improper on the part of the Speaker to have adjourned the House at 10 O' Clock on the 20th January, 1988 instead of proceeding with the only item on the agenda, that is, taking up the Motion of Confidence in Sri-mati Janaki Ramachandran's Government".

What was the agenda? There was only one point in the agenda that Vote of Confi-

[S. Buta Singh]

dence was to be sought in the Assembly. And what happens? The Hon. Speaker comes to the Chair and he says, "I have received a telephone call". Will any Speaker entertain such a ridiculous proposition that somebody has rang him up that five members of the Congress Party have resigned from the membership of the House? You know the rules. Rules are very clear. There is a regular drill given. The letter has to come to the speaker; the Member has to present the letter; and then Speaker has to take a decision. How can the Speaker of Tamil Nadu Assembly entertain such a request on telephone? Even if that was so, the resignation of five members would not have made any difference because the Motion was for the Members present and voting. The Motion would have taken its fate. It would have been passed or defeated. But the five Members would not have made much difference. Suddenly after announcing this, he adjourns the House. And next when he comes at 12. O' clock, he, without any intimation to the House, starts dismissing some of the out-going ministers including the out-going Chief Minister. Was it ever heard in the history of our legislative assemblies that the Hon. Speaker starts action without any paper before him? Therefore, all these events indicated as to what will happen later on in this House. Suddenly, at 3. O' clock he comes and dismissed the entire section led by Shri Nedunchezhan thereby reducing the whole House to a mockery. Even one half of the House was not present when the so-called Motion was adopted. Is it not the break-down of the Constitution? Is it not a travesty on the rules and the conduct of business? What else is the constitutional position of the State if the Governor has come to this conclusion?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI N.V.N.SOMU: I am not defending.

S.BUTA SINGH: I am not yielding.
(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: When the DMK Members were killed what was the Congress party doing?

S.BUTA SINGH: My information at that particular time was that we lodged our protest by walking out from the Assembly. We being the opposition party, you could not have expected much.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: They were anti-nationals. That is why they had been ousted from the House.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: We are not anti-nationals, we are anti only to Hindi imposition.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: They had burnt a copy of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI VAKKOM PIJRUSHOTHAMAN): Please resume your seats. I cannot permit this.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Even then we lent our moral support by staging a walk-out from the Assembly.

The Hon. Member Shri Thampan Thomas said that the Governor is working as an agent of the Congress (I). In this case if you have gone through the report that the Governor has submitted, you would see that the Governor has acted purely according to the Constitution. He has discharged his functions strictly according to the provisions of the Constitution, under Article 356.

The DMK Member said that we are

hanging a Sword of Damocles. Well, it is the same Sword which is going to give them a chance to go to the people. Otherwise, if this was not to happen, the DMK which was being eliminated by the Hon. Speaker in instalments, by now would have been completely packed out. Who knows, by now not a single Member would have been there!

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: You did not open your mouth then.

S. BUTA SINGH: The Governor has come to your rescue. You must thank him at least for once. *(Interruptions)*.... You must thank the Governor for you are given at least some face to go to the people. You must praise the Governor for he is the one who gave you the opportunity to go to the people and seek their mandate.

Some Hon. Members objected to one of my distinguished colleagues, a very senior leader, going as PCC President. Well, he is our leader by his own right and there is nothing wrong if the congress Party goes, mobilises the people and tries to gather sufficient support to come back to the Assembly. What is wrong in that? It is our right under the Constitution. All political parties strive for that, we will definitely do that and I am sure that with the help of the people of Tamil Nadu, the secular forces, the nationalist forces, the progressive forces, we are obliged to uphold the great ideology of Mahatma Gandhi, lately followed by the late Shri MGR. We will see to it that the values that he held high in his life time are allowed to continue without any difficulty in Tamil Nadu.

With this hope, I am sure that this House will agree with me that we will expect the people of Tamil Nadu to bring back a Government which will serve the people of Tamil Nadu.

The DMK leader was trying to mention

about the Sarkaria Report. I don't know which Sarkaria Commission he was referring to. Was it 67 Sarkaria, or 87 Sarkaria?

SHRIP. KOLANDAIVELU: That is DMK Sarkaria Commission.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: By the same Sarkaria Commission you maligned the DMK. That is why we are sure that the President's Rule is used as a weapon of the Congress Party.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: If you are so keen about having the Sarkaria Commission Report published, the Sarkaria Commission report of 67 is very well referred to in the Assembly of Tamil Nadu. I have no objection if you want to have it published. *(Interruptions)*.....

The present Sarkaria Commission report is engaging the attention of the State Governments, this august House, the State Assemblies and we are willing to review and take a definite view on it as soon as we are able to get the opinion of all the concerned States, the Parliament and the Assemblies. Definitely we will come before this august House on positive lines that the Government of India would like to have on the Sarkaria Commission Report.

With these remarks I would commend to this Hon. House. There is a slight amendment which my dear friend, Shri Jeevarathinam wanted to highlight. I am sorry under the present circumstances this proclamation has to be passed as it is. If the hon. Member is really keen to press his point I can have it re-examined and then we may on a later occasion come to the House if there is substance in the point raised by the hon. Member. I will come back to the House if it is necessary but at the moment this proclamation as moved must be passed unanimously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

India.

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 30th January, 1988 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu."

The motion was adopted.

16.51 hrs.

PARSI MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE
(AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up item No. 12 of the agenda. Shri H.R. Bhardwaj.....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI
H.R. BHARDWAJ): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The law relating to Marriage and Divorce among Parsis is contained in Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936. Since the enactment of this Act no substantial amendments were carried out in view of the declared policy of the Government not to effect any changes in the personal laws of the minority communities unless the initiative therefor comes from the minority communities themselves. Such an initiative has now come from the Parsi community in the form of two sets of proposals: One from the Chairman, Board of Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat, Bombay and other from Mrs. Meher Master-Moos representing the Federation of Parsi Anjumans of

The Minorities Commission had also received both these proposals. The Minorities Commission had considered these two sets of proposals and had recommended that since the Bombay Parsi Panchayat is a representative body of the Parsi community and it has taken into consideration the opinions of similar other such Panchayats within the country, the amendments proposed by the Bombay Parsi Panchayat should be given preference and be adopted.

The proposals were also circulated among the State Governments and the Union territory administrations for their comments. The majority of the State Governments and Union territory administrations have recommended the acceptance of the proposed amendments. The Government has, therefore, decided to go ahead with the proposed amendments and as a result thereof has brought the present Bill.

The main purpose of the amendments incorporated in the Bill is to bring the provisions of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 in line with the provisions contained in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 was amended in 1978 to provide therein that the marriageable age in the case of male shall be 21 years and in the case of female 18 years. It is proposed to bring the provisions of Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 in tune with this amendment. Section 3 of the Act is therefore proposed to be amended for that purpose. It has also been proposed to provide therein that the children of marriages which are declared invalid under the Act shall be deemed to be legitimate children.

Sections 19 and 20 of the Principal Act

make provision for appointment of seven delegates to help the presiding judge of the Parsi matrimonial courts in matrimonial matters. Now-a-days it is difficult to get seven delegates for this purpose. It has therefore been proposed to reduce the number of delegates from seven to five. It has also been proposed that the courts can decide the matters relating to interlocutory proceedings, alimony, maintenance, matters relating to custody and education of children etc. without the help of the delegates.

Another important amendment proposed is to add a new ground for divorce; the ground of insanity of either spouse after the marriage. The existing clause (b) provides relief on the ground that the dependent is of unsound mind at the time of his marriage and has been habitually so upto the date of filing of a suit. The new ground provides relief if insanity supervenes after the marriage. It has also been proposed to insert a further ground of cruelty for obtaining divorce under the Act. Presently cruelty is a ground for judicial separation under section 34 of the Act. Both these proposals are on the lines of the provisions contained in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

Both the Special Marriage Act, 1954 and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provide for a divorce by mutual consent. It is thought necessary that when both the spouses are ready to break the marriage tie by mutual consent, they should be allowed to do so. The new section 32B is therefore proposed to be inserted in the principal Act to provide mutual consent as a ground for divorce.

It has also been proposed to insert new section 32A to provide an additional ground for divorce when there is no resumption of co-habitation or restitution of conjugal rights for a period of one year in pursuance with a

decree granted by the court. These are some of the important proposals contained in the Bill. The Bill also contains certain other amendments which are of a consequential nature.

Sir, I request the Bill be considered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

* SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI (Chittoor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Bill to amend the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936.

The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act was enacted in the year 1936. Now it is more than 50 years since the original Act was made. Sir, the outlook of many religions has undergone a sea change. The society is advancing very rapidly. I am proud to say that our Parsi brothers are most progressive minded section of our society. They have made valuable contribution in all fields. Though their number is less, the contribution they made is quite remarkable. Now this amending Bill has been brought forward at their instance. It reflects their progressive outlook and intention to march ahead in tune with the changing times.

It is heartening to note that certain changes are made in the parent act plugging the loopholes, if there are any, through this amending bill. This Act is being brought in line with the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 and Special marriage Act, 1954. A certain uniformity has now been brought in. Let me hope Sir, that other communities would also

* The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shrimati N.P. Jhansi Lakshmi]
come forward to change the obsolete laws paving the way for a uniform civil code throughout the country. Religion should not come in the way of dispensing justice. No one to whichever community he may belong, should be deprived of justice. Justice should be equal and be available to every one. Now a good beginning is being made in this noble direction. Let us hope that the day is not far off when a common civil code is made applicable throughout the country. I compliment Parsis for taking this bold step.

Sir, it is proposed in this Bill to reduce the number of delegates from 7 to 5 to assist the Presiding Judge of the Parsi Matrimonial Court. Since it is always not possible to find 5 eligible persons for doing the duty of delegates, it is better to reduce the number further to 3. Hope, the hon. Minister would take note of this suggestion. Moreover, Sir, there is no specific procedure or norm to select the delegates. Qualifications etc. that are required to carry on this noble function are also not clear. Hence I request the hon. Minister to clarify the position. Sir, another important amendment proposed now is to add a new ground for divorce, the ground of insanity of either of the spouses after marriage. Modern medicine has developed to such an extent that there is almost no ailment which is beyond any cure. So it is not advisable to grant the divorce on the ground of insanity immediately. Sufficient internum should be provided. The ailing person may get cured during this period. So I request that the bill be amended such a way as to provide sufficient time before granting divorce.

A provision is being made in the Principal Act through this amendment to make mutual consent as a ground for divorce. Mutual consent should be based on honesty. Sufficient care should be taken to see that mutual consent is not forced on either of the spouses by coercion or force. There is yet another proposal to make cruelty as a

ground for divorce. The dowry menace is much prevalent in our society. Hence the harassment for bringing in more dowry should also be treated as cruelty for the purpose. If the wife desires, the divorce should be granted to her on this ground.

Sir, what is strange in this Bill is to make conversion as the ground for obtaining divorce. National integration is the need of the hour. We want that the people belonging to various religions should live harmoniously. This harmonious living is better achieved only when there are inter-caste and inter religious marriages. Only then we can promote the unity and integrity of the nation. Even the Govt. is taking all the possible steps to promote such marriages. Hence, making conversion as the ground for divorce is contrary to the principle we preach and practice. Hence I request the hon. Minister to reconsider this particular amendment and withdraw it.

Sir, I consider introduction of this Bill as a progressive step. A good beginning has now been made by introducing this Bill. I hope many more such amendments will come before this House, ultimately leading to a uniform civil code applicable equally to all citizens of his country.

Thanking you for the opportunity you have provided me to speak. I conclude my speech.

17.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Sir, when the Muslims Marriage Divorce Bill came here in the last session, the Government had given an assurance that they will come forward with a Bill with uniform civil code. I find that this amendment is in the right direction leading towards it. I do not find any hope of the uniform civil code at

all even after 40 years of independence. We are dealing with every religion separately. We never expected free India to go like this. That is why I am stressing that the Government must take early steps in this direction because there are progressive forces in all religions. It will be discouraging the fundamentalists also. The Government has not taken any action to bring forward common civil code Bill. I would like to know from the Law Minister whether Government had taken any steps in order to bring forward a uniform civil code. I remember as a Congress man, not as a Congress (I) man, that Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru used to say that India will have a uniform civil code but unfortunately, we are going backwards. I would earnestly and emphatically urge upon the Government to make a beginning. In the interest of the national integration, it is necessary that we should have a uniform civil code. I hope the hon. Minister will give a suitable reply to this. So far as this Bill is concerned, it is definitely better than the previous one. I welcome the amendment with the hope that the Minister will bring forward a uniform civil code very soon.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, I submit that this is a Bill which is very forward-looking and I also mention that the Parsi community, being a minority community, have gone into a detailed discussion as to what amendment they would like to have in the Marriage and Divorce Act. So, the representation from the community has been accepted in all the States by the relevant forums, namely, by the Parsi Panchayat, Bombay and Anjumans. So, the provisions of this Bill are now equal to the provisions of the Hindu Marriage and Special Marriage Act.

17.04 hrs.

[HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I am grateful to the hon. Members for

the support they rendered to me. The issue of the uniform civil code is wholly a different issue and that is a matter about which we have spoken in the House that any laws regarding the marriage and maintenance and divorce relating to the minority communities will always be considered at the initiative of the community itself. That is what our founding fathers gave assurance to them that contrary to their will, nothing will be done in their marriage and maintenance matters. They are matters which are wholly personal. There are various systems in our country. We are a secular society and we are proud of it. That is one thing that India possesses. Hindu is proud of being Hindu and a Muslim is proud of being a Muslim and so on. But all of them are Indians and that Indianness has to be appreciated. Nothing should be done to divide this Indianness. Our diversity should be ultimately reflected in unity of India and that is where we would like to consider to what extent the personal laws of the communities can be changed. I quite appreciate that the ultimate goal for any society is naturally to have common codes, as far as possible and in India I can proudly say that 95 per cent of our laws are common; our civil law is common, our criminal law is common, our evidence law is common. But sometimes there is a conflict regarding personal laws like marriage laws etc. It is a personal matter for a man; somebody would like it to be performed in this way and somebody else would like it to be performed in another way. That is the system we have adopted for ages and, therefore, initiative for any change must come from the community itself. For minorities, we have a consideration and assurances have been given by Dr. Ambedkar, Nehru, Indiraji and others and as I have told in this House earlier also these assurances coming as they were from the founding fathers of the Indian Constitution have to be respected. Nothing should be done in a hurry, but something which the nation as a whole suggests at a particular time will be very much welcomed.

[Sh. H.R. Bhardwaj]

As far as this Bill is concerned, I submit that a particular community has made certain suggestions after a lot of deliberations to meet the exigencies of time. May be in the next few years some other community may like to amend Acts pertaining to their personal laws. The need of the hour is that we progress and the education spreads, we will have such amendments and at one point of time, we will have almost a common civil code. That is the goal which is laid in the Constitution.

With these words, I request that this being a very progressive legislation, the Bill may be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9 (Insertion of new sections 32A and 32B)

Amendment made:

Page 3, (i) line 27,—

for "1987" substitute "1988"

(ii) line 44, —

for "1987" substitute "1988" (3)

[SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was added.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4, —

for "1987" substitute "1988" (21)

[SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-eighth" substitute "Thirty-ninth" (1)

[SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted.

17.10 hrs.

REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill is one of those periodical

measures by which enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become obsolete or the retention whereof as separate Acts is unnecessary are repealed or by which formal defects detected in any enactment are corrected. The enactments which are sought to be repealed are mentioned in the First Schedule, and the enactments which are sought to be amended are mentioned in the Second Schedule, to the Bill. The amendments proposed in the Second Schedule are purely formal in nature and are aimed at correcting technical errors or defects. The notes on the Second Schedule appended to the Bill indicate briefly the reasons for the amendments that are proposed to the various enactments contained in that Schedule.

The last repealing and amending Bill was passed in 1978 covering Acts upto and inclusive of the year 1975. In the present Bill, Acts from 1976 upto the year 1984 are being covered. It affects 261 enactments. This measure is of a very non-controversial and formal nature and is referred to as the "scavenging of the statute book".

I commend this motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a whole list of Bills which the Government says is one of those periodical measures by which the enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become obsolete are repealed or by which the formal defects in any enactment are corrected. Sir, now, we have to go by what the Minister has said. The Minister

[Sh. Ajit Kumar Saha]

has said that those enactments are of no consequence and are only of technical nature so as to rectify certain errors. But in any case, I want to suggest that 40 years have passed since we have attained independence and now time has come when all the laws should be thoroughly reviewed in the light of the past experience. There are some other laws which originate from British days. There are Taxation Laws, Factory Acts, Penal Code, etc. We have not given any thought to them. Government only periodically introduces some amendments. Therefore, if a break with the past is necessary, simply through amendments such breaks cannot be introduced. Sir, Bills like ESMA and NSA are of no consequence today. What is consequent today is how to stop the disintegration of the country. The Bills like ESMA and NSA restrict the working class who go in the forefront, in the battle to keep the country united and see that it retains its independence from the foreign intrusions. In such laws would the Minister kindly look into it and try to take new laws in place of bringing amendments. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Sir, this is really very surprising that the Government wants to strike out with a stroke of pen nearly 200 laws. Sir, the Minister was saying that many of them have become obsolete or outdated. There is not doubt about it.

But to bring it at a later stage like this — nearly four or five years after the law became defunct — will certainly affect the society. We see the Minister taking shelter under Clause 4 “and this act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge or or

from any debt penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing.”

If a particular law so far has not been repealed, and certain action has been taken under that law. Now you are validating that. Suppose that particular action taken is against the public interest, then what would you do now. Because they became obsolete or you have amended the act and if that action has taken place according to the statute it would be correct. It is because so far, you have not repealed it, the law will be valid. So if any action has taken place, you are going to validate it. If anything which has been dealt in against the public interest, in such cases what you are going to do.

Upto 1984, the laws have been repealed. Are there no further Acts, which are worthy to be repealed after 1984-1985 to 1988?

Have you consulted all the other Ministries? Are you sure that there will be no further law to be repealed between the periods 1976-1984? Will the Minister kindly answer this? I want to know from the Government, why they want so much time to repeal an Act? If you say it is a routine matter, then it could have been done once in a year. Why do you wait for six years or seven years to repeal an Act which has become obsolete or defunct? This is not understandable. At the end of the Session you can bring in a law or a piece of legislation - a small amendment- repealing the Acts which are obsolete or which are not in force. It only shows the callousness of the Government so far as the repealing of the acts are concerned. You are treating the law lightly because you are repealing a law which is defunct or obsolete. But we want at the sametime to be on the statute for years and years. So I would like to have a categorical reply from the Minister as to how he is going to mend the two points? Why is such a delay?

Lastly I would like to say that in this Bill the Government has been callous so far as the repealing the law is concerned..

SHRI H.A.DORA:(Srikakulam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister is aware that there are plethora of legislations-both at the State level and also at the Central level - that it has become difficult even for the top lawyers to know what exactly is the law of the land of this country. Number of Bills are amended very constantly. Enactments were replaced by way of Amendments and also by way of Bills. In this Bill we can see the innumerable Amendments and also innumerable repeals that have been sought to be made by the hon. Minister. In this particular case, some of the Amendments have been wholly repealed, some of them partly and some of them have been amended. Is it really appreciated by the Government who is conducting all these things? I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that there is a controversial Bill - the Postal Bill - which has not yet received the Assent of the President. It is, therefore, imperative that Government must publish annually all the Bills that have been repealed and amended. It is necessary for the information and benefit of the general public to know as to what are the Bills that have been repealed, and what are the amendments carried out.

You are aware that a lot of confusion is created, not only in the minds of the lawyers, but also in the minds of the general public because of the amendments which have been constantly made in this regard. Why are these amendments being brought, and repeals are made? It is only for the reason that the Bills are not properly prepared, and are not properly presented, and the Statements of Objects and reasons are not properly given, and the legislation is rushed through, not only in this House but also in the legislatures of the State of this country. That is the reason why there is an enormous amount of law enacted. It is difficult even for

the computer to know what are the laws in this country. so, my submission is that if at any point of time any Bill is introduced, it should be well thought-out and will-planned, and it must be in the interests of the general public. amendments being brought in at every moment is not good, and it is very difficult for the general public to know what amendments are being carried out, and what is the actual law of this land.

With these suggestions, I conclude my remarks.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: As I submitted at the outset, we are not enacting a new law by any of these amendments to the laws. This is an exercise which is made to dismantle; after the facts are passed and some amendments are made, it becomes almost inconsequential to retain them in the Statute Book. As a matter of fact, this Bill covers upto the amendments made till 1984.

The question was raised: why do we take so much time to bring this? Earlier, this exercise was done by the first Repealing and Amending Act of 1952 then in 1957, by the Act 37 of 1957; then in 1960 by Act 58 of 1960 ; then in 1964 by Act 62 of 1964; and then 1974 by Act 56 of 1974 and thereafter, the repealing Act 1978 by Act 38 of 1978. After it, this is the 1984 Act. All this time we consumed by going to various Ministries, having consultations and telling them; After this Act, if there is anything to be amended or corrected, you have to come to us.' So we collected a number of provisions to bring before Parliament. It does not create any law, nor does it try to repeal any law. It is only a correction or scavenging operation that we do like when a building is fully constructed, we dismantle sometimes the other materials lying here and there, so that it becomes a neat and clean building. So, this is that operation; and the Supreme Court has explained this operation in one of the decisions where it has said...

PROF N.G.RANGA:(Guntur): Is it intended to confuse the lawyers, or to remove the confusion?

SHRI H.R.BHARDWAJ: It is intended to remove confusion, like the General Clauses Act. What the Supreme Court says is this.

"Where any Central Act or Regulation made after the commencement of this Act repeals any enactment by amended by which the text of any Central Act or Regulation was amended by the express omission, insertion or substitution of any matter, then, unless a different intention appears, the repeal shall not affect the continuance of any such amendment made by the enactment so repealed and in operation at the time of such repeal."

It is absolutely a safe measure by which we put in order various amendments brought in.

SHRI H.A. DORA: I know you are also an advocate. You remember all these amendments and repeals. If they are not properly published in the dailies and in the regional languages in the country, is it humanly possible for us to know all these things?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Nobody remembers all these acts—even the biggest lawyer in the country. But we always maintain their book. I am again submitting that we always have an act which is earlier passed. When the Parliament passes an act and makes some amendments in the original act, those amendments are incorporated in the original act, and that act remains. So, the fact is all the repealing acts or amending acts are to be sometimes put into this list and then the matter is over. Therefore, that amendment is incorporated.

SHRI H.A. DORA: There are innumerable instances where advocates without knowing that a particular amendment has been carried out are harping on the old section itself.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: There are cases where the lawyers are ignorant. (*Interruptions*) There can be no argument on this. In all the countries in the world, the scavenging operation of statute is done like this only. When you amend a principal act, you have to repeal later on act and put that amendment in original act; and then later on these scavenging operations like this have to be carried out. The same practice is in England. You cannot introduce a different method because this is of no consequence. Therefore, this is not at all relevant to whether it will confuse or not confuse. Even as a lawyer, I tell you nobody knows how many act are there in India unless you look to the statute.

SHRI H.A. DORA: Even the computer cannot say this.

SHRI H.R. Bhardwaj: No, no. I know today that in 1984 we had done an exercise. How many remain after 1984? We will come to the Parliament after doing an exercise again. We have to go to the various Ministries to find out how many amendments have been made, how many have been incorporated and how many amending acts have been passed. We come to the Parliament for their sanction on this. Otherwise, it is inconsequential because the original act still stays and that is the operative act. So, there is absolutely no difficulty in having these operations. It puts in order at least all these lists. So, this is the operation which is done in almost all the countries where legislation is passed by the Parliament. So, all these measures are done after 5 years, 10 years model because we do not come to Parliament for one amending act. So, we collect the list of the statutes from all the Ministries. (*Interruptions*) Upto 1984, we have done the

exercise. Now in three years, we will be completing the next Bill and the exercise will be complete.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the First Schedule and Second Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

First Schedule and Second Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3, -

for "1986" substitute—"1988" (2)

[SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, as amended, was added to the Bill

Enacting formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1, —

for "Thirty-seventh" substitute "Thirty-ninth" (1)

[SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula as amended was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

17.32 hrs.

AUTHORISED TRANSLATIONS (CENTRAL LAWS) AMENDMENT BILL

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend authorised Translations (Central Laws) Amendment Act, 1983, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at present, in accordance with the provision made in the Official Languages Act, 1963, a translation in Hindi published under the authority of the President of any Central Act or of any Ordinance promulgated by the President, or of any order, rule, regulation or bye-law issued under the Constitution or under any Central Act is deemed to be the authoritative text thereof in Hindi. But there is no such provision at present with regard to the issuance of authoritative text of Central acts in other official languages of the country except in Hindi. In accordance with the provision made in section 2 of Authorised Translations (Central laws) Act, 1973, a translation of any Central Act etc. in a language, other than Hindi, mentioned in the eighth schedule of the Constitution; published under the authority of the President, is deemed to be authoritative.

Demand has been made from time-to-time that arrangements should be made to make available the authoritative text of Central Acts in the other languages mentioned in the eighth schedule of the Constitution also, in addition to Hindi. This

amending bill has been brought forward with a view to meet the above requirement. After passing this amending Bill authoritative texts of Central Acts in other languages mentioned in the Constitution in addition to Hindi, will be made available. Consequently, it would pave the way of quoting them in the courts situated in the States concerned. This will help in increasing the use of official languages of the States in their respective courts.

It would be a mile-stone in the direction of increasing the use of regional languages other than Hindi mentioned in the eighth schedule of the Constitution in the field of Law.

With these words, I would submit to the House to take this Bill into consideration and pass it unanimously.

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY (Peddapalli): Sir, I welcome the Authorised Translations (Central laws) Amendment Bill and felicitate the hon'ble Minister for this. Here in this House, we have been permitted to make speech in any of the 14 languages, but it is published only in Hindi. Why it can't be published in all the 14 languages?

A number of good and important Bills are brought forward in this House and they are passed. But the people living in every nook and corner in the country do not know that such Bills have been passed here. It is, therefore, imperative that the tribals and the people living in every nook and corner of the country be made aware of it.

A Parliamentary Publication in each of the regional languages should be brought out in each State and it should be made available at all the far off places of the country so that more and more poor people can read it and everybody could know as to what is going on in the Parliament and which Bills have been passed by the Parliament.

This knowledge will help them in bringing revolution. Moreover, they should also have knowledge about the laws passed by this House.

In each and every State there are some offices of the Central Government. If any notice is to be issued by these offices to a labourer, that is also issued in English but he does not know English but he does not know English and therefore, cannot read it and has to send its reply by getting it read by some other person which might cost him a sum ranging from Rs. 10 to 15. It is indeed a sorry state of affairs. Similarly, regional languages should be used in Munsif courts, lower courts, district courts and the offices of Central Government located in the states. Facility for translation should also be provided and entire law literature should available be in regional language for the convenience of the public.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan): I welcome the Bill. But I think, this Bill should have been brought long ago. 15 years have passed when the original Act was passed, but the Central Government has done precious little for the development of other languages. They only spend hundreds of crores for the propagation and development of Hindi because often they pretend that only Hindi is the national language. In this way, they forget that India is a unity in diversity and that the Government should also spend for the development and enrichment of languages other than Hindi.

We find that there are seven Hindi States. They spend for the development and promotion of Hindi. The Government of India also spends crores of rupees for the promotion of Hindi. But what about other languages

like Tamil, Telugu, Bengali or Oriya. Thanks to the economic policy of the Central Government, the States suffer from a chronic financial stringency because the Central Government tries its best to deprive the State Government of additional finances. Look at the Income tax. They have not raised the rates of income tax lest the States are to get their share. Rather, they have imposed the surcharge. Similarly, they have not increased the excise duty. Rather by increasing the administered prices, they are trying to deprive the States of any financial benefit.

We urge upon the Government that it should spend money for the promotion and development of other languages too. In this connection, I would urge upon the Government to translate all future Bills into languages included in the Eighth Schedule. Otherwise, it seems that it will remain a pious platitude as regards translation of Central laws into other languages is concerned. In this connection, I would also urge on the Central Government to see whether Nepali can be included in the Eight Schedule. This demand is not a new one. We have been placing this demand for a pretty long time. But our demand has been rejected. Now, they say that the Nepalis are not being treated well. In fact, they are hunting with the hunter and running with the hare. On the one hand, they say that Nepali should not be included in the Eighth Schedule, on the other hand, they say that justice has not been done to the Nepalis. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to consider once again the case of Nepali so that it may be included in the Eighth Schedule.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Amendment Bill, 1988 which has been moved in the House. I appreciate the Central Government for its realising the feelings of

[Sh. Virddhi Chander Jain]

the people of the whole country and taking this revolutionary step. There are 14 languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India and this Bill will enable the Government to get the authorised texts of the Central laws prepared in all these languages. The Central Government will have to gear up its machinery and also employ highly capable personnel for this purpose. Even now the laws are enacted in English and thereafter they are translated into Hindi. But henceforth the translated version will be treated as an authorised text. The language used in Hindi translation is very difficult to understand as it is Sanskritised Hindi. I am myself a lawyer and know both Hindi and English. Even then I have to go through the English version, because I find it difficult to get the idea in Hindi. As such, while taking steps in this direction efforts should also be made to simplify all the languages. Only such competent persons should be engaged to render the translation from English who may use simple language. Otherwise the laws translated in other regional languages will be as incomprehensible as they are in Hindi. The people of this country should come to know about this legislation and for that purpose it should be drafted in a simple language. Not only that, all the laws enacted by the Parliament or the State Legislatures should be so simple that everybody could understand them. The laws so enacted should not create any confusion and they should not be incomprehensible to the people. It is not proper that the people should go to the advocates for the interpretation of the laws and spend lakhs of rupees due to the laws being incomprehensible. This aspect must be looked into. Steps should be taken to ensure that the languages are simplified and laws made simple. When authorised texts are made and laws enacted in the languages included in the Eighth Schedule, quotation in any of these languages could be given in the courts. The High Courts and the lower courts

as well as session courts will have to accord recognition to them. It is only after that that a new situation towards Hindi could be developed in our country. It will be highly commendable when a breakthrough is achieved in this direction. By promoting Hindi, the regional languages will enjoy due respect legally and otherwise, which will strengthen the spirit of national unity and make the nation strong. Just now my colleague was pleading for including Nepali Language in the Eighth Schedule. Similarly, I also demand that Rajasthani language be included in the aforesaid schedule. The terminology of the Rajasthani language is very old and vast. It is more exhaustive than Hindi. It will be no exaggeration if it is said that the source of Gujarati language lies in Rajasthani language. Most of the words of Rajasthani language are found in Gujarati language. Rajasthani language is replete with words of heroism and devotion. It cannot be compared with any other literature. The Government should see as to which of the languages possess rich literature and are exhaustive. Taking these aspects in view, Government should consider inclusion of Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution seriously. There cannot be two opinions that promotion and propagation of regional languages will give a boost to the spirit of national unity and strengthen national integration. In this way the people can understand the regional languages very easily. Numerous Hindi Advisory Committees have been constituted in the Lok Sabha and different Ministries. The hon. Members make valuable suggestions in these Committees for the progressive use of Hindi. But these suggestions bear no fruit as no action is taken on these recommendations. No radical change is seen in the post offices, department of communication or any of the Ministries in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Hindi Advisory Committees attached to their respective Ministries so that there could be more use of Hindi. It is, therefore, necessary that recom-

mendations of the Hindi Advisory Committees attached to various ministries and departments are implemented seriously. It is only then that the purpose of constituting these committees will be served. With these words, I support this Bill which has since been presented in the House.

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. I heartily congratulate Mr. Panigrahi for piloting this Bill. This was long overdue. It is in the right direction. It helps the national integration.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to make a few comments. Sir, I urge upon the Centre that they should look upon all the regional languages which are entered in the Eighth Schedule as equal. For the development of those languages they should consider it as the responsibility of the Centre because what is happening now is, they are leaving to the States to develop the regional languages. No doubt States also have the same responsibility, but at the same time, Centre's responsibility cannot be ignored. You know, the funds of the States are very much limited. So, I would urge upon the Government that just as we are depending on the development of Hindi, we should also see that certain amounts are earmarked for the development of regional languages. For whose sake we enact laws? It is for the sake of the people and nearly most of them are ignorant and most of the people in the States know only regional languages. For whose sake we enact laws? It is for the sake of the people and nearly most of them are ignorant and most of the people in the States know only regional languages. So, it is absolutely necessary that there should be translation. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what steps they are going to take to see that all the Central laws are translated into regional laws. They should have this programme. At least priority must be given to such laws

which are common laws and which are very frequently used. For example, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Civil Procedure Code. They are used to a large extent. The hon. Minister is quite aware that nowadays most of the languages used in the courts are local languages. What happens is, the advocates have the English version, they do not have the Hindi version or regional language version. And they will argue on the basis of English version only. So, I would urge the Government to see one thing. This is the supreme legislature of our land. People must know what we are doing here. I know papers are there and they report the proceedings. But papers cannot reach every place immediately. At many places in the remote villages, it reaches after many days. Of course, we are glad that there is the national telecast of Hindi and English versions of parliamentary proceedings. I take this opportunity to urge the hon. Member Minister to take it up with the Information & Broadcasting Ministry that the parliamentary news or today's proceedings in Parliament are broadcast, telecast in the regional languages also. That is very necessary. Our people must know it because they are our master. It is they who send us here. They must know what we are doing here. I request the Minister to see that it is done.

So far as this particular amendment is concerned, it should not merely remain on paper. Government should not be content with a few notifications. That is not important. Everything, whatever is done in English must be translated into Hindi and other regional languages and there should be a separate Directorate for that, a separate office for that. You must see to it that they are translated into Hindi and other regional languages. So far as this Bill is concerned, though it looks very simple, I consider this is the most far-reaching and progressive Bill. The only thing is, it depend upon how the Government of India is going to implement it.

With these words, I support the Bill.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (BARAMULLA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as Mr. Iyer has said, it is a very good and progressive measure and I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

In fact, Mr. Panigrahi's major amendment is, instead of "authorised translation", he wants the expression "authoritative text". It is a very good expression. But I feel this Bill deserves a lot of attention by the House and I am pained to see thin attendance here. We have to create an impression with our colleagues that the Bill which has been piloted by the Minister is a very important Bill and has far-reaching consequences. Therefore, we expected a very lively debate here.

Now, coming to the idea that I have to express on this Bill, I request the hon. Member to seriously think about the consequences of this measure and while replying to the debate, he must give an assurance—only a couple of people will speak on this Bill—that he must readily act upon the suggestions that we are making. We say that it is a good measure but I do not know whether the hon. Minister has gone into the consequences of this measure. It is a right measure, in the right direction but the implications are not visible in this Bill. For instance, I raise the question of promotion of Hindi and promotion of other languages. It is a misnomer to call these languages as regional languages. I reject this term because you are going against the very spirit of the Constitution. In the 8th Schedule of the Constitution, we have 14 languages and all those languages were called national languages, not one of them was called a regional language. The Constitution of India calls all those languages as national languages. All people belong to this nation, whatever may be their statehood. Therefore, this whole country expects a similar treatment to all the languages and all those languages are national languages spoken by Indians. All those languages are mother-

tongues for the people of respective areas. So, some of the luminaries in the field of literature or in the field of politics, they created a lot of confusion in this country. Therefore, national languages in this country, apart from Hindi, have not received a better deal. That is my complaint. But it is not against Hindi. We have accepted Hindi as Rashtrabasha. But we expect from the Government of India the promotion of all other languages. Tamil is a national language. Telegu is a national language. Kashmiri is a national language. Punjabi is a national language. So, when you call those languages as regional languages, you are actually I should not use the word 'defrauding the Constitution' — showing disrespect to the Constitution. Pick up the Constitution of India in hand and see what the Eighth Schedule indicates. Therefore, we accept Hindi as Rashtrabasha and as far as possible, we try to speak even though I do not know Hindi; I do not know how to write but I speak Hindi and I love Hindi. I can share my experience of Hindi with you because the kind of prose that is being produced in Hindi has no parallel in other languages. The Drama, Short-story, the Essays that are appearing in Hindi are of very high literary value. But you cannot turn a deaf ear to the demands that the people of other languages put forth before the Government. That has happened. For instance, I told you why and the kind of Hindi that is purposely spoken in this country. I heard the President's Address, the Hindi Translation and I could understand some of it. But I found on my right and on my left Members of Parliament, people of this country, asking me what is that word, what is this word. Mahatma Gandhi wanted you to implore of all the politicians of this country to call it Hindi as far as you are concerned. But for the people in India or for the world you should call it Hindustani which is understandable. He never liked the idea of Hindi and Urdu in an area of confrontation. But Hindustani is a language which is spoken and understood in every part of India.

But in the Radio and the Television and in the offices, you use Hindi which we do not understand. With the same country you want us to be blind; you want us to be mute people and only simply on-lookers. Why don't you simplify it? Your books in Hindi-I can assure you-are lying useless in the library. Commonman understands Hindi which is commonly used by the masses. But you are trying to make it Sanskritised, complicated and the Urduwallas are trying to make Urdu Persianised and we will reject that. You are complicating the situation by Sanskritising Hindi and therefore forcing us to say: this is not the kind of Hindi that we want. This is not the kind of Hindi that the Constitution of India gave us. You speak and write the kind of Hindi which we shall accept wholeheartedly. In another area, there is discrimination against the other national languages. I will never use the term 'regional languages'. When we come to the debate on Education, I will caution the Minister of Education at that time because you have created confusion by calling regional language. All other languages have received a raw-deal. That is not going to help. We must rise above party-politics for the sake of the greatness of this country. After all, this is a very important matter. On this matter depends the unity and integrity of India. All of us have to commit ourselves. We have to commit ourselves to the unity and integrity of the nation. It is, therefore, I say that we cannot have discrimination; we cannot continue an atmosphere of discrimination against the promotion of other languages. In one area, I told you, this has happened. For instances, this must be known to Mr. Panigrahi. I understand that you allot more than Rs. 6 crores for the promotion of Hindi.

18.00 hrs.

You promote a kind of Hindi which not even Babus, who have to run this administration, understand. They refuse to write in

Hindi; they refuse to understand in Hindi and they take assistance of English language. And you spend money like anything. My understanding is that six crores of rupees are spent for promotion of Hindi and nearly eight to nine crores of rupees are available for the promotion of all other national languages which is unjust. I don't think you are promoting unity of India through this. There are languages which are receiving a totally raw deal. For instance, Kashmiri which does not get any share. It is a very sensitive question. Ten years ago, one crore of rupees was allotted for translation of the Constitution of India and the Central Laws into Kashmiri. That was not released. It has never received a penny. The Urdu has received a raw deal. I am telling you that of crores, you are trying to promote Telegu, Tamil, Malayalam, Punjabi, Urdu and so many languages. This is totally unjust. Thereby you cannot serve the purpose. This is a good measure. But you are not serving the purpose of even Hindi because other people who have got respect for their mother-tounge, you are promoting a kind of situation whereby even though they love Hindi, they respect Hindi as Rashtra Bhasha, they have a feeling...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Try to wind up.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I have to continue for two to three minutes. I am trying to wind up or tomorrow I will speak. It is my subject. That would be better. I will give you a story of what happened in Russia and Pakistan.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

Business Advisory Committee.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 A.M. tomorrow.

[English]

Forty-Eighth Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to present the forty-eighth Report of the

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February 24, 1988/Phalguna 5, 1909 (Saka)