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# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Eleventh Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



10  
13/12/88

*(Vol. XL contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

### LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 9, 1988/Sravana 18, 1910  
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about the Nagasaki episode, Sir?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: We will take up Nagasaki a little later. I have asked them, we still have one hour's time.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### National Policy on Telecommunications

+

\*183. SHRI SRIHARI RAO:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided on a national policy on telecommunications;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the proposed policy will take care of the need to provide telecom

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facilities to all rural areas, the financial implications thereof, and the means to raise the requisite resources; and

(d) if so, the outlines of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The paper on National Policy on Telecommunications is under consideration of Government.

(b) to (d). The contents of proposed national policy will be placed on the table of the House after finalisation by Government.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister what are the suggestions made so far to improve the telecommunication system by the Technological Mission headed by Shri Sam Pitroda?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I need a separate notice for that.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Why?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Because it does not fall under the National Policy. The main question relates to that.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO: It relates to the policy decision.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: No, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIHARI RAO: What are the steps

taken to evolve indigenous technology for modernisation of that tele-communication system?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, the policy is meant for that and after the policy is thoroughly examined and laid on the Table of the House, then further thrust on better communication facilities which are in the interest of the nation will be given.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a lot of news about Sam Pitroda's technological mission to improve tele-communication system in India. We want to know what are the concrete suggestions made by the Technological Mission so far and what are the steps taken to implement the suggestions made by Sam Pitroda. It arises out of the same question.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: When I answered the first supplementary, Sir, I said I need a separate notice because it does not relate to the main question.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Do you want us to evolve it as a separate question? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I can only say, Sir, that the national policy does not cover that. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: He said that he was not prepared. (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, is it permissible under the law that the telephone talks the VIPs may be taped? Is it a fact that Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde, the Chief Minister of Karnataka has given in writing, the instructions that the telephone talks of....

MR. SPEAKER: How does that come under this Question?

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Is he aware of it?

MR. SPEAKER: This is irrelevant.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Discussion under rule 193 is there.

MR. SPEAKER: That might be coming. But this is irrelevant to this Question.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Chandra Tripathi--He is not present.

Shri Lakshman Mallick--He was not present yesterday also.

Dr. B.L. Shailesh--He is unwell.

Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta--She is absent.

Shri Banwari Lal Purohit--Not present.

Shri Subhash Yadav--Not present.

Shri V. Tulsiram--He too has not come. The Member who is regular is also absent.

Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer--He is present Krishna does not leave Balram alone.

[*English*]

#### **Round the Clock Broadcast on Air Stations**

\*191. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have round the clock broadcast on all A.I.R. stations;

(b) if so, whether all the A.I.R. stations are to be linked with one station where programmes are to be broadcast 24 hours a day; and

(c) when round the clock broadcast on all A.I.R. stations will be stated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). This is our long term objective which is sought to be achieved in stages.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Sir, the Government of India seems to have decided to have the round the clock broadcast over the All India Radio. May I know what steps the Government are taking to improve the working conditions of the All India Radio, in the meanwhile. It is because, to quote instance, you cannot hear Bangalore All India Radio even beyond 20 kms. distance. When such is the position, before you take up round the clock broadcast, are you going to improve the quality and the working of the AIR Stations all over the country.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Well, Sir, we are taking steps to improve the radio stations in different parts of the country. In some cases, they are being upgraded. The idea is not only to increase the broadcasting hour but the idea is to improve the quality of service. A number of steps are in the offing and the number of steps will be taken during the Seventh Plan period and we are proposing to do this.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: May I know, Sir, there is a transmission station or something which is going on at Toddaballapur near Bangalore. Will it improve the quality of the Bangalore Station of AIR or are you

going to upgrade the medium wave station at Bangalore into a short wave very soon?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I will give personal attention to this matter and inform the hon. Member.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are certain border areas where the broadcasts are not clearly audible. Radio stations are being set up in Barmer and Jaisalmer too, but the progress of work is very slow. Will radio stations be established specially for such border areas where broadcasts are not audible so that problems of those areas may be solved?

[*English*]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: The hon. Member has pointed out this to me earlier also, outside the House too. I assure him that as far as border areas are concerned, we have instructions from the Prime Minister that special attention should be given and to the best of our capacity and availability of equipment, we try to upgrade these stations..

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether efforts are being made to make television facilities available in the tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh, which include Kinnor, Lahol-Speeti and Paangi etc.

[*English*]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: The question relates to radio. If the hon. Member wants to know about television, he is welcome. Well, I will give all the details. We have a plan for expansion of television services in Himachal Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh is also a border district in the country and it has also a strategic importance. Kathmandu is only 100 kilometres from there and at a distance of 150 kilometres from there, there is the border of China near Tibet. Viewing these factors, the present radio and television capacity in Gorakhpur is not adequate to cover the broadcasts in those areas. In view of this, will the radio and television stations be upgraded in the near future in Gorakhpur to enable us to counter the anti-India propoganda being made by China from across the border?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I have already said in regard to the question raised by the hon. Member that we are considering to upgrade the radio stations in the border areas of India. The district he has referred to is an important district and we are giving full attention towards the upgradation of transmitting centres there.

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU: I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the Ranchi radio station in Chota Nagpur. Its capacity has been raised to 100 megawatt only the last year. But due to its previous capacity of 10 megawatt, sound transmitted by it was not clearly audible. I wrote to the hon. Minister time and again and got the oft-repeated reply that he is

looking into the matter. Will this increased capacity of 100 megawatt be implemented, because at present after a distance of 50-60 kilometres, the transmission is not audible clearly. No improvement can be made in it unless a team of radio engineers is sent from here. May I know whether efforts will be made to bring reforms in this direction?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: In this regard, I will invite the hon. Member and the engineers today itself and a possible way out will be evolved.

### **Foreign Co-operation in Field of Energy**

\*192: SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which agreements have been signed during the past three years for co-operation in the field of energy; and

(b) the details of the agreements signed?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). A statement containing the requisite information on the Power Sector is given below.

**STATEMENT**  
Regarding Foreign Cooperation in Field of Energy

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Name of country	Date of agreement	Amount of credit agreement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	HVDC Back to Back Station at Vindhyaehal/Singrauli (Transmission Project)	--	Sweden	4.11.85	45 million SEK
2.	Sardar Sarovar Hydroelectric Project	1200	Japan	25.11.85	2850 million YEN
3.	Ujjani Hydroelectric Project	12	Japan	25.11.85	1500 million YEN
4.	HVDC Transmission Project, Rihand-Delhi	--	Sweden	4.4.86	50 million SEK
5.	Idukki Hydroelectric Project (Stage-II) -To raise the grant of C \$ 7.3 million to C \$ 8.3 million of consultancy requirements of the project.	--	Canada	8.9.86 and 7.10.86	C \$ 1.0 million
6.	Tehri Hydro Power Complex	2400	USSR	27.11.86	Rouble 1200 million
7.	Teesa Canal Hydroelectric Proje	67.5	Japan	18.12.86	8025 million YEN
8.	Technical assistance engineering services for the Farakka Super Thermal Power Project (Stage-II)	--	Italy	9.1.87	DM 15.7 million

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Energy Sector agreement	-	Italy	9.1.87	US \$ 250 million
10.	Assam gas-based power station and transmission line construction project	280	Japan	18.3.87 10.2.88	30,000 million YEN 13,552 million YEN
11.	Procurement of six Static Var Compensation units (Transmission project)	--	Sweden	24.3.87	75 million SEK
12.	Rihand-Delhi HVDC Transmission project	--	Norway	18.3.87	10 million NOK
13.	Supply of boilers for Farakka Super Thermal Power Project (State-II)	1000	Italy	14.7.87	DM 144.2 million
14.	Nagarjunasagar Hydroelectric Project	90	U.K.	16.9.87	12.93 million
15.	One Thermal Power Project	840	USSR	24.11.87	Rouble 700 million
16.	Energy Conservation at NEPA Paper Mills, Nepa Nagar Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. and Jupiter Textile Mills, Bombay.	--	Sweden	27.11.87	7 million SEK
17.	Srisailem Left Bank Hydroelectric Project (Phase-I)	990	Japan	10.2.88	26,101 million YEN
18.	Purulia Pumped Storage Project	875	Japan	10.2.88	628 million YEN
19.	Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Project	1000	Japan	10.2.88	14,295 million YEN



20.	Farakka Super Thermal Power Project (Stage-II)	1000	FRG	30.3.88	DM 70 million
21.	Kerala System Improvement Project-- To raise the grant of C \$ 8.3 million to C \$ 11.8 million (transmission and distribution project)	--	Canada	12.4.88	C \$ 3.5 million
22.	Procurement of planning software related items for the Delhi electricity distribution system by DESU.	--	Sweden	21.4.88	5 million SEK
23.	Dhamwari Sunda Hydroelectric Project --Consultancy.	--	Sweden	2.8.88	10 million SEK

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, India has signed agreements with 23 nations during the last three years. I would like to know as to what progress has been made in the production of electricity as a result of these agreements and names of the projects in which progress has been achieved?

[*English*]

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: We are getting assistance from.....

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Why does he not reply in Hindi when the question has been asked in Hindi?

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He knows English better.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What can we do when Madam has threatened him to reply in Hindi?

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, please tell Shri Reddy that knows many other things besides English.

MR. SPEAKER: Does he know the facts also?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the generation of electricity in our country at the time of independence was 1400 megawatt. Today the generation of electricity in India is 56 thousand megawatt.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: I have asked about the production after the conclusion

of the agreements. There is no need to deliver a speech about all these things.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: So far as your question regarding the production situation and shortage of power, is concerned, I would like to say that it does not arise out of this question.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: In that case it is the helplessness of the House. I have asked about the generation of electricity as a result of the agreements signed during the last three years. If there is no generation so far, by what time generation will start? On the other hand, you are telling about the targets.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: You are aware that agreements have been made with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund, Japan, Canada, Russia, Sweden, France, Germany, Italy. The Singrauli Thermal Power Station with the capacity of 2 thousand megawatt is ready and is generating electricity. The Rihand and other projects are under construction. It takes 5-6 years for the power to be generated from a project under construction. You should know that the efforts for generating power have been made by the Congress Governments only. No new work of power generation was undertaken in the three years when the other Party was in power.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am also a Member of the Congress Party (*Interruptions*). Why do you forget that you have announced my suspension on radio and television.

Sir, a lot of work has been done and much still remains to be done. In this direction, agreements have been made with the foreign countries too. My submission to the hon. Minister is that in 1978 the Janata Government had sent a scheme to the

Centre for the construction of the Dohri Ghat Chagra thermal power station in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh. If Dohri Ghat is not possible, then it can be set up on the Belthara road on broad gauge. The hon. Minister knows that he had visited the place on the 3rd December, 1985 and the hon. Prime Minister and the then State Minister (Electricity) has said that it is a good scheme and it will be considered. They had said that electrification will be done in all the villages of Azamgarh and Balia districts and that 10 per cent electricity will be provided immediately. So many agreements have been reached with foreign countries and the recommendations of Patel Commission are also available and the entire House is aware that the Eastern region is the poorest region. Therefore, I want to know as to what steps are the Government going to take to generate electricity somewhere near Tanda on the Dohri Ghat or Belthara road or on the river Ghagra? It was a scheme of the Uttar Pradesh Government on which I raised my voice in the House at least 20 times. Will the Indian Government solve this problem by generating resources with the help of other countries?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, these problems have arisen because the broad gauge railway line has not been constructed. The narrow gauge railway line between Delhi Bhatni and Banaras is being converted into broad gauge. The construction of 440 megawatt thermal power station at Belthara road may be considered during the Ninth Five Year Plan only after this conversion is complete.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the broad gauge railway line on Belthara road is going to be constructed very soon.....

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Acharia and not you Mr. Rai.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, is it a fact that the Soviet Union has agreed to provide financial assistance for the construction of Thermal Power Station at Bakreswar in West Bengal? Is it also a fact that the Government of West Bengal has sent proposal to execute the construction of this Thermal Power Station through its agencies, I mean, through the West Bengal State Electricity Board? If so, I want to know whether the Government has issued clearance for the construction of this Thermal Power Station at Bakreswar.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, as far as Bakreswar is concerned, I had told the Chief Minister very clearly that State-to-State Credit which is being offered by the Soviet Union, as per our existing policy, cannot be passed on to the State Government project. We have agreed, therefore, to do this project through the NTPC. We had also agreed that if the State Government is willing to invest some amount in this project, we will give additional power to the State Government. This also we had agreed to. But, unfortunately, the State Government has not yet conveyed to us their agreement to our proposal.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to press reports that our Government has been negotiating with the

Government of the United States for purchase of machinery for installing nuclear power stations in the country, and if it is true, whether the Minister of Energy would be able to say something about it?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This does not arise out of the main Question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, last time in response to a question put by Shri Raj Kumar Rai with regard to setting up of a Thermal Power Station at Belthara road in Ballia district, the hon. Minister of Energy had said that he will ask for a report in this regard from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has since given its consent and if so, when the work will be taken up?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI: We have asked for a report in this regard from the Government of Uttar Pradesh but it has not been received so far.

[*English*]

#### Availability of Polymers

\*195. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are anticipating shortfall in the availability of polymers in the country beyond 1990; and

(b) if so, what will be the demand and supply position by 1990?

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

(b) The projected demand and domestic availability of polymers in 1990-91 are 858,000 tonnes and 490,000 tonnes respectively, indicating a shortfall of 368,000 tonnes.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: The hon. Minister has admitted that the shortfall between demand and supply in 1990-91 would be 368,000 tonnes. This has necessitated the Government to indulge in large scale imports and it is contemplated to build up port facilities on the western coast to tackle the large-scale imports. May I know whether it is a fact that, if approval for the Haldia Petrochemicals had been given years ago, then we could tide over this shortfall between demand and supply and could also save the precious foreign exchange that is going to be expended--and the amount will be Rs. 800 crores.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: On the petrochemical side, we are late-starters. Our indigenous production is very low, and we are importing in 1988 2,50,000 tonnes. Next year we have to start pre petrochemical complexes. We have appointed a Committee, the Abid Hussain Committee; they are selecting the projects and we have to start more projects to meet the demand.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why don't you give approval to the Haldia Project?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Due to the criminal neglect, I must say, in giving

approval for the project for which all the papers are ready, we are not only going to lose foreign exchange worth hundreds of crores of rupees but also harming the growth of job opportunities; it will also hamper the ecological plan that the Government is making by way of our failure to replace timber and other materials by polymer products. It is a criminal neglect, I must say. I would like to know whether the Minister is prepared to tell us which agencies of the Government are responsible for this delay in giving approval to the petrochemical projects, including the Haldia Petrochemicals.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: That is a part of West Bengal Government...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It has been pending with you for the last eleven years.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: More than once I have answered this question here. All the clearances were given by our Ministry.....(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What about clearance from IDBI? That has not been approved. (Interruptions)

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: They have to settle with the financial institutions. The project will cost Rs. 2,000 crores. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It is a collective responsibility. Clearance from the Finance Ministry has not been issued so far. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing, Shri Acharia? Why are you interrupting?

[English]

Without my permission how do you go to him? Anything else. That is all.

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL - Not present

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK - Not present

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH - Not present

[Translation]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Have I called your name? All right.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: This is an insult to the House. He is going out of the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: This is not good for this august House.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to him. If he wants to leave, what can I do?

[English]

### Tapping of Telephones

\*198. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen recent press report regarding tapping of the telephonic talks held between political leaders;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether such talks are tapped by the Telephone Department and if so, under whose instructions; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to get this investigated through an independent agency as to why the talks were tapped and at whose instance?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen a report in

the Indian Express dated 10th July, 1988, regarding the tapping of a telephonic conversation between Shri Ajit Singh and Shri Deve Gowda.

(b) and (c). Telephone numbers 73835, 77611 and 77175 at Bangalore stood in the name of Shri Deve Gowda, then Minister in the Government of Karnataka. By an order dated 30th August, 1985, the DIG of Police, Intelligence, Government of Karnataka directed that telephone messages passing through telephone Nos. 73835 and 77611 should be intercepted. By order dated 30th June, 1986, the said DIG of Police directed that interception in respect of telephone No. 73835 may be cancelled. By order dated 6th January, 1988, the Special IG of Police Intelligence, Government of Karnataka, directed interception in respect of telephone No. 77175. By order dated 11th July, 1988, the said Special IG of Police directed that interception may be cancelled in respect of telephone No. 77611. By order dated 27th July, 1988, the said Special IG of Police, directed that interception in respect of telephone No. 77175 be cancelled.

Thus, from the information available it appears that messages passing through telephone Nos. 73835, 77611 and 77175 were subject to interception by the Government of Karnataka. The General Manager, Bangalore Telephones, has complied with these Statutory orders made under Section 5, Sub-Section (2) of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. The General Manager, Bangalore Telephones, did not intercept any messages or conversations, but only extended the necessary technical facilities to the Government of Karnataka as required by the statutory orders.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to parts (b) and (c) above.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat and let him put his question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rawat, what are you doing?

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let them listen to my question and then make comments...(Interruptions)...Before I pose the supplementary, I wish to make it very clear that in seeking clear answer to the question I will not remain concerned whether my Government or some other government is there...(Interruptions)... I have given the House this opportunity to discuss the matter. Will they not want the House to discuss this? (Interruptions)... They don't realise that if I don't ask the question, there will be no answer. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not want the question hour, I will suspend it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him speak, please. I shall provide you an opportunity to ask a question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let the entire question hour be suspended. (Interruptions)

[English]

I have the right to ask the questions.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): They say that tapping should be stopped.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Who are you to stop it...(Interruptions)

[English]

Let them know that because I have put the question, the matter has come up here.

My first question is, today only in the Times of India, Delhi Edition, the order to which reference has been made in the

question is already published in full. Probably, in the reply that is given, that particular order is confirmed with also the cryptic remark at one stage:

"Thus from the information available it appears that messages passing through telephone Nos. 73835, 77611 and 77175 were subject to interception by the Government of Karnataka."

They say, 'it seems'. I had put the question sufficiently in advance and therefore, firstly, I would like to know if they have not confirmed all the details in the interest of the right to privacy by the citizens of India--no matter who tries to suppress them, whether it is the Government at the Centre or my own Government in Karnataka, I am not concerned about it -- the citizens' right to privacy cannot be challenged. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall give you an opportunity to put the supplementary question. You can also put the question. But before that let one question be over. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Why don't they allow me to ask the question, Sir?

My question is, in the interest of citizens' right to privacy, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he will be prepared to have a through judicial inquiry or inquiry by the Committee of the Parliament into this episode, so that all aspects connected with the implementation of the order can be actually found out.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a reply to this question has been given after taking into account the various facts of the case including the orders to intercept. There is no need to make any further enquiry in this regard.

*[English]*

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: My second question is that in the judicial inquiry I would like another aspect to be included. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Panika, what are you doing?

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: My second supplementary is that if such a judicial inquiry or a parliamentary committee is to be set-up in addition to the documents that have been brought up here will also the statement of Chief Minister of Karnataka that his telephone has been tapped will be inquired into? I have carefully read the statement. He says that the entire order has been given in terms of the Indian Telegraph Act 1885. He has quoted which provision has been utilised by the Director General, Intelligence in Karnataka. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Since the hon. Minister has said that the Director General of Intelligence, Karnataka has followed certain provisions of Indian Telegraph Act, will the hon. Minister give us the assurance to go into the root of the problem and repeal those provisions in the Telegraph Act? *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SIR BIR BAHADUR SINGH: Sir, we do not tap telephones. So far as the hon. Member's demand of enquiring into the interception order under the Indian Telegraph Act is concerned.....

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: All our telephones are being tapped.

[Translation]

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: That is what I am saying. I gave the reference of only those telephone numbers which the Government of Karnataka intercepted and therefore there is no need to hold an enquiry. We did not tap the telephone of any Chief Minister. According to information available with us, I mentioned only those telephone numbers which the Government of Karnataka intercepted. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, are you satisfied with the answer. Ask him to reply about the Telegraph Act.

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You did not give full reply. Please tell us whether you are going to repeal this act or not?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is a policy matter.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Sir, the Telegraph Act allows certain tappings to be done on the telephone where certain specified types of criminal activities are concerned. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: All our telephones are being tapped, Mr. Prime Minister.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You agree for an

inquiry. I will prove that my telephone has been tapped.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: The Act does not provide for tapping the telephone of political personalities.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Let me assure the hon. Member that no telephone of any politician has been tapped by us at the Centre. Let me assure the member. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: No. It is not right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Chief Minister of Karnataka has publicly issued a statement that his telephone has been tapped.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Let there be an inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy, I have to accept his reply. No, nothing doing. If you have to give some other information, then you send it.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I am talking about the Central Government. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: The Central Government has not issued any orders to tap any politician's telephone. *(Interruptions)* That he has said absolutely categorically. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you prepared to enquire into whether the Chief Minister's telephone is tapped? Are you prepared for an inquiry? *(Interruptions)*



SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Why don't you agree for an inquiry? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Unfortunately, it seems to be a prestige issue with the Opposition members to say that their phones are tapped. Let me assure them, we do not bother to tap the telephones. We have better things to do than to tap their telephones.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Veerendra Patil.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am making a categorical statement. *(Interruptions)* Chief Minister of Karnataka is prepared....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Veerendra Patil. Not allowed. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Let me finish what I am saying. What has happened in Karnataka, as far as I believe, is outside the purview of the Act, of the law. He could not have asked for the telephones of politicians to be tapped but he has asked for it to be done. Karnataka has violated the rules under that Act. We will definitely look into what has happened. *(Interruptions)*

Not only that, Sir, we will amend the rules, if required, to see that such violations cannot take place again. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Veerendra Patil.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Who is violating the rules?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, it is the State Government that is violating the rules. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Mr. Veerendra Patil is allowed.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have not heard him in proper form.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I have allowed only Mr. Veerendra Patil.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Sahib, I have heard his reply. I have heard also that. He has said categorically certain things.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard that. He has said it that only in criminal cases, not in politicians' case.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is what he has said that they will look into it and amend the rules, if required.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Veerendra Patil.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, for the first time, in the history of this august House, a startling revelation has been made by the Minister that since 1985 the phones of the Ministers, the phones of the Parliament Members in Karnataka which is ruled on the basis of value-based politics...*(Interruptions)* It is being bugged regularly. Even today, it is being bugged.

Sir, I want to know whether it has come to the notice of the hon. Minister and the Government of India that one Hon. Member belonging to Rajya Sabha, belonging to that party to whom this inquiry has been entrusted by his party's boss, has come out with a statement saying that this is graver than the Watergate. *(Interruptions)*

He has promised that very soon he is going to identify the richard Nixon of India. whether it has come to the notice of the hon. Minister. What I want to know is whatever has appeared, the photostat copies, in the Times of India today whether it is genuine, whether it is authentic and if it is authentic, whether it is not fact that not only the Ministers' phones are being tapped but the phones of the hon. Member of this House are also being

tapped. The names and the telephone numbers are being mentioned here. Hence, I want to know how Government is going to safeguard the interest of the hon. Members of this House. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: Sir, I want to tell the hon. Member that a number of telephones, about 51 to be exact, were being tapped out of which some telephones belonged to Members of Parliament. I would like to read out some of these names. *(Interruptions)*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: You read all. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: These names are - Shri Veerappa Moily, Shri R. Gundu Rao, Shri K.N. Nanje Gowda, Shri H.T. Reedy, Shri C.M. Ibrahim, Shri K.H. Patil, Eitor, Lankesh Patrika. *(Interruptions)*

Shri Deve Gowda, Minister, Congress (I) Legislature Office. *(Interruptions)*

Shri Veerappa Moily, Shri B.L. Shankar, messrs G.R. Engineering Works Private Limited, Shri Raj Shekhar Shetty, Shrimati V. Anuradha, Shri P. Lankesh, Shri Hiralal Motilal, Shri S. A. Channe Gowda, Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy, M.P., Shri H.L. Nanje Gowda, Shri Bala Krishna Gowda, Shri R. Munne Gowda, Shri Raj Shekhar Shetty, Shri Raghupati, Minister, Shrimati Rashid Ajia Memon, R.S.S., Shrimati Anuradha, Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy, M.P., Shri A.K. Subbaya, Shri S.A.Chenna Gowda.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: The Minister, in his written reply, has stated five letters. These five letters pertain to numbers of only single individual, that is, Deve Gowda. As Mr. Veerendra Patil was suggesting, it is not since 1985. As soon as

he came to office, Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde commenced with this. I know my number was also being tapped. Now, I think President Nixon would have enjoyed working with Hegde. A heinous crime is committed by the State Government of Karnataka, under the leadership of Mr. Hegde. Our fundamental right of privacy and confidentiality is violated. President Nixon had to go out of office for a lesser offence. Here it is a grave offence. I want to know whether the Government will consider dismissing this unfortunate Government to save the Indian democracy, democratic principles and norms in this country? I want an answer for this. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion, not a question.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Without my permission, you cannot speak. I am speaking, you have to listen.

Look here, I have been listening about it and I am very much perturbed about this fact. At the earlier stage also sometime before 1985 I had also said the same thing and I am again saying that today. If my Members' telephones are tapped, I am really perturbed. My Members' privileges are infringed. That is against the constitutional provision. I do not like it at all. I would like the Minister to take immediate steps.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am speaking about this thing only. Please sit down. I am speaking.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have been in the Police force; you know the technique. I think, Shri Rehman has been there; he knows how to tap it.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Is the Government going to amend the law?

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister has already assured that every effort will be made in this regard.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, the case is very specific. It is nothing but an infringement of the privileges of the Members. You can now itself refer it to the Privileges Committee.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion only.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What you have just now said means that there should be an inquiry at least either by the Privileges Committee or by some other body.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked the Minister to look into it.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The Indian Telegraph Act, 1985, sub-section 2 of section 5 says:

"On occurrence of any public emergency or in the interest of public safety, the Central Government or the State Government or any officer specially authorised in this behalf by Central Government or State Government may, if satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, security of State etc...."

May I ask what prompted the authorities concerned that any such measure was required in the interest of public safety? Was it the personal safety of the Chief Minister Hegde?....(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Let there be an inquiry.

[Translation]

SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH: Sir, Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act clearly states that telephones could be tapped under "public emergency or in the interest of public safety". But tapping the telephones for political or other purposes is not right.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, there should be a half-an-hour discussion on it.

[English]

### Extension of time by A.I.R. and Doordarshan

\*199. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:  
SHRI CURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for extension of broadcast and telecast time by All India Radio and Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details of the said expansion and the time-frame by which it would be achieved; and

(c) the additional cost that would be involved;

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). This is our long term objective which is sought to be achieved in stages. Doordarshan will increase its afternoon transmission by one hour with effect from October, 1988. This will involve an additional cost of Rs. 6.70 crores. Fifty three percent of the population of the country has 21.30 hours of radio broadcasting available to it, after the introduction of the national channel with effect from May 18, 1988. Our endeavour is to gradually increase this coverage.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a commendable effort on the part of the Government to increase the coverage of Doordarshan and the AIR. For this endeavour it certainly deserves congratulations. Sir, we are told that w.e.f. October, 1988 Doordarshan will increase its transmission by one hour. I would like to know from the Government whether at the time of increasing this coverage any endeavour will be made to see that an important Indian language Urdu receives a better deal from the Doordarshan and the AIR, especially because except Jammu & Kashmir there is no other State where Urdu is a State language. Therefore, while increasing the coverage, both of the

Doordarshan and the AIR, will the Government keep this particular need in view of so adjusting the programmes that Urdu gets the better deal from both of them?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: We will keep in view. In fact, we have kept in view when the telecast time of media was increased. It is dependant on programmes. At this time, I can't give all the details. We have been telecasting programmes in Urdu and we will keep this in view.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: At least an assurance must come.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I have said, we will keep in view.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Thank you very much.

Then with respect to AIR we are told that an endeavour is to gradually increase the coverage. I congratulate you on your endeavour. You have just now told us about your plans for the Doordarshan. Will you like to tell us something more about whether you have any specific plan for increasing the coverage of AIR or is it just a mere endeavour and it rests over there?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: It is not a mere

endeavour. With regard to Doordarshan, have already told you. With regard to AIR there are specific proposals for increasing the telecast time for various regional stations. Now, we have started the national channel. The time has been increased. There are very specific proposals.

#### Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas

\*200. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study pointed out that the policy of industrial dispersal had not touched the backward areas in any tangible manner;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the above study; and

(c) the steps being taken to establish more industries in backward areas?

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

#### STATEMENT

We are not aware of any recent All-India study on the scheme for industrial dispersal. Industrialisation is a continuous process. The Central incentives provided by the Central Government have helped entrepreneurs to set up industries in backward areas as is evident from the following tables:-

No. of Letters of Intent (LOIs), Industrial Licences (ILs), Delicensed Industries Registrations (DLR) and DGTD Registrations issued

	LOI	IL	DLR	DGTD Regn.
1985	774	427	681	1140
1986	621	278	1483	610
1987	534	192	1097	651

Assistance provided by Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) to Backward Areas.

*I. IDBI*

Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs./Crores)
1970-75	51.8
1975-80	329.0
1980-85	949.8
1986-87	1,836.9

Increase in the percentage share of assistance

1970-75	33.5%
1986-87	39%
Cumulative assistance to Backward Areas	43.6%

Year	No. of projects sanctioned in No Industry Districts	Amount sanctioned (Rs/crores)
1985-86	44	162.8
1986-87	34	94.2

*II. IFCI*

Share of backward areas in the total yearly assistance 50% (approx.)

Assistance provided to new projects costing upto Rs. 50 crores set up in No Industry Districts

(i) Concessional Finance.  
(ii) Loan for development of project-specific infrastructure.  
(iii) Interest-free loan during construction period.

Government have recently decided to set up 100 Growth centres with infrastructural facilities of high order to act as magnets for attracting industries to backward areas.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt about the fact that our Government in general and the Ministry of Industry in particular are making efforts to spread a network of industries in those backward areas where regional imbalance exists. But a survey conducted recently by experts reveals that despite Government's will, entrepreneurs are not setting up industries in the areas where it is necessary to have them. For example, industries are not being set up particularly in special backward areas, hill areas, desert areas, cyclonic areas tribal areas, and drought hit areas, where there is unemployment among the poor on a large scale. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that the block and not the district will be regarded as the unit to measure industrial backwardness of an area as per the report received? If so, when are you going to declare the backward block units as backward industrial areas so that the network of industries could be spread there?

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Question hour is over.

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#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

#### **T.V. Transmitter at Bhanjanagar, Orissa**

\*182. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of low power TV transmitter at Bhanjanagar in Orissa has started; if so, when it is going to be completed; and

(b) whether the B.Ed. College authorities at Bhanjanagar have agreed to spare their building for the installation of the TV transmitter there; if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT.): (a) and (b). The KUSB College, Bhanjanagar has offered some space in the College building for housing the proposed transmitter. The transmitter equipment is scheduled to be received from the suppliers in the first quarter of 1989-90. The accommodation offered by the College authority will be utilized at the appropriate time on receipt of the equipment at the site. The transmitter is expected to be installed and commissioned into service by the middle of 1989.

*[Translation]*

#### **Shortage of Paper**

\*184. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of paper is apprehended in near future; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by Government to prevent the shortage of paper?

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

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Renovation and Modernisation of Hirakud Hydel Power Station**

\*185. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether phase-wise renovation and modernisation work of four of the six units of the Orissa's oldest hydel power station the Hirakud, has been initiated with the completion of the survey work of the units numbers one, two, five and six; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). The Hirakud Hydel Power Station of the Orissa State Electricity Board has been identified for renovation and up-rating. The work can be undertaken after the State authorities have formulated a detailed project report and necessary inputs and clearances have been tied up.

#### **Loss in Coal India Ltd.**

\*186. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the wake of the heavy financial loss, the Coal India Ltd. has drawn up a broad strategy to augment the productivity of both underground and open cast mines to achieve the targeted 192 million tonnes in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the separate targets fixed for underground and open cast mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIFF): (a) and (b). The imperative need to improve the productivity of underground and opencast mines has been recognised and steps have already been taken in Coal India Limited to achieve this objective. While the productivity in opencast mines has recorded an improvement in the last three years, the productivity in underground

mines has not recorded such improvement. Special efforts are now contemplated by Coal India Limited to arrest this trend and to improve the productivity in underground mines substantially in the current year alongwith comensurate improvement in opencast mines. The targetted improvement in productivity is planned to be achieved through more effective redeployment of manpower, improved utilisation of the equipment and more efficient utilisation of inputs like power, stores etc.

#### **Electrification of Villages in Bihar**

\*187. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in Bihar during the last three years; and

(b) the number of villages which are expected to be electrified in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) During the last three years 7641 villages have been electrified in Bihar.

(b) The Planning Commission has fixed a target of electrification of 3342 villages in Bihar during 1988-89. The programme for 1989-90 will be finalised after the Annual Plan discussions between the State representatives and the Planning Commission.

#### **Clearance to Power Projects in Maharashtra**

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

(a) whether proposals for nine power projects submitted by Maharashtra Gov-

ement to Union Government are pending under the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) since when these proposals are pending with Union Government; and

(c) the reasons for delay in clearing the projects and when these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). All the power projects of Maharashtra targetted for commissioning during the Seventh Five Year Plan period have been approved for implementation.

#### **Reform in Public Sector Management**

\* 189. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for a reform in the public sector management for increasing efficiency;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the action is likely to be initiated?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Government is shortly bringing before Parliament a White Paper on Public Sector which will discuss various proposals for bringing about reforms in the public sector management with a view to increasing efficiency.

#### **Export of Polyester Staple Fibre to United States**

\*190. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to ex-

port polyester staple fibre to the United States;

(b) if so, the value of the agreement for the export;

(c) the quantity of the fibre to be exported and the period for which the agreement is valid; and

(d) the terms of payment of the value of the supply?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). Having regard to domestic polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) production capacity being in excess of indigenous demand, export of PSF upto a ceiling of 60,000T has been allowed for the licensing year April '88 to March '89.

One of the PSF manufacturers has reportedly entered into a contract for export of 14,800 T of PSF to USA for a FOB value of Rs.22.62 crores for the period upto December '88; supplies are effected against letters of credit.

*[Translation]*

#### **Telecast of 'Lav-Kush' Episode**

\*193. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to telecast the 'Lav-Kush' episode also in future after the Ramayan serial;

(b) if so, whether any date has been fixed for the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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



(b) No date for the telecast has been fixed. The producer has been requested to produce further episodes at the earliest which will be scheduled for telecast as soon as available.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

### **New Policy Initiative for Polyester Industry**

\*194. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the polyester industry has become sick for the last one year and thereby some of the units have been closed in the country; and

(b) whether Government are proposing new policy initiative to help the polyester industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) units have been facing marketing constraints due to variety of reasons at present.

(b) In order to overcome the present situation, the excise duty on PSF has been reduced by Rs. 10/- per kg. and an export ceiling of 60,000 tonnes has been fixed for the current financial year with a Cash Compensatory Support of 5% on exports etc.

### **Fuel Efficiency Level of Motor Engines**

\*196. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:  
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated action to raise fuel efficiency level of the motor engines manufactured in India;

(b) if so, the details of the plans drawn up in this regard;

(c) whether after implementation of the schemes in hand, fuel efficiency will reach the world class level; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). In order to further upgrade the fuel efficiency standards and set long term norms to be achieved by the vehicle manufacturers, Govt. had appointed a Committee to examine the matter and give its recommendations. The Committee has submitted its report suggesting norms for the continuous upgradation of the fuel efficiency standards. The new norms would constitute a significant improvement over the current standards.

The vehicles are designed to suit the specific operative conditions prevailing in our country and the fuel efficiency parameters of vehicles abroad cannot be straight-away adopted by us.

### **Manufacturers of Polyester Staple Fibre**

\*197. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the manufacturers of polyester staple fibre allowed under licence;

(b) whether a number of these manufacturers have been working below their licensed capacity; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to withdraw the licences of these manufacturers for not utilising the full capacity?

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) A Statement is given below.

### STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Unit
1.	M/s Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co. Ltd., Baroda.
2.	M/s Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Ltd., Bongaigan
3.	M/s Indian Explosives Ltd., Bombay
4.	M/s Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd., Bombay
5.	M/s India Polyfibres Limited, Lucknow
6.	M/s J.K. Synthetics Limited, New Delhi.
7.	M/s Orissa Synthetics Limited, Calcutta.
8.	M/s J.C.T. Fibres Limited, Chandigarh
9.	M/s Reliance Industries Limited, Bombay
10.	M/s Swadeshi Polytex Limited, Ghaziabad.

#### Development of Safety Vehicle

(c) in what way this vehicle will function;

\*201. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(d) at what estimated cost the vehicle has been developed; and

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has developed a safety vehicle;

(e) whether Government propose to make such vehicle available at centres where research works are in progress?

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(u) The vehicle is fitted with high frequency wireless set, search light, oxy-guard, a battery operated gas detector and first-aid kit. The vehicle has in-built capability of its own air-conditioning system and power for search lights, wireless sets etc.

(c) The vehicle fitted with sophisticated communication system, first-aid kit and other crisis measures can function as an emergency control room in blow-out and other accident situations. It can establish communication with Project/Regional Headquarters and provide first hand information about accident to facilitate prompt remedial action.

(d) The estimated cost of the vehicle is Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

(e) where is no such proposal at present.

#### Extra charges by Collieries

1893. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a complaint has been made by the Calcutta based Coal Consumer's Association of India (CCAI) that collieries have started charging Rs. 5/- a tonne extra against 'Loading charges' over and above surface transport cost recovered from the consumers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In their representation dated 17.6.1988, sent to Department of Coal, the Coal Consumers' Association of India has, inter-alia, pointed out that the supplying collieries are charging, apart from notified price, Rs. 5/- per tonne extra

towards loading charges over and above actual surface transportation charges.

Coal India has denied this and has informed that collieries are charging the consumers only the price as permissible under Government of India's price notification dated 23.12.1987. Under clause 10 of this notification, the collieries, transporting coal at their own cost beyond a distance of 3 kms from pit-head to the railway sidings, are permitted to charge transport cost from the users in addition to the price of coal. Accordingly, all collieries, where transportation from pit-head to the sidings exceeds 3 kms, have been charging transport cost. Transport charges include actual cost of transportation of coal from pit-head to the sidings as well as cost of loading coal in the trucks at pit-heads.

#### Concessions to leather units

1894. SHRI R.M.BHOYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to permit licensing of new leather units and substantial expansion of existing capacity in any location permissible under the general locational policy; and

(b) if so, the concessions proposed to be extended to the leather footwear and leather goods units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from the concession mentioned in (a) above, the Government have also permitted the facility of broadbanding in items of leather footwear and leather goods to enable manufacturers to adjust their product mix depending upon the market demand.

**Cess from automobile industry**

1895. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of Rupees twenty seven crores collected as cess from the automobile industry over the past five years, only rupees eight crores have been spent on research and development in the industry with the rest going to the Consolidated Fund of India;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to change the rules on cess so that the entire money is spent on research and development; and

(c) when the rules on cess will be changed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The Cess on automobiles was imposed w.e.f. 1.1. 1984, and since 1983-84 to 1987-88, a sum of about Rs. 1776 lakhs has been collected. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 513 lakhs has been released for various R & D projects during the same period.

(b) and (c). The utilisation of the cess money depends on sound and suitable R&D projects being formulated. Formulation of such projects is gaining momentum and, therefore, it is expected that there will be greater utilisation of the cess money in the coming years.

**Accumulated stock of khadi with K.V.I.C.**

1896. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge stock of khadi cloth

has accumulated with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC);

(b) if so, the details of cloth and the value of it which has accumulated;

(c) the steps being taken for the disposal of this cloth;

(d) whether the accumulation of stock of khadi cloth has any impact on the functioning of khadi and village industries; and

(e) if so, the details of remedial measures being taken for the development of khadi and village industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Khadi and Village Industries Commission is not directly involved in production and marketing of Khadi except on a limited scale. Production and marketing is done through State Khadi and Village Industry Boards and certified institutions under the State Boards and also under the direct list of KVIC. These production and marketing Centres are reported to have accumulated substantial stock of khadi, which is mainly due to drought conditions in the country and the consequential fall in the purchasing power of the consumers. The stock of khadi (cotton, woolen and silk) accumulated with the production and marketing centres certified by KVIC was worth Rs. 168.37 crores as on 31.3.1988.

(c) KVIC has planned to have temporary sales outlets in all the Metropolitan cities and other important towns in the country to clear the accumulated stock of Khadi. Special rebate given by the Government in addition to the normal standing rebate during the festival season every year would also help in clearing the accumulated stock as it would attract more customers during this period.

(d) Accumulation of stock with the Khadi Institution affects the sector as the working funds and the capita-released to the Institutions by the KVIC are blocked.

(e) Greater emphasis is being laid on demand oriented production. Additional market outlets are being sanctioned by the KVIC to boost sale of Khadi.

#### Payment of Royalty on Coal to States

1897. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the total amount of royalty on coal paid to the concerned State during the year 1987-88 Statewise?

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

The royalty paid by Coal India Limited to major coal producing States during 1987-88 is indicated below:

State	Royalty paid (Rs. in crores) (Provisional)
West Bengal	12.76
Bihar	29.16
Madhya Pradesh	22.03
Uttar Pradesh	2.49
Maharashtra	9.20
Orissa	3.50
Assam	0.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>79.69</b>

#### Awards to Authors/Poets

1899: SHRI ASHOK SHANKAR RAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to give awards to authors/ poets in order to encourage good manuscript;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allotted to each award and what is the basis of selection of these awards; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to see that the original writings are promoted?

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

(b) and (c). Details of scheme for giving awards to authors/poets in order to encourage good manuscripts are as under :-

(i) The Publications Division have instituted the 'Bharatendu Hrishchandra Award' to encourage original and creative writings in Hindi on various disciplines of Mass Communication. This Scheme was instituted in the year 1983. Under this scheme, three awards are given away for their outstanding contribution every year. At present the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes of the Award carry an amount of Rs. 15,000/-, Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 5,000/- respectively. The selection is made by an Evaluation Committee of experts constituted for this purpose. The Committee examines the manuscripts received from different authors on the basis of advertisements released in the Press inviting entries.

(ii) A scheme for encouraging and scouting talent for original writing in the

field of Radio Plays in 19 languages has been introduced by All India Radio since 1987. The scheme provides for first three best scripts in each language. The first best script is awarded Rs. 5,000/-, the second best Rs. 3,000/- and the third best Rs. 2,000. The selection of the script is done by a three member Jury comprising renowned playwrights, critics, directors, actors and professor in Dramatics of respective language. The Jury recommends awards keeping in view the theme, style, language suitability for sound medium, etc.

Apart from the above scheme of awards, AIR has been always encouraging authors and poets to contribute original writings by offering them programme engagements from time to time.

#### **Opening of Post Offices in villages of Cannanore Wynad and Kasargod Districts**

1900. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new post offices are proposed to be opened in the villages of Cannanore, Wynad and Kasargod districts during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any representations for opening of post offices in the above districts are pending with Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the decision of Government in this regard?

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

(b) The number of post offices proposed

to be opened in the three districts is as follows:

Cannanore	--	9
Wynad	--	3
Kasargod	--	6

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

#### **Long Term Power Plan**

1901. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a long term power plan has been prepared by the Central Electricity Authority for the period upto 2000 A.D.;

(b) whether during the Eighth and Ninth Plan periods about 48,000 MW 62,000 MW will be added; and

(c) if so, State-wise details of additional capacities to be added?

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

(b) and (c). During the Eighth Plan period, it is tentatively proposed to commission a capacity addition of 38,000 MW. The State-wise details are given in the Statement below. The Ninth Plan proposals are yet to be formulated.

**STATEMENT**

REGION/STATE/ NAME OF PROJECT	CAPACITY (MW)
----------------------------------	------------------

*State Sector**Northern Region**Haryana*

- |                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| 1. Dadupur (H) | 10  |
| 2. Panipat (T) | 210 |

*Himachal Pradesh*

- |                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| 1. Canvi (H)   | 23  |
| 2. Larji (H)   | 126 |
| 3. Baner (H)   | 6   |
| 4. Caj (H)     | 11  |
| 5. Uhl III (H) | 70  |

*Jammu & Kashmir*

- |                    |      |
|--------------------|------|
| 1. Upper Singh (H) | 35   |
| 2. Kargil (H)      | 3.75 |
| 3. Pahalgham (H)   | 3    |
| 4. Chenani (H)     | 6    |

*Punjab*

- |                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| 1. UBDC (H)                | 30  |
| 2. Thein Dam (H)           | 600 |
| 3. SYL (H)                 | 50  |
| 4. Shahpur Kandi (H)       | 94  |
| 5. Ropar III (T)           | 420 |
| 6. Rice Straw<br>Plant (T) | 10  |

*Rajasthan*

- |                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Small Hydels (H) | 7.7 |
| 2. Kota U-5 (T)     | 210 |

*Uttar Pradesh*

- |                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| 1. Lakhwar Vyasi (H) | 420 |
|----------------------|-----|

- |                   |      |
|-------------------|------|
| 2. Srinagar (H)   | 330  |
| 3. Anpara 'B' (T) | 1000 |
| 4. Khara (H)      | 72   |
| 5. Rajghat (H)    | 22.5 |
| 6. Sobhla (H)     | 6    |
| 7. Unchahar (T)   | 420  |

*Delhi*

- |                      |    |
|----------------------|----|
| 1. W.H. Recovery (T) | 90 |
|----------------------|----|

*Western Region**Gujarat*

- |                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Kadana U-3&4 (H)          | 120 |
| 2. Panan C.B.P.H. (H)        | 2   |
| 3. Gandhinagar Extn. U-4 (T) | 210 |
| 4. Kutch Lignite (T)         | 70  |
| 5. Sikka U-2 (T)             | 120 |
| 6. Sardar Sarovar (H)        | 500 |
- Guj/Mah./M.P.

- |                                     |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| 7. Kutch Lignite U-3 (T)            | 70  |
| 8. Gas Based TPS at<br>Utran (T)    | 123 |
| 9. Gas Based TPS at<br>Dhuvaran (T) | 60  |
| 10. GIPCL GT TPS (T)                | 90  |

*Madhya Pradesh*

- |                               |      |
|-------------------------------|------|
| 1. Mini Hydels (H)            | 17.2 |
| 2. Hasdeo Bango (H)           | 120  |
| 3. Bansagar Tons (H)          | 195  |
| 4. Birsinghpur (H)            | 20   |
| 5. Raighat (H)                | 22.5 |
| 6. Sanjay Gandhi<br>U-3&4 (T) | 420  |
| 7. Pench TPS (T)              | 420  |
| 8. Sanjay Gandhi (T)          | 420  |

*Maharashtra*

- |                 |    |
|-----------------|----|
| 1. Manikdoh (H) | 6  |
| 2. Kanhor (H)   | 4  |
| 3. Dhoni (H)    | 12 |
| 4. Ujjaini (H)  | 12 |

5.	Warna (H)	16
6.	Koyna IV (H)	1000
7.	Surya (H)	5
8.	Bhandardara (H)	34
9.	Dhudhganga (H)	24
10.	Chandrapur Extn. (T)	1000
11.	Uran WHP (T)	360
12.	Khaper Kheda Extn (T)	420

*Goa*

1.	Mini Hydrel (H)	3.20
----	-----------------	------

*Southern Region**Andhra Pradesh*

1.	A.P.P.H. at Balimela (H)	60
2.	Srisaillam LBC (H)	660
3.	Upper Sileru (H)	120
4.	Gas Turbine P.S. (T)	99
5.	Muddanur (T)	420
6.	Small Hydro (H)	8.4
7.	Jalaput Dam (H)	18

*Karnataka*

1.	Ghatprabha (H)	16
2.	Mallarpur (H)	9
3.	Sharavati Tailrace (H)	240
4.	Kalinadi II (H)	330
5.	Raichur U-3 (T)	210
6.	Raichur U-4 (T)	210
7.	Diesel Sets (T)	78
8.	Gas Turbine Bangalore (T)	120
9.	Mangalore Multifuel (T)	420

*Kerala*

1.	Malampuzha (H)	2.5
2.	Madupatty (H)	2
3.	Small Hydro (H)	8.5
4.	Lower Periyar (H)	180
5.	Kakkad (H)	50

6.	ChalakuTTY (H)	280
7.	Kayamkulam (T)	420
8.	Annkayam HEP (H)	8
9.	Gas Turbine Project (T)	90

*Tamil Nadu*

1.	Lower Bhawani (H)	8
2.	Sathanur Dam (H)	15
3.	Tuticorin III (T)	420
4.	North Madras (T)	630
5.	Pykara Ultimate (H)	150

*Eastern Region**Bihar*

1.	North Koel (H)	24
2.	Chandil (H)	8
3.	Tenughat U-1&2 (T)	420
4.	Tenughat U-3, 4&5 (T)	630

*Orissa*

1.	Rengali Extn. (H)	50
2.	Upper Indravati (H)	600
3.	Upper Kolab U-4 (H)	80
4.	Potteru (H)	6
5.	Ib TPS (T)	840

*West Bengal*

1.	Rochington (H)	1
2.	Ramman St. II (H)	25
3.	Teesta Canal (H)	68
4.	Bareshwar (T)	630
5.	Kolaghat St. I&II (T)	840
6.	CESC Replacement (T)	135

*Sikkim*

1.	Mayang (H)	4
2.	Upper Rongin chu (H)	8

*North Eastern Region**Assam*

1.	Dhansiri (H)	20
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61	Written Answers	SRAVANA 18, 1910 (SAKA)	Written Answers	62
2.	Lower Borpani (H)	100	Western Region	
3.	Lakwa Gas TPP (T)	60		
4.	Lakwa WHP (T)	22	Gujarat	
5.	Gas Based TPS (T)	360		
<i>Manipur</i>			1.	Kakrapara (Nuclear) 470
			2.	NTPC Gas Turbines (T) 130
1.	Thoubal (H)	7.5	Madhya Pradesh	
<i>Meghalaya</i>			1.	Vindhyachal II (T) 1000
1.	Umium Untru (H)	60	Maharashtra	
<i>II. Central Sector</i>			1.	Chandrapur (T) 500
<i>Northern Region</i>			<i>Southern Region</i>	
<i>Haryana</i>			<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	
1.	Yamuna Nagar (T)	840	1.	Ramagundam II(T) 500
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>			<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	
1.	Chamera I (H)	540	1.	Neyveli (T) 840
2.	Chamera II (H)	300	2.	Neyveli (T) 630
<i>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</i>			<i>Eastern Region</i>	
1.	Dulhasti (H)	390	<i>Bihar</i>	
2.	Uri (H)	480	1.	Kahalgaon (T) 840
3.	Salal II (H)	345	2.	Maithon (T) 420
<i>Rajasthan</i>			3.	North karanpura (T) 500
1.	RAPP Extn. (Nuclear)	235	4.	Bokaro 'B' (T) 420
2.	Rajasthan Lignite (T)	240	<i>Orissa</i>	
3.	NTPC Gas Turbines (T)	200	1.	Talcher (T) 1000
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>			<i>West Bengal</i>	
1.	NTPC Gas Turbines (T)	200	1.	Farakka II (T) 1000
2.	National Capital (T)	840	2.	Farakka (T) 500
3.	Rihand II (T)	1000	3.	Mejia (T) 630
4.	GT Dadri (T)	600	<i>Sikkim</i>	
5.	GT in Northern Region (T)	1200	1.	Rangit (H) 60

*North Eastern Region**Assam*

1. Kathalguri Gas Turbines (T) 270

*Tripura*

1. Gas Turbines (T) 500

*NEC Projects**Tripura*

1. Rokhia Gas Turbines (T) 75

**Declaration of West Dinajpur district of West Bengal as 'A' category backward district**

1902. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare West Dinajpur district of West Bengal as 'A' category backward district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No, Sir. It has been declared as Category 'C' District.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It does not fulfil the criteria prescribed for Category 'A' Districts.

**Gap between Demand and Supply of Electricity**

1903. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the gap between the demand and

supply of electricity as assessed upto 31 December 1987.

(b) the total generation of power in the country during the last five years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to bridge the gap between the demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) During the period January, 1987 to December, 1987 the energy requirement vis-a-vis availability is given below:-

	<i>January, 1987 -- Dec., 1987</i>
Requirement	205966 MU
Availability	184549 MU
Shrotage	21417
% Shortage	10.4 MU
(b) The requisite information is as under:-	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Generation (MU)</i>
1983-84	139896
1984-85	156633
1985-86	170037
1986-87	187605
1987-88	201894

(c) Various steps are being taken to bridge the gap between demand and supply which include expediting commissioning of new capacity, optimum utilisation of existing capacity, implementing short gesta-

tion projects, reducing transmission and distribution losses, implementation of energy conservation and demand management measures.

### Setting up of Thermal Power Projects

1904. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 12 April, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 6728 regarding setting up of thermal power projects and to state the steps so far taken to locate such projects keeping in view of the needs of electricity and to remove the imbalances or gap of power generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): Information in respect of thermal power projects under implementation/approved for implementation, upto 31st March, 1988, is contained in the statement below.

Proposals in regard to the setting up of new power stations are techno-economically appraised by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), keeping in view the power requirements and the anticipated demand and supply position of each State/Region.

### STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	State/Union Territory in which located
1	2	3	4
1.	*Yamunanagar Thermal Project, Stage-I, Units 1-2	2x210	Haryana
2.	Panipat Thermal Power Station, Unit-5	1x210	Haryana
3.	Ramgarh Gas Turbine Project	1x3	Rajasthan
4.	Kota Thermal Power Project Stage-II, Units 3-4	2x210	Rajasthan
5.	Anta Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Project, Units 1-3 Gas Turbine Units 4 Steam Turbine (National Thermal Power Corpn.)	3x100 1x130	Rajasthan
6.	Raighat Replacement Thermal Power Project, Units 1-2 (Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking)	2x67.5	Delhi
7.	Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Project, Units 1-2	2x500	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Tanda Thermal Power Station Units 1-4	4x110	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4
9.	Feroz Gandhi (Unchahar Thermal Power Project) Units 1-2 (UP Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited)	2x210	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Rihand Super Thermal Power Station, Unit 1-2 (National Thermal Power Corporation)	2x500	Uttar Pradesh
11.	National Capital Thermal Power Project, Stage-I (Dadri) Units 1-4 (National Thermal Power Corporation)	4x210	Uttar Pradesh
12.	Auraiya Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Project, Units 1-4 gas Turbine Units 5-6 Steam Turbine (NTPC) *Proposed to be set up by National Thermal Power Corporation in the Central Sector.	4x100 2x100	Uttar Pradesh
13.	Ropar Thermal Power Station Stage-II, Units 3-4	2x210	Punjab
14.	Pampore Gas Turbine Project, Units 1-3	3x25	Jammu & Kashmir
15.	Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Project, Units 1-2	2x70	Gujarat
16.	Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station Extension Project, Units 3-4	2x210	Gujarat
17.	Sabarmati Replacement Scheme (Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd)	1x110	Gujarat
18.	Sikka Thermal Power Station Extension Project	1x120	Gujarat
19.	Kawas Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Project Units 1-4 Gas Turbine Units 1-2 Steam Turbines (National Thermal Power Corporation)	4x100 2x100	Gujarat
20.	Sanjay Gandhi (Birsinghpur) Thermal Power Project, Units 1-2	2x210	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4
21.	Korba Super Thermal Power Station Stage-II, Units 5-6 (National Thermal Power Corpn.)	2x500	Madhya Pradesh
22.	Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station, Units 1-6 (National Thermal Power Corporation)	6x210	Madhya Pradesh
23.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station Stage-III, Units 5-6	2x500	Maharashtra
24.	Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station Stage-I, Units 1-2	2x210	Maharashtra
25.	Uran Waste Heat Station Units 1-2	2x120	Maharashtra
26.	Trombay Thermal Power Station Extn. Project, Unit-6 (Tata Electric Company)	1x500	Maharashtra
27.	Western Maharashtra Thermal Power Project (Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Limited)	1x500	Maharashtra
28.	Vijayawada Thermal Power Station Extension Project, Units 3-4	2x210	Andhra Pradesh
29.	Narsapur-Razole Combined Cycle Thermal Power Project Units 1-2 Gas Turbine Units 3 Steam Turbine	2x33 1x33	Andhra Pradesh
30.	Rayalaseema (Muddanur) Thermal Power Project, Units 1-2	2x210	Andhra Pradesh
31.	Ramgundam Super Thermal Power Station Stage-I, Units 1-4  Stage-II, Units 5-6 (National Thermal Power Corporation)	3x200 + 1x500 2x500	Andhra Pradesh
32.	Raichur Thermal Power Station Stage-II, Units 3-4 (Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.)	2x210	Karnataka

1	2	3	4
33.	Diesel Generating Sets at Kolar, Bidar, Jamakhandi & Indi) (Karnataka Power Corporation Limited)	12x6.48	Karnataka
34.	Gas Turbine Station, Bangalore	4x30	Karnataka
35.	Mettur Thermal Power Station Stage-II, Units 3-4	2x210	Tamil Nadu
36.	Tutricorin Thermal Power Station Stage-III, Units 4-5	2x210	Tamil Nadu
37.	North Madras Thermal Power Project Units 1-3	3x210	Tamil Nadu
38.	Neyveli (Lignite) 2nd Minecut, Stage-II, Units 4-7 (Neyveli Lignite Corporation)	4x210	Tamil Nadu
39.	Tenughat Thermal Power Project Units 1-2	2x210	Bihar
40.	Bokaro 'B' Thermal Power Station Extension Project, Units 2-3 (Damodar Valley Corporation)	2x210	Bihar
41.	Gas Turbine Station, Maithon Units 1-3 (Damodar Valley Corpn.)	3x30	Bihar
42.	Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Project, Units 1-4 (National Thermal Power Corporation)	4x210	Bihar
43.	IB Thermal Power Project, Units 1-4 (Orissa Power Generation Corporation)	4x210	Orissa
44.	** Talcher Super Thermal Power Project Units 1-2 (National Thermal Power Corporation) Limited	2x500	Orissa
45.	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station Stage-I Units 1-3 Stage-II Units 4-6 (West Bengal Power Development Corpn.)	3x210 3x210	West Bengal
46.	Bakreswar Thermal Power Project, Units 1-3	3x210	West Bengal

1	2	3	4
47.	Southern Generating Station, Units 1-2 (Calcutta Electric Supply Corp.)	2x67.5	West Bengal
48.	Mejia Thermal Power Project, Units 1-3 (Damodar Valley Corpn.)	3x210	West Bengal
49.	Farakka Super Thermal Power Station, Stage-II, Units 4-5 (National Thermal Power Corporation)	2x500	West Bengal
50.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station Extension Project	1x30	Assam
51.	Borgolai Thermal Power Project Units 1-2	2x30	Assam
52.	Lakwa Gas Turbine Station, Phase-II, Units 5-8	4x15	Assam
53.	Lakwa Waste Heat Plant	1x22	Assam
54.	Kathalguri Gas Turbine Combined Cycle Project, U 1-6 Gas Turbine Units 7-9 Steam Turbine (NEEPCO)	6x40 3x30	Assam
55.	Rokhia Gas Turbine Project, Units 1-2	2x8	Tripura
56.	Baramura Gas Turbine Project, (North Eastern Council)	1x5	Tripura
57.	Garo Hills Thermal Power Project, (North Eastern Council)	2x30	Meghalaya
58.	Diesel Generating Station, Imphal, Units 1-2	2x1	Manipur
59.	Diesel Generating Station, Mizoram	1	Mizoram
60.	Diesel Generating Station, Chatham, Units 1-5	5x2.5	Andaman & Nicobar Island

\*Proposed to be set up by National Thermal Power Corporation in the Central Sector.

\*\* Techno-economically approved by Central Electricity Authority.

### **Group Dialling between Exchanges in Himachal Pradesh**

1905. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for the introduction of group-dialling between various exchanges within any SSA of Himachal Pradesh was drawn up and taken up for execution in 1987-88 or 1988-89;

(b) if so, the date of sanction of the programme alongwith the details for installation;

(c) whether it would be ensured that an entire SSA is taken up for the introduction of group-dialling and not any part thereof; and

(d) whether the hill States like Himachal Pradesh would be given priority in this regard in view of the need for communication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present inter-dialling plan has been formulated for SAX's to be connected with district headquarters of Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Dharamsala, Chamba, Una, Shimla, Solan, Nahan, Kulu and Mandi. Efforts will be subject to availability of resources.

(d) The requirement of Himachal Pradesh will be kept in view for provision of telecommunication facilities.

### **Modernisation and Expansion of Raniganj Group of Refractories**

1906. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for modernisation, diversification and expansion of Raniganj Group of Refractories and Ceramic works of Burn Standard Company Ltd. having four units at Lalkothi, Ondal, Raniganj II and Durgapur; and

(b) whether Union Government propose to consider recommendation of the Fazal Committee for these units to be merged with the central sector Bharat Refractories Limited or to be brought under a separate subsidiary company to improve the management of all the four units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The Refractory Units of Burn Standard Company Ltd. (BSCL) at Lalkothi, Ondal, Raniganj No.II and Durgapur have been making losses due to low productivity, over-manning, outdated plant and machinery and obsolete manufacturing processes. In Lalkothi Works which was assessed as having some potential, an investment of about Rs. 2 crores was made for revitalising it by putting up Gas Producer, a Chamber Kiln and some balancing equipment. The Ondal Works manufactures only Fireclay Mortar for which there is excess capacity in the country. The reports of the various Study Teams/Working Groups which had looked into the viability of Raniganj No.II and Durgapur revealed that these units are not viable due to their basic weaknesses and high overhead expenses. In view of this, it is not proposed to make any investments on these two units.

(b) The recommendations of the Fazal Committee regarding merger of Refractory and Ceramic Units of Burn Standard Company Limited (BSCL) with Bharat Refractories Limited (BRL) or to be brought under a separate subsidiary company have been given due consideration. In view of the fact that many of the Refractory Units of Burn Standard Company Limited (BSCL) were



characterised by high losses and Bharat Refractories Limited (BRL) units had also been incurring losses, it is felt that merger of the loss making refractory units of BSCL with Bharat Refractories or creation of a separate subsidiary Company may not solve the problem of these units.

#### **Cost Audit by Drug and other Companies**

1907. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govt. through a notification on June 6, has brought drug formulations under mandatory cost audit;

(b) whether he is aware that there are many other industries like artificial flavours and colours and host of other companies which are highly profit oriented and there is no price check in view of the larger demand and there being only a few manufacturers in the field;

(c) if so, whether Govt. propose to bring some of these industries under the provision of Sec. 223-B of the Companies Act and order mandatory cost audit therefor; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Cost Accounting Record Rules have been notified for formulation industry under the provisions

of S.209(1) (d) of the Companies Act on 4 June 1988.

(b) to (d). Cost of Accounting Record Rules have so far been notified in respect of 51 industries. The work of prescribing Cost Accounting Record Rules is a continuous exercise.

#### **Requirement of LPG Cylinders in West Bengal**

1908. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of requirements of LPG cylinders in West Bengal per month during 1986, 1987 and 1988 as on date;

(b) the actual supply made during the above period per month; and

(c) the reasons for short supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT) : (a) and (b). Monthwise LPG demand/supply statement for West Bengal for 1986, 1987 and 1988 (upto June, 1988) is given below.

(c) A backlog in supply of LPG refills had developed temporarily in several parts of the country, including West Bengal, recently on account of shortfall in the bulk availability of LPG, apart from movement, industrial relations and other operational constraints.

**STATEMENT**

(Figure in MT)  
(1 MT is equal to about 70.4 Cylinders)

	1986		1987		1988	
	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply
January	5522	5255	7259	7075	8122	6144
February	5519	5267	7052	6883	7811	7032
March	5799	5137	7399	7320	7968	7381
April	5804	5575	6741.3	6603.3	8400	8087
May	5885	5706	6630	5438	8009	7968
June	5210	5114	8036	6520	7189	7104
July	6220	5919	7985	7674	-	-
August	6144	5644	7051.2	6296.5	-	-
September	6331	5047	7202.7	6264.5	-	-
October	7015	6366	7192	6783	-	-
November	6808	5367	7278	6354	-	-
December	7571	6619	7669	6226	-	-

**Release of LPG Connections**

1909. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND  
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG connections released by the Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation as on 31 March, 1988;

(b) the number of applicants enrolled at the end of 31 March, 1988;

(c) the approximate number of new connections likely to be released during the current year by each company;

(d) whether people who got themselves registered 6-7 years ago are still on the waiting list; and

(e) if so, the norms for issuing an LPG connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT) : (a) to (c). The required information is given below:

(Figures in lakhs)

	Number of LPG connections released (as on 31.3.1988)	Number of Persons on the waiting list for LPG connections (as on 31.3.1988)	Approximate number of new connections proposed to be released during 1988-89
Indian Oil Corporation (including Assam Oil Division)	70.726	15.875	5.00
Bharat Petroleum Corporation	30.255	8.654	2.50
Hindusthan Petroleum Corporation	37.115	8.959	2.50

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

#### **Demand for Tamil Programmes in Coimbatore**

1910. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population around Coimbatore, especially people of vital area Gandhipuram, Saibaba colony etc. are not able to watch Tamil programmes via Kodaikanal TV Centre;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether there is any proposal to telecast Tamil programmes for people in

Coimbatore; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up a T.V. production centre in Coimbatore?

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

(b) In order to avoid adjacent channel interference to TV transmitter at Kodaikanal, the low power (100 W) transmitter operating on channel 6 at Coimbatore is proposed to be replaced by a transmitter operating on channel 5.

(c) It has been decided to commence with effect from 15.8.1988, relay of regional service for a limited duration by all the TV transmitters in Tamilnadu including that at Coimbatore by utilising the space segment facility of INSAT-IB.

(d) No, Sir.

### Telephone connection within two weeks

1911. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of persons who have registered themselves for telephone connection under the new "Tatkal Scheme";

(b) the State-wise number of persons who have been provided with telephone connections within two weeks; and

(c) the State-wise number of persons who have been informed about the non-feasibility of providing a telephone connection within two weeks?

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

### Optic Fair India '88

1912. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Optic Fair India '88 has been held resulting in India to focus attention on India's progress;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ophthalmic and lens industry is largely dependent on imports both for eye-care and fashion ware including binoculars etc.; and

(d) the total annual market for optical industry and how much of this was met through indigenous manufacture and how much through imports during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Optics Fair International'88 was

held from 20th to 22nd February, 1988 in New Delhi. Apart from general and technical sessions, an exhibition was held of the latest products in lenses, spectacle frames, optical instruments, machinery, tools, accessories etc. both manufactured in India and abroad.

(c) Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., a Government of India Undertaking, is currently manufacturing only flint buttons made of glass. However, as the production is not adequate, the item is permitted to be imported on restricted basis. The import of ophthalmic blanks is currently allowed under OGL. Some units in organised sector recently commenced production of plastic blanks (CR-39) in the country.

(d) As per a study made by the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, the DGT Panel of Glass & Glassware Industry has projected the demand for ophthalmic lenses to the tune of 1809 MT for 1988. The total imports of optical instruments and apparatus and optical goods from 1983-84 to 1985-86 are as follows:--

Year	Value in Rs. lakhs
1983-84	1571.92
1984-85	1376.26
1985-86	1631.96

### Sick Small Industrial Units in Kerala

1913. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of small scale industrial units in Kerala as on 30 April, 1988;

(b) how many of them are sick; and

(c) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken to improve the position of these small scale units in Kerala?

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. According to the latest information available from the Reserve Bank of India as at the end of December '86, out of 1,00,070 borrowed accounts under small scale industries sector with outstanding bank credit of Rs. 362.62 crores on the books of all scheduled commercial banks in Kerala, 4046 units with outstanding bank credit of Rs. 56.01 crores have been identified as sick.

(c) A number of measures have been taken by the Government for detecting sickness at the incipient stage and towards rehabilitation of sick units in the small scale sector. Detailed guidelines have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India to all commercial banks in February, 1987 with specific reference to detecting incipient sickness, identification of sick small scale units, viability norms, as also reliefs and concessions from banks/financial institutions for implementation of rehabilitation packages in the case of potentially viable sick units. The Small Industries Development Fund set up by the Industrial Development Bank of India in May, 1986 also provides for rehabilitation assistance to sick SSI units financed by commercial banks, State Financial Corporations and State Small Industries Development Corporations. Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 75,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick SSI units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987. The Government of India have liberalised the Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick small scale units and the quantum of assistance under the scheme has been raised from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000 per unit. The Government of India have got a uniform policy for the whole country for revival of sick units and

these measures are equally applicable to the State of Kerala.

### **Agreement with Yugoslavia on Information and Broadcasting**

1914. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been recently signed with Yugoslavia for cooperation in the field of information and broadcasting; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement in the field of Information Activities between the Republic of India and the Federal Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was signed on 14th July, 1988 at Belgrade.

(b) The Salient points of the Agreement are given in the Statement below.

### **Statement**

#### **Salient Features of the Agreement**

1. Promote all round cooperation in all fields of information of the two countries.
2. Continuation of cooperation between broadcasting organisation of the two countries;
3. Cooperation between news agencies of the two countries.
4. Exchange of journalists to study special fields of profession interest and exchange of experience.
5. Extending facilities to permanently accredited journalists during their official visits to the other country.

6. Cooperation of national institutes for journalism and mass communication of the two countries.
7. Exchange of experts in the field of information and information related technology.
8. Holding of workshop and a colloquium on the new international order in the field of information and Communication.
9. To prepare specific programmes of cooperation and review the results of their implementation.
10. Encourage on a reciprocal basis the setting up of exhibitions and holding of lectures as agreed between concerned organisations of the two countries.
11. Holding consultation with a view to coordinating their joint actions in the specialised institutions and coordinating bodies of the non-aligned countries as well as in international organisations.

[*Translation*]

**Outstanding amount of D.E.S.U. against consumers**

1915. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crores of rupees of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking are outstanding against consumers;

(b) if so, whether a list of defaulters against whom an amount of more than ten thousand rupees is outstanding will be laid on the Table;

(c) the action taken since January, 1986 so far to recover the outstanding amount and the details of the progress of recovery of the amount; and

(d) the number of organisations against whom an amount of more than fifty thousand rupees of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is outstanding for the last two years or more?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

**Electrification of Villages in Kerala**

1916. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all villages in Kerala have been electrified;

(b) the number of applications pending in Kerala for electric connections;

(c) how much time is needed to extend electric connection to all the applicants in Kerala villages; and

(d) the percentage of work completed by the Rural Electrification Corporation in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) All the inhabited villages in Kerala have been electrified.

(b) According to information furnished by Kerala State Electricity Board, 1,60,872 applications were pending in Kerala for electric connections upto June, 1988.

(c) According to REC, connections to all the pending applications for agricultural load are expected to be released during 1988-89. Kerala State Electricity Board has reported that during 1988-89, 1,15,500 electric connections to categories, other than agricultural, are likely to be released. The remaining pending

applications are likely to be disposed of by the Board during the subsequent years subject to the availability of funds.

(d) The percentage of works completed under REC financed programmes, as on 31.3.1988, is as under:--

	Sanctioned Coverage	Achievement	% age
1. Pumpsets (Nos.)	1,00,196	78,067	78.
2. Other category of connections (Nos.)	4,79,632	2,87,482	60

### Setting up of information centres in border areas

1917. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up information centres in border areas of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Press Information Bureau already has information centres in the border states of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizoram. Further expansion is dependent upon availability of financial resources.

### Telephone complaints

1918. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether after two days of the telephone complaints, the Area Managers and after three days, Additional General Manager can be approached;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received and action taken thereon from 1-1-1988;

(c) whether it is correct that 198 and other such phones for receiving complaints have been checked and kept off the hook by telephone authorities;

(d) whether 198 would be made a 24 hour service and its operations checked by senior authorities and users representatives; and

(e) whether a rebate is given if the telephones do not operate for more than 12 hours?

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

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Fault Repair Service is already a 24 hour service. Its operations are regularly checked by supervisory staff and by higher officers and those are considered adequate.

(e) The Department allows rebate in cases of telephones remaining faulty for more than 15 days.

[Translation]

### Merger of loss incurring public sector undertakings

1919. SHRI ASHKARAN SANKHAWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had some-time ago reviewed the working of public sector undertakings in detail and it was suggested at that time that the undertakings incurring continuous losses should be merged with other profit earning undertakings and in case they are not merged, they should be closed down;

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

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to ensure that the public sector undertakings, which are incurring losses, run properly?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGALRAO): (a) Government have been continuously reviewing the working of public sector undertakings. There is no policy decision either to merge with profit making undertakings or to close down, continuously loss incurring public sector undertakings.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to improve the performance differ from enterprise to enterprise depending on their specific problems. However, in general, the steps taken to improve performance of these enterprises include close monitoring of their performance at various levels and holding of periodic performance at various levels and holding of periodic performance review meetings by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments and taking appropriate steps to remove the bottlenecks if any; structural re-organisation like formation of holding companies; technology upgradation; modernisation and rehabilitation of plant and equipment; adoption of improved maintenance practices; inventory control; product diversification and improvement in product mix; training and retraining of personnel; emphasis on cost control and cost reduction and workers' participation in Management.

[English]

### Production of Salt

1920. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN-  
RAMIIBHAI MAVANI:  
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of salt in the country during the last three years, particularly in Kutch and Saurashtra regions of Gujarat, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the requirement of salt in each State at present?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The salt production for the last 3 years in the country and in Gujarat State is as follows:--

Year	(in lakh tonnes)	
	Total Production	Production in Gujarat
1985	98.75	62.82
1986	101.16	66.01
1987	98.99	64.25

Production figures are maintained State-wise. Area-wise figures are not maintained.

State-wise production of salt in the country from 1985 to 1987 is given in Statement-I below.

(b) Requirement of salt for edible purpose in the country is assessed at 49 lakh tonnes per annum, as per the zonal scheme for distribution of salt. The State-wise requirement is given in Statement-II below.



**STATEMENT-I***Statewise production of salt in the country during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987*

(in lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	name of the State	Salt Production during		
		1985	1986	1987
1.	Rajasthan	10.74	9.18	8.33
2.	Gujarat	62.82	66.01	64.25
3.	Maharashtra	4.46	3.85	3.92
4.	Karnataka	0.28	0.24	0.26
5.	Tamil Nadu	15.58	17.07	17.58
6.	Andhra Pradesh	3.77	3.97	3.99
7.	Pondicherry	--	--	--
8.	Orissa	0.87	0.64	0.52
9.	West Bengal	0.15	0.14	0.10
10.	Daman and Diu	0.04	0.04	0.03
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.04	0.02	0.01
Total:		98.75	101.16	98.99

**STATEMENT-II .***Statewise requirement of salt for Edible purpose as per zonal scheme based on 1986 population (Projection of 1981 census)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Requirement of salt for edible purpose (as per zonal scheme)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	368.5
2.	Andaman Nicobar	1.2
3.	Assam	166.1
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.3
5.	Bihar	508.5

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1	2	3
6.	Chandigarh	3.1
7.	Delhi	42.8
8.	Defence	13.8
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.7
10.	Gujarat	265.2
11.	Goa/Diu and Daman	7.3
12.	Haryana	88.7
13.	Himachal Pradesh	29.2
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	41.3
15.	Karnataka	255.6
16.	Kerala	175.3
17.	Lakshdweep	0.3
18.	Maharashtra	432.7
19.	Manipur	12.7
20.	Meghalaya	12.0
21.	Mizoram	4.0
22.	Madhya Pradesh	359.7
23.	Nagaland	6.7
24.	Orissa	181.9
25.	Pondicherry	4.2
26.	Punjab	115.0
27.	Rajasthan	235.3
28.	Sikkim	3.6
29.	Tamil Nadu	333.3
30.	Tripura	17.2
31.	Uttar Pradesh	822.9
32.	West Bengal	376.0
Total :		4889.5

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### Opening of Salt Commissioner's Office in Gujarat

1921. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEK-  
GAEKWAD:  
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN  
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some representations have been made to open the Salt Commissioner's Office in Gujarat keeping in view of the maximum production of salt in Gujarat;

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

(c) when the said office is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Requests have been received for shifting the Salt Commissioner's office from Jaipur in Rajasthan to Gujarat. A Regional Office of the Salt Commissioner is already functioning in Gujarat. Government do not propose to shift the Salt Commissioner's office from its present location.

### Concession to Salt Industry

1922. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance and concessions which are being given to salt industry;

(b) whether Government have received representations from various associations of salt manufacturers during the last two years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO):

#### (a) I. ASSISTANCE

1. Financial assistance is given to the licensed salt works for executing labour welfare works & works benefiting the industry on the recommendation of Central/Regional Advisory Board for Salt as per code of principles laid down by the Government.
2. Financial assistance is given to the licensed salt works in the form of ex-gratia grant and rehabilitation loan to the salt works damaged on account of natural calamities like cyclones, floods, heavy rains etc. according to the scheme approved by the Government.
3. Development loans are granted to the licensed salt manufacturers as per scheme drawn under the "Grant of Loans to Licensed Salt Manufacturers Rules, 1959."
4. Financial assistance is given to licensed salt manufacturers to provide houses to labourers employed in Salt Industry as per the scheme approved by the Government.
5. Rewards are granted to the moistorious children of salt labourers working in the Salt Industry according to scheme approved by the Govt.

6. Subsidy is granted to the iodised salt manufacturers who have taken permission from Salt Commissioner under National Goitre Control Programme, as per scheme approved by the Government.

#### II. CONCESSIONS

1. Exemption from the payment of Cess on salt to the extent of fifty

- percent in respect of medium licensed salt works having licensed area exceeding ten acres but not exceeding one hundred acres and full exemption in respect of minor licensees having licensed area not more than ten acres; and cooperative societies, whose individual member's holding is not more than ten acres.
2. Full exemption from payment of cess in respect of salt despatched (exported) from India to foreign countries.
  3. Salt Department lands are assigned to the Cooperative Societies of weaker sections viz. SC/ST Adivasis etc. at concessional rate as per scheme approved by the Government.
  4. In respect of fresh and undeveloped lands belonging to Salt Department assigned to salt manufacturer, assignment fee is charged at half of the approved rate for the first three years, under general category; and for five years in respect of duly registered cooperative societies.
  5. In respect of lands in the State of West Bengal and Orissa, assignment fee is charged at the rate of one fourth of that applicable to the other States.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Salt Manufacturers' associations have been representing on various matters like reduction in the freight rate for movement of salt, on allocation of railway wagons etc. These matters have been taken up with the concerned Ministries who have taken steps to alleviate the grievances to the extent possible.

**Separate law for revival of sick units in small scale sector**

1923. SHRI KISHORI SINHA:  
SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study conducted by the All India Manufacturers Association Industrial Foundation Society has suggested a separate law to revive sick industrial units in the small scale sector, as reported in the Economic Times of 25 June, 1988;

(b) if so, the Government's views thereon; and

(c) whether the existing Board to revive sick industries is taking up small scale units also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no such proposal under consideration.

(c) The BIFR does not cover small Scale Units.

**Jaipur Udyog Ltd. Cement unit at Sawaimadhapur (Rajasthan)**

1924. DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jaipur Udyog Ltd. Cement unit at Sawaimadhapur (Rajasthan) reopened recently;

(b) if so, since when it has reopened and the conditions laid down for its re-opening;

(c) whether it has started production; if not, the reasons for not starting production so far;

(d) the details of financial and other assistance made available by Government and public financial institutions to this unit for its re-opening; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed by Government to save this unit effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The operations of the Cement unit of Jaipur Udyog Ltd. at Sawaimadhopur, Rajasthan had stopped in July, 1987 following the decision of the State Bank of India to withdraw the operation of the ad-hoc cash credit limit available to the company. Government of Rajasthan furnished a one time bank guarantee for a sum of Rs. 196.95 lakhs in February, 1988, which was valid upto 30.6.88. As a result of this facility, the company's bank operations were resumed from 29.2.88 after a lapse of eight months. However, although the accumulated stocks were cleared, for various reasons, the clinker production could not be resumed. Government of Rajasthan have not extended the bank guarantee beyond 30.6.88 and, therefore, the bank operations have again been closed since 1.7.88.

(d) and (e). Since 1976, the company is being run under a nursing programme formulated by the Central Government, the Government of Rajasthan, and State Bank of India.

The nursing partners have provided the following facilities:

#### Central Government

1. Granted from time to time, special levy dispensation in order to enable the unit to sell more non-levy in the open market.
2. Deferred recovery of the arrears of Excise duty upto March, 1989.
3. Cement Regulation Account Dues have **not** been recovered from the company.
4. Railways provided certain reliefs in the recovery of their dues.
5. Coal India also agreed to give moratorium on the payment of their out-standing dues for a period of one year.

#### Government of Rajasthan

1. Has deferred recovery of arrears of Sales tax, Royalty and other loans;
2. Has not insisted on payment of current dues of Sales-tax and that of RSEB; and
3. Had given guarantee to the SBI for Cash Credit Limit to the company.

#### State Bank of India

Since December, 1979, the State Bank of India has been providing irregular drawings to the extent of Rs. 2.28 crores. This facility was continued upto 30.7.86. This facility has, however, been stopped during certain periods owing to various reasons.

In order to facilitate formulation of a long-term re-habilitation package, reference has been made to the BIFR, who have yet to give their final decision in the matter.

#### Disruption in oil exploration work

1925. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam-Nagaland border dispute has resulted in severe disruption in the oil exploration work of the oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). As reported by ONGC, their drilling activities were affected as detailed below:--

- (i) Stoppage of transportation of Rig from 4.6.1985 to 13.7.1985 (loss of 40 rig days) from Galeki

Field in Sibsagar to Kasamari Gaon Drill-site, about 19 Kms. from Merapani, as a result of damage caused in June, 1985 to a bridge at Merapani and two wooden bridges between Merapani and Kasamari Gaon.

- (ii) Stoppage of supplies of diesel, cement and other items to Nagaland for ONGC's operations from 12.11.1987 to 14.11.1987 resulting in disruption in normal drilling operations at drill-site Tenyphie-I in Dimapur area of Nagaland due to AASU's blockade of supplies to Nagaland in November, 1987.
- (iii) Disruption in Drilling operations at Changki Satsuk Drill-site in Mukukchang due to Assam Bandh on 12.11.1987.

#### **Diversification programme in 'BHEL'**

1926. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any diversification programme in the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited for the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of programmes for its diversification in production of power; and

(c) what are the additional labour potentiality due to this new diversification?

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

(b) and (c). For the production of power, BHEL's diversification programme envisages supply of equipment for gas-based power stations/systems, solar and wind power stations/systems and life extension and renovation of existing power stations. For this purpose, the manufacture of the equipment would be taken up by BHEL at its existing units by re-deployment and training of existing workers.

#### **Accumulation of molasses in sugar mills**

1927. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study to know the extent of accumulation of molasses with the sugar mills because of non-lifting by the distilleries, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, due to high rate of tax levied by the State Government for inter-State movement of alcohol;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to allow the sugar industry to export its surplus stock of molasses to avoid losses; and

(d) if so, whether any decision has been taken by Government in this regard and if not, how Government propose to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. An assessment in this regard was made recently.

(b) The total surplus of molasses with the main sugar producing States is estimated at 10 lakh tonnes.

(c) and (d). After reserving requisite quantities for transfer to deficit States for distillation purposes, export of 4 lakh tonnes of molasses outside the country has been allowed, for the present.

#### **Production of Coal**

1928. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the production of coal during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to increase the production of coal and make the country self sufficient in this respect?

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

(a) Coal production figures for the last three years are as given below:--

Year	Coal production in million tonnes
1985-86	154.20
1986-87	165.79
1987-88	179.75

(b) Steps taken to increase coal production, *inter-alia*, include opening of new mines, modernisation of existing mines, application of new technologies to achieve maximum results and making available required inputs and infrastructural facilities to optimise production of coal.

#### **Wage scales of workers of National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.**

1929. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received a proposal for revision of wage scales of the workers of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Bombay for approval; and

(b) if so, when this proposal was received and the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal for revision of the wage agreement of the workers of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay was received from the Company recently.

Final decision has not yet been taken in the matter.

#### **Tehri, Narmada and Bodhghat Projects**

1930. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:  
SHRI MANIK REDDY:  
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abandon forthwith Tehri, Narmada and Bodhghat Projects as it would be an irreversible process to put concrete shackles on mighty rivers;

(b) whether Deoprayag, Hardwar and Rishikesh cities are likely to be devastated as a result thereof;

(c) if so, whether huge cultivation land will be drowned as a result of those projects;

(d) whether a large number of persons are also likely to be uprooted; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Deoprayag, Haridwar and Rishikesh cities are downstream of Tehri Project and are not affected by it. Though Tehri Project is located in seismic zone, adequate studies have been made to arrive at a safe and economic engineering structure after taking into account all the relevant factors.

(c) The cultivation land vis-a-vis total land under submergence due to the Projects is indicated below:

Project	Cultivated Land	Total Land
1. Tehri Project	16,000 ha.	42 Sq. Kms
2. Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project	12,141 ha.	37,030 ha.
3. Narmada Sagar Project	31,854 ha.	91,348 ha.
4. Bodhghat Project	5,010 ha.	13,783 ha.

(d) The number of persons likely to be displaced are as under:--

1.	Tehri Dam	46,000
2.	Sardar Sarovar	66,700
3.	Narmada Sagar	86,600
4.	Bodhghat	8,775

(e) Detailed rehabilitation plans have been prepared for rehabilitation of the population affected due to the projects and provisions have been made for compensation of land etc.

*[Translation]*

**Self-employment scheme for educated unemployed youth**

1931. SHRI RAM DHAN:  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

Sl. No.	Year	Target	Cases sanctioned by banks (Nos.)	% Targets Achieved
1.	1985-86	2,50,000	2,20,724	88.29
2.	1986-87	2,50,000	2,16,956	86.78
3.	1987-88	1,25,000	1,19,118	95.29

*[English]*

**Self employment scheme for educated unemployed youth**

1932. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth, which was introduced with a view to imparting some stability to the political system has completely failed;

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "job scheme short of target" appearing in the Hindustan Times of 27 May, 1988;

(b) if so, whether the target fixed for providing employment to the educated unemployed youth has not been achieved during the early years of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the detailed facts in this regard; and

(d) the additional steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard during the later part of the Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Scheme has been successfully implemented during the early years of the Seventh Five Year Plan as is evident from the following progress:

(b) whether the reasons for the same have been studied; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures proposed to be taken to make this scheme successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The scheme was introduced in 1983-84 and since inception against a total target of 11.25 lakhs, 10.28 lakhs persons have been sanctioned loans which indicates that the scheme is working satisfactorily.



**Production of medicines**

1933. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to boost up the production of medicines;

(b) if so, whether any change is being effected with regard to distribution of raw material; and

(c) if so, the broad details is thereof and if not, the manner in which Government propose to ensure increased production of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The "Measures for Rationalisation, Quality Control and Growth of Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in India" announced in December, 1986 is a step in this direction.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Modernisation of telephone exchanges in Assam**

1934. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to modernise the telephone exchanges in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Details are given in the statement below.

**STATEMENT**

1 The manual exchanges in all district headquarters are proposed to be automatised by the end of Seventh Plan as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Dist. H/Q	Existing manual exchange	Proposed auto-matic exchange
1	2		4
a)	Karimganj	960 line manual	1000 line electronic (NEAX)
b)	Goalpara	200 " "	300 line MAX-II
c)	North-Lakhimpur	480 " "	700 line electronic
d)	Nowgong	840 " "	1000 line ICP
e)	Barpeta town	150 " "	200 line MAX-II
f)	Tezpur	1080 " "	1500 line ICP
g)	Mangaldoi	200 " "	200 line MAX-II

•	2	3	4
<b>II. The places where electronic exchanges are already available and those where electronic exchanges are proposed during Seventh Plan are indicated below:--</b>			
<b>1. Electronic exchanges have been set up at the following places of Assam:</b>			
(i)	Dibrugarh	(DHQ)	2000 LPRX
(ii)	Haflong	(DHQ)	600 LNEAX
(iii)	Jorhat	(DHQ)	2000 LPRX
(iv)	Silchar	(DHQ)	3000 LPRX
(v)	Tinsukia	(Sub-Div.)	3000 LPRX
<b>2. By the end of Seventh Plan electronic exchanges are proposed at the following more places in Assam:</b>			
(i)	Guwahati (State Capital)		4000 L E-10B
(ii)	Diphu	(DHQ)	400 L NEAX
(iii)	Karimganj	(DHQ)	1000 L NEAX
(iv)	North Lakhimpur	(DHQ)	700 L NEAX
(v)	Pathsala	—	88 Line C-DOT
(vi)	Mankachar		88 Line C-DOT
(vii)	Abhyapuri	—	--do--
(viii)	Bijni	—	--do--
(ix)	Sapatgram	—	--do--
(x)	Umarangero	DHQ	88 line C-DOT
(xi)	Tihu	DHQ	88 line C-DOT
(xii)	Jagi Road	--	--do--
(xiii)	Lanka	--	--do--
(xiv)	Lumding	--	--do--
(xv)	Marigaon	--	--do--
(xvi)	Simulguri	--	--do--
(xvii)	Chahigaon	--	--do--

1	2	3	4
(xviii)	Udalguri	--	--do--
(xx)	Lakhimpur	--	--do--
(xxi)	Udarband	--	--do--
(xxii)	Aluguri	--	--do--
(xxiii)	Borapathar	--	--do--
(xxiv)	Titabar	--	--do--
(xxv)	Gauripur	--	ESAX--PAM
(xxvi)	Dhaligaon	--	--do--
(xxvii)	Deragaon	--	--do--
(xxviii)	Mariani	--	--do--
(xxix)	Nazira	--	400 line NEAX
(xxx)	Hojai	--	--do--
(xxxi)	Barpeta Road	--	--do--
(xxxii)	Badarpur	--	--do--

Subject  
to  
import  
clearance

3. Mini ILT (electronic) exchanges of 56 lines have also been proposed at 5 places of Assam during 1989-90.
- III. During 8th Plan, all manual exchanges are proposed to be automatised. Electronic exchanges are also proposed to be inducted in Assam in a big way.

### Import Bill for Polymers

1935. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been delay in granting approvals for crackers plants resulting in increase in import bill for polymers; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Approvals to,

and setting up of craker plants are linked with projected demand supply balance of products, tying up of feedstocks, requisite financial resources, technology and environmental and techno-economic considerations etc. The gestation period of such projects is around 5 years. During the interregum, deficits are allowed to be covered through imports.

[Translation]

### Recommendations of Ganguli Committee

1936. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert committee constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Ganguli has made any recommendations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of recommendations out of them, accepted and those rejected by Government; and

(c) the details of the suggestions made by the committee for small scale industries and whether these suggestions have been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Government had set up following two expert committees under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Ganguly, former CMD, IPCL:

1. Expert Group on optimum utilisation of molasses and chemicals produced from industrial alcohol.
2. Study Group on economies of scale of petrochemical plants.

The reports of the aforementioned expert committees contained numerous recommendations. A number of recommendations have been accepted and also implemented; others are under examination.

The expert committees have not made any recommendation specifically for small scale industries.

#### **Project for use of fly ash by the Badarpur Thermal Power Station**

1937. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN  
SINHA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Red Tapism mars project" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 10 July, 1988;

(b) if so, the facts regarding the project for using fly ash by the Badarpur Thermal Power Station; and

(c) what steps are being taken to expedite the implementation of this project?

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

(b) and (c). Proposals have been received for setting up large & medium scale plants, in Delhi, for manufacturing concrete blocks/slabs/bricks by utilising fly ash from Badarpur Thermal Power Station. The proposals require a relaxation in the policy of allowing only small scale and non-polluting industries in Delhi. The Delhi Administration has been asked to take action in the matter keeping in view the fact that the plants have to be set up in the proximity of the thermal station.

*[English]*

#### **Utilisation of installed capacity of Thermal and Hydel Projects**

1938. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the various steps taken by Government for full utilisation of installed capacity of various thermal and hydel power projects to meet the power shortage;

(b) whether any scheme has been prepared for reducing transmission losses by 20 per cent for full utilisation of capacity which is now only 50 per cent; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) Generation from hydro stations depends mainly upon the availability of water in the reservoirs. The measures taken

to improve the generation of thermal stations include implementation of a Centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation programme, early stabilisation of newly commissioned units, adoption of improved operational and maintenance practices, and training of power station personnel. In addition, assistance is provided to the State Electricity Boards in the procurement of spare parts and supply of requisite quality and quantity of coal, and an incentive scheme has been introduced for maximising generation from thermal stations.

(b) and (c). The Government have introduced a scheme for incentive payments to the State Electricity Boards and Distribution Divisions of SEBs for reducing the transmission and distribution losses, which are at present estimated at about 22%. Under the scheme individuals and institutions, who develop a scientific device or suggest practical ideas for a reduction in transmission and distribution losses, will also be eligible for awards.

#### **Cement Export**

1939. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCB) has suggested exploring the possibilities of export of cement to Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and West African countries to give a boost to the depressed cement industry;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the quality of cement to bring it at par with international standards and also to lower the landed cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Government have not received any proposal from National Council for Cement

and Building Materials for export of cement to these countries. The present Cement production in the country is sufficient to meet the existing demand and to spare some quantities for export. Under the current Export Policy (1988--91) export of cement is canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India.

(c) The Cement Industry by and large has taken steps for modernisation and upgradation of technology by conversion of wet process plants into dry-process plants and by now the share of dry process kilns in the total installed capacity has substantially improved. In order to minimise the loss of production on account of power cuts and with a view to enabling the units to work at economically viable levels, the industry has been encouraged to set up captive generating sets to meet their power requirements and are given special incentive in the form of relief in levy obligation with respect to cement produced out of captive power. These steps help the cement units not only to improve their production but also make them more competitive.

#### **Setting up of Apex-Level LPG Company**

1940. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil Coordination Committee has proposed to set up a separate Apex-Level LPG Company for production and distribution of LPG to consumers;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

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

### Reconstitution of Board of Directors of Indian Telephone Industries

1941. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Directors of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited has been reconstituted;

(b) if so, the main purpose of reconstituting the Board;

(c) whether for the first time officials and leading industrialists were also included; and

(d) the total strength of the Board now and to what extent its reconstitution will improve its efficiency?

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

(b) The main purpose was to make the Board broad-based with more representatives from different units of ITI and by induction of management expert and industrialists.

(c) Industrialists were included for the first time, but Government personnel were already nominated on the Board.

(d) The total strength of the Board at present is 13 Members. The new Board is expected to bring in fresh thinking and expertise on several strategic issues and improve the overall efficiency of the organisation.

### Setting up of Radio Station at Berhampore, West Bengal

1942. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Radio Station in Berhampore in Murshidabad district of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up?

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

(b) The proposed Radio Station at Murshidabad is envisaged to be ready for commissioning during 1989.

### Increase in rate of public telephone

1943. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have increased the rate of public telephone from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2000;

(b) if so, the basis on which this increase has been made;

(c) whether there are several representations from Kalyan district, Thana area that there is point to point S.T.D. and therefore, Rs. 2000 is quite unreasonable; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. For private attended STD Public Telephones only the minimum monthly guaranteed amount has been increased to Rs. 2000 with effect from 1st April, 1988.

(b) the increase has been due to the fact that the hirers of such telephones are permitted to charge Re.1/- per unit call instead of 60P earlier. Also, this is expected to lead to greater availability of these telephones to the public.

(c) and (d). Only three representations from STD Pay-phones Hirers in Ambernath which has point to point STD with Bombay have been received by the General Manager, Telecommunications, Maharashtra. The same are being examined.

**Drilling at Cochin Bay**

1944. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress made in the drilling operation at Cochin Bay; and

(b) the results of the drilling?

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

(a) and (b). In Cochin Offshore part of Kerala-Konkan basin, ONGC have so far drilled two wells namely, Cochin-I and CH-1-1 to a depth of 1755 and 4627 metres respectively. Both have proved dry.

[Translation]

**Linking of Korba city in Madhya Pradesh with other cities by STD**

1945. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Korba city in Madhya Pradesh is not having adequate telephone facilities;

(b) whether it is not yet connected with other parts of the country by STD; if so, the time by which it is proposed to be done;

(c) whether it is also proposed to similarly improve working of telephone net-works in other cities like Akaltara, Champa, Shakti, Janjgir, etc.; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the postal services in tribal and rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR COMANGO): (a) Presently Korba Area is served by 3-Manual Exchanges. The capacity, working connections and waiting list for the 3-exchange on 31.3.88 are given below:--

Name of the Exchange	Capacity (lines)	Working Connections (Nos.)	Waiting Lists (Nos.)
Korba	720	700	139
Darri	240	117	13
Balco	240	154	--

(b) At present no STD is working from Korba Area. The STD is proposed to be provided after the automatization of the exchanges during the 8th Five Year Plan period.

(c) It is the objective of the Department to automatise all manual exchanges during the 8th Five Year Plan period.

(d) There is a programme under implementation of opening of new Post Offices in tribal & rural areas. In so far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, the target

set for annual plan is 230 new Post Offices in rural areas including 103 in tribal areas.

[English]

**Collaboration of Maruti Udyog Ltd. with Suzuki Motor Company**

1946. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:  
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are persuading the Suzuki Motor Company Ltd. of Japan for collaboration with the Maruti Udyog Ltd. (MUL) to set up new export oriented car manufacturing plant in the country;

(b) if so, whether any final collaboration has since been made with the Suzuki Motor Company Ltd. of Japan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when the production with the collaboration is to commence?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Although the management of Maruti Udyog Limited has had discussions with Suzuki Motor Company with a view to exploring possibilities for increased exports of their existing 800 c.c. and the proposed 1000 c.c. 3 Box-Cars, there is no concrete proposal for the manufacture of a new export oriented car.

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

[Translation]

**Licences granted for setting up of industries in Madhya Pradesh**

1947. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of industrialists in Madhya Pradesh which have been granted licences for setting up industries in the State during the last three years;

(b) the places where these licences are setting up their industries; and

(c) whether the paper mills in Chambal Division will also be one of them and the time by which the same will come up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). A statement showing the details desired is given below.

(c) No letter of intent/industrial licence has been issued to set up any paper mill in Chambal Division (viz. Morena & Bhind Districts).

**STATEMENT**

Sl. No.	Name of the Party/Undertaking	Location (Name of the District)
1	2	3
1.	Eicher Motors Limited	Dhar
2.	Methodex System Limited	Indore
3.	Jaypee Rewa Cement Limited	Rewa
4.	National Re-Rollers & Fabricators	Raipur
5.	The Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd.	Sehore
6.	United Soya Products Ltd.	Raisen
7.	Kores (India) Limited	Dhar
8.	Tata Exports Limited	Dewas



1	2	3
9.	Madhya Pradesh Fibres Limited	Jhabua
10.	Oswal Ispat Udyog	Raipur
11.	Faridkot Steel Rolling Mills	Indore
12.	Kadka Rolling Mills	Bhopal
13.	Hindustan Motors Limited	Dhar
14.	Britannia Industries Limited	Vidisha
15.	Modi Cement Limited	Raipur
16.	Raipur Iron & Steel Works	Raipur
17.	Wesman Helvescheidt Forging Ltd.	Raisen
18.	Modipon Limited	Raisen
19.	Ishar Alloy Steels Pvt. Limited	Indore
20.	Steel Fabro Industries	Indore
21.	The Co. Operative Spinning Mills Ltd.	Bhopal
22.	Sree Synthetics Limited	Ujjain
23.	Mandsaur Steels Pvt. Limited	Mandsaur
24.	Morena Re-Rolling and Industrial Dev. Company Pvt. Limited	Morena
25.	Hind Syntex Limited	Dewas
26.	Abhishek Cement Limited	Damoh
27.	Decorative Veneers & Plywood Pvt. Limited	Mandla
28.	Avanti Spg. Mills (The M.P. State Textiles Corpn. Ltd.)	West Nimar
29.	Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Limited	Raisen
30.	Southern Asbestos Cement Limited	Shajapur
31.	S. Kumars Textiles (P) Limited	Dhar
32.	J.K. Batteries (A Division of Straw Products Ltd.)	Bhopal

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1	2	3
33.	The General Electric Co. of India Limited	Chindwara
34.	The Dhar Textiles Mills Pvt. Ltd.	Dhar
35.	S & H. Gears (P) Limited	Dewas
36.	Eastern Circuits Limited	Rajgarh
37.	Umas-hankar Somani Industrial Textiles	Indore
38.	AVN Tubes Limited	Bhind
39.	United Diamonds Limited	Raisen
40.	Crompton Greaves Limited	Dhar
41.	Steel Tubes of India Limited	Dewas
42.	M.P. Uni-Magna-Tech.	Raisen
43.	Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited	Dewas
44.	M.P. Veneer & Plywood Pvt. Ltd.	Betul
45.	National Steel Industries Ltd.	Dhar
46.	Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited	Dewas
47.	Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited	Dewas
48.	Kalpana Lamp	Dhar
49.	National Fertilizer Limited	Guna
50.	New Bhopal Textiles Mills N.T.C (M.P) Limited	Bhopal
51.	Methodex Systems Pvt. Ltd.	Indore
52.	The Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Limited.	Ujjain
53.	Mepco Metal Powder Pvt. Ltd.	Dhar
54.	Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Limited	Bhopal
55.	Noble Soya House Limited	Raisen
56.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited	Durg
57.	STI Biplus Tubing (India) Ltd.	Dewas

1	2	3
58.	Simplex Tubes Pvt. Ltd.	Mandla
59.	Ratlam Fertilizers Limited	Khargone
60.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Bhopal
61.	N.T.C. (M.P) Ltd. (Unit Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills)	Rajnandgaon
62.	M.P. Rajya Tilhan Utpadak Sahakari Sangh Maryadit	Ujjain
63.	Kirloskar Brothers Limited	Dewas
64.	Kalpna Electricals & Electronics Pvt. Limited	Dhar
65.	Rama Phosphates Limited	Indore
66.	Jawaharlal Nehru Sahakari Soot Mills Limited	Khargone
67.	United Electronics (INDIA) Ltd.	Raisen
68.	Crompton Greaves Limited	Dhar
69.	Unialkem Fertilizers Limited	Raisen
70.	Crompton Greaves Limited	Dhar
71.	National Peroxide Limited	Dewas
72.	Tata Export Limited	Dewas
73.	Rajpur Dugdh Sangh (Sah.) Maryadit Raipur	Durg
74.	Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited	Dewas
75.	Methodex Systems Private Ltd.	Indore
76.	Hindustan Dev. Corpn. Limited	Raisen
77.	Consolidated Steels & Alloys Ltd.	Morena
78.	The Reliance Jute & Industries Ltd.	Dewas
79.	Columbia Electronics Ltd.	Raisen
80.	Siddhartha Tubes Limited	Rajgarh
81.	Hukumchand Jute and Industries Ltd.	Shahdol

1

3

82.	Porwal Carbide (P) Ltd.	Raisen
83.	Eastern Electro-Chemical Industries	Raisen
84.	Gwalior Dugdh Sangh (Sahakari) Maryadit	Morena
85.	Simplex Castings Private Limited	
86.	Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Limited	Raisen
87.	J.K. Synthetics Limited	Sidhi
88.	Kinetic Metals Limited	Dhar
89.	Kaushal Leather Board Limited	Coharganj
90.	Simplex Engg. & Foundry (Works (P) Limited)	Durg
91.	Shree Synthetics Limited	Ujjain

*[English]*

area covered by each of the TV transmitters set up in Orissa is given below:--

#### Expansion of T.V. Network in Orissa

1948. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total areas covered by the high power TV transmitters as well as the low power TV transmitters in Orissa, at present, area-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to expand TV network in Orissa;

(c) if so, the target set therefor in the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L.BHAGAT): (a) The approximate

#### (i) High Power Transmitters

Transmitter	Area covered (Sq. Km.)
Cuttack	39,600
Sambalpur	11,300
<b>(ii) Low Power Transmitters</b>	
Baripada	2,000
Berhampur	1,700
Bhawanipatna	2,000
Jeypore	1,350
Koraput	1,350
Rourkela	2,000
Sundergarh	2,000

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Four low power (100 W) TV transmitters, one each at Baripada, Bhawanipatna, Jeypore and Sundergarh have been commissioned into service during the Seventh Plan period so far. Besides, a TV studio centre at Bhubaneswar, a high power (10 KW) transmitter at Bhawanipatna (in replacement of the existing low power transmitter) and five low power (100 W) TV transmitters, one each at Baleswar, Bhanjanagar, Bolangir, Keonjhar and Phulbani are to be established as part of the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan. Whereas major equipments for all the above centres have been ordered, sites have also been finalised in most of the cases.

#### **Production of oil at Neelam field in Western Offshore**

1949 SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is engaged in the exploration of oil in Western Offshore

(b) when the Oil production at the 'Neelam field' in the Western Offshore is likely to start

(c) whether the project has been cleared by the Public Investment Board and

(d) how much of oil production is expected from this field per annum?

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

(b) The field is expected to be put on Early Production System through one platform early in the VIII Plan period

(c) PIB has cleared an early production through one platform

(d) The exact potential will be known only after the assessment of the field is complete. However, about 3-4 million tonnes per year of oil is expected to be produced on full development

#### **Public sector industrial units without Chief Executives**

1950 SHRI C JANGA REDDY Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the names of public sector industrial units under his Ministry which are functioning without Chief Executives and since when, in each case, and

(b) the names of the units out of these, which are running in loss and since when and the cumulative loss in each case?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J VENGAL RAO) (a) The names of the Public Sector Undertakings which are without Chief Executives and the dates since when they are without Chief Executives are given below

(1)	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd	16.4.1987
(2)	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd	12.11.1987
(3)	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd	9.11.1987
(4)	Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd	8.4.1988
(5)	Scooters India Ltd	26.12.1986
(6)	National Bicycle Corpn. Ltd	15.1.1988
(7)	Indian Petro-Chemicals Corpn. Ltd	30.3.1988

(8)	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	10.2.1988
(9)	National News Prints and Paper Mill Ltd.	26.7.1988
(10)	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.10.1986

(b) The names of the Public Sector Undertakings incurring losses alongwith the cumulative loss as at the end of 1986-87 are indicated below:

(Rs. in crores)

(1)	Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd.	16.62
(2)	Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.	10.21
(3)	Scooters India Ltd.	105.26
(4)	National Bicycle Corpn. Ltd.	27.00
(5)	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	24.67
(6)	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	4.64

[Translation]

**Transmission lines for supply of power to Bihar**

1951. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the work being undertaken to lay transmission lines for supplying power to Bihar; and

(b) the time by which these lines are likely to be laid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The following transmission lines are under various stages of construction by the National Thermal Power Corporation for the delivery of Bihar's share of Power from the Farakka and Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Projects:--

- (1) 400 KV Farakka-Kahalgaon-Biharsharif transmission line,
- (2) 400 KV Durgapur-Jamshedpur transmission line,

- (3) 220 KV Farakka-Lalmatia transmission line,
- (4) 400 KV Kahalgaon-Maithon-Jamshedpur transmission line, and
- (5) 400 KV Jamshedpur--Rourkela transmission line.

(b) By 1991-92

[English]

**Funds provided by States to Film Division**

1952. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Films Division is getting fund from States in the shape of Entertainment Tax; and

(b) if so, the funds provided to the Films Division by each State during the last three years State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMA-

TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir. Entertainment Tax is a State levy. It is collected and retained by the States/local bodies.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Execution of Yelahanka project in Karnataka**

1953. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an inordinate delay in the execution of Yelahauka project in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to expedite the execution of that project; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPANATH RAI): (a) and (b). In February, 1987, approval, "in-principle", was conveyed to the Karnataka Electricity Board in regard to the setting up of a 120 MW gas turbine plant at Yelahanka (Bangalore). The Karnataka Electricity Board, however, forwarded a revised proposal to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in December, 1987 proposing to instal diesel generating sets in place of the gas turbine sets.

(c) and (d). The revised proposal has been techno-economically appraised by the CEA who have advised the Karnataka Electricity Board of the position in July, 1988.

#### **Closure of Chembur Unit of Union Carbide India Limited**

1954. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of Union Carbide India Limited manufacturing LDPE, a vital raw material for a large number of plastic facto-

ries, have completely stopped the production at their Chembur, Bombay Plant since April 1986 at a time when the demand for raw material is continuously mounting and have thereby deprived more than eight hundred workers of any useful work;

(b) whether the Maharashtra Government has recommended to take over the company; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). Certain Proposals/suggestions have been received from the Maharashtra Government in this regard. The various implications of the proposals are under study.

#### **No Industry Tehsil scheme**

1955. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of "No Industry Tehsil" scheme for promotion and dispersal of industries into rural areas, launched by Government of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the salient features of this scheme;

(c) whether Government will adopt this "No Industry Tehsil/Block/Mandal" scheme on national scene for promotion and dispersal of industries to rural areas on an even scale to remove unemployment/under employment; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). According to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, they have identified 149 "No. Industry Tehsils" in different districts of the State. So far 14 Pioneer Units (Large/Medium Industries) having a total

fixed investment of about Rs. 50 crores and giving employment to about 800 to 900 persons have been set up in these areas. Such units are called Pioneer Units and are given special State Capital Subsidy at the rate of 15% subject to maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs, provided there is no other unit in that tehsil with a fixed investment exceeding Rs. 1 crore. These Pioneer Units are not eligible for special State Capital Subsidy, if they are located in Industrially Backward Districts declared as Category 'A' and 'B' by the Central Government. However, if the units are located in districts declared as Category 'C' by the Central Government, they are eligible for State Capital Subsidy, upto a maximum of Rs. 5 lacs.

(c) and (d). Every State Government has evolved its own package of incentives for encouraging the establishment of industrial units in the State, depending on its circumstances and resources. So far as the Central Government is concerned, it is providing a number of fiscal and financial incentives for the location of industrial units in the backward areas of the country. Recently, the Central Government has announced a decision to set up 100 growth centres in the

backward areas of the country which would be provided with infrastructural facilities on par with the best available in the country.

#### **Industries set up in backward regions of Kerala**

1956. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industries set up in the backward regions of Kerala during the last three years;

(b) whether the present package of incentives is not sufficient to attract entrepreneurs to set up industries in the backward areas; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the incentives further?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J VENGAL RAO): (a) The following No. of LOIs, ILs, DGTD Registrations, and Delicensed Industries Registrations etc., have been issued to industrially backward districts of Kerala during the last 3 years:--

	LOIs	ILs	DGTD Regns	DLR Regns
1985	18	15	13	18
1986	10	8	4	14
1987	9	3	10	13

(b) Industrialisation is a continuous process and the incentives/concessions offered to the entrepreneurs have attracted them to set up industries there, as is evident from the issue of Licences, Registrations etc

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Allocation for development in Non-Conventional Energy in Kerala**

1957 SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for Kerala for developing non-conventional energy during 1988-89; and

(b) the details of the programmes being undertaken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The Central Department of Non-Conventional Energy has earmarked about 142 lakhs in 1988-89 for developing non-conventional energy in Kerala. This will be used for programmes of biogas plants, improved smokeless chulhas, solar thermal systems, solar photo-



voltaic systems, biomass systems and wind-energy. In addition, Rs. 12 lakhs has been allocated in the State plan budget for 1988-89 by the Planning Commission for development of non-conventional energy in Kerala.

#### **TV programme producing centres in seventh plan**

1958. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of TV programme producing centres will be increased by the end of the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, whether any target has been fixed in this regard and how many centres are likely to be set up by the end of the Seventh Plan;

(c) whether any such programme for the Eighth Plan has also been prepared; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On implementation of the various Seventh Plan Schemes, the number of TV programme production centres in the country would increase from 18 existing at present, to 48.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Amendments to MRTP Act**

1959. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8 March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2129 regarding amendments to MRTP Act and state:

(a) whether a final decision on the proposal for amendment of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 has been taken;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the amending Bill is likely to be introduced in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). While no final decision has yet been taken in respect of a number of proposals for amendment of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, Government has taken final decisions in respect of two proposals. An amending bill is likely to be introduced shortly in the Parliament.

#### **A.I.R. Silver Jubilee Celebrations**

1960. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the All India Radio Stations celebrating the Silver Jubilee on the completion of 25 years this year;

(b) the details of highlights of these celebrations;

(c) whether measures to improve and renovate such stations will form part of the jubilee programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The names of the All India Radio stations which have completed/would be completing 25 years of service in this year are furnished in the Statement below.

(b) All India Radio stations observe the Silver Jubilee by broadcast of the Special Feature Programme on its Service rendered to the people during the past 25 years and also by holding one and two invited Audience Programmes.

(c) to (e). Improvement and renovations at stations are continuous measures and are not done as part of Jubilee Celebrate.

These schemes form part of the plan and are taken on basis of programme requirements and availability of resources.

### STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Date of Commissioning
1.	Kohima	04.01.1963
2.	Bikaner	28.04.1963
3.	Sambalpur	26.05.1963
4.	Port Blair	02.06.1963
5.	Cuddapah	17.06.1963
6.	Siliguri	07.07.1963
7.	Vishakhapatnam	04.08.1963
8.	Imphal	15.08.1963
9.	Kanpur	15.09.1963
10.	Raipur	02.10.1963
11.	Sangli	06.10.1963
12.	Tirunelveli	01.12.1963

#### **Council for Public Service Communications**

1961. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Council for Public Service Communications in January, 1987; and

(b) if so, the aims and objects of this Council?

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

(b) The basic objective of this Council is to promote the production of quick-

ies/messages/short films on matters of public importance like National Integration, freedom, environment, blood donation, productivity, traffic rules, drugs, etc.

*[Translation]*

#### **Regularisation of daily-wage workers**

1962. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the outlines of the scheme formulated to regularise on rational basis, the daily-wage workers working for more than one year, within the period of eighth months from the date of Supreme Court's

decision dated 27 October, 1987 in connection with daily-wage workers of Postal Department; and

(b) the number of daily-wage workers regularised so far and the time by which the rest are likely to be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR COMANGO): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

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

*[English]*

#### **Profit/Loss earned by Central Public Sector Enterprises**

1963. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the net profit/loss earned during each of the last three years and the current year by all the central public sector enterprises put together; and

(b) what was the target fixed for each year for them for generation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The net profits earned by all the Central Public Sector Enterprises put together during the last two years ending 1986-87, upto which figures are available, are as under:--

	<u>(Rs. in crores)</u>
1985-86	1172.44
1986-87	1769.08

Figures for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 will be available only after 30.9.1988 and 30.9.1989 respectively.

(b) Targets fixed for generation of internal resources by the Central Public

Sector Enterprises for the last three years and for the current year are as under:--

	<u>(Rs. in crores)</u>
1985-86	3438.64
1986-87	3785.57
1987-88	3986.01
1988-89	5480.96

#### **Growth rate of industrial activities**

1964. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA:  
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government monitor in any form the growth rate of industrial activities of different States;

(b) if so, what is the state of health of the industries in different States;

(c) what are the causes for slow growth of industries in the States; and

(d) the Central assistance made available to the States during the last three years to improve industrial climate and how it was utilised and what more is sought to be done in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Government of India monitors overall industrial production. According to the Index of Industrial production compiled by C.S.O., the rates of growth of industrial production were 8.7% in 1985-86, 9.1% in 1986-87 and 7.7% in 1987-88. However, C.S.O. does not monitor State-wise industrial growth.

(d) The Central assistance made available to the industrial units in the States

during the last three years were as follows:

Year	Central Investment Subsidy	Transport Subsidy	Financial assistance by All-India Financial Institutions
(Rs. in Crores)			
1985-86	101.3	2.3	6164.5
1986-87	125.1	4.0	7466.8
1987-88	154.4	4.0	N.A.

It is also proposed to set up 100 growth centres, each at a cost of Rs. 25-30 crores, of the highest order to act as magnets for attracting industries.

#### Investment in Industrial sector in Kerala

1965. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made by Union Government in the Industrial sector under the public sector, as per the latest figures available;

(b) the investment under this sector made in Kerala and the percentage of the total investment;

(c) whether Government are aware that Kerala is one of the most industrially backward States in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken for the development of industry in the State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b) Total investment made in terms of Gross Block in the All Central Public Sector Enterprises is Rs. 68051.87 crores and in the State of Kerala it is Rs. 1074.44 crores as on 31.3.1987, which is 1.58% of the total all India investment.

(c) Kerala is not one of the most industrially backward states in the country.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Setting up of petrochemical complex at Visakhapatnam

1966. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:  
SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN.

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Japanese firm has offered to set up a petro-chemical project at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, in collaboration with an Indian partner to be nominated by Government;

(b) whether the offer includes a comprehensive technical and financial collaboration package for the project;

(c) the term of this offer and how it is advantageous and beneficial financially and other-wise to the country; and

(d) when this project is likely to take shape the cost of this project, the items which are to be produced and their demand in the market?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). M/s Mitsui and Company of Japan has offered to assist M/s Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., in the setting up of a Petrochemicals complex at Visakhapatnam. The Corporation have been asked to undertake preliminary negotiations with M/s Mitsui.

It is too pre-mature to indicate the terms of the offer, the cost of the petro-chemical complex and product pattern of the same.

#### **Distribution of surplus power**

1967. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which are having surplus power;

(b) how it is utilised at present; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps for its distribution to deficit States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c). During the period April to June, 1988 the power supply position was by and large comfortable with marginal or no shortages in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, Punjab, Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Goa. In some of the States with predominantly thermal generating capacities in the Western and Eastern regions, a surplus generation becomes available during the off-peak hours when the loads are comparatively less. This surplus generation capacity is utilised through integrated operations within a region/neighbouring systems so as to enable transfer of surplus power to the deficit States to the extent feasible.

#### **Requirement of energy**

1968. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of energy in the country by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the strategy being adopted to meet the requirement?

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

Thirteenth Electric Power Survey has projected the requirement of electricity at the end of the VIII Plan period at about 385 billion units; according to the Department of Coal, the demand for coal by 1994-95 is expected to be about 325 million tonnes; and, as per the Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas statistics (1986-87), the demand for petroleum products by the end of the VIII Plan is estimated at about 69 million tonnes.

(b) The measures being taken to meet the requirements include expediting exploration and commissioning of additional capacities, installation of short gestation power projects, maximising production from the existing capacities, demand management, conservation and efficient use of energy, reducing transmission and distribution losses, and development of alternative sources of energy.

#### **Production in Factories run by Cement Corporation of India**

1969. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement production has fallen in the last two years in some of the factories run by the Cement Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the factories; and

(d) the extent to which the production is less than the estimated production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). As compared to the production in 1985-86, the production in 1986-87 was less in Mandhar, Rajban, Yerra-guntla, Bokajan and Akaltara units of Cement Corporation of India on account of various reasons like rehabilitation and repair work, fire accident, power shortage, unforeseen breakdowns and wagon shortage etc. Similarly as compared to the production in 1985-86, the production in 1987-88 was less mainly in Adilabad and Yerra-guntla units due to severe power cuts

imposed by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. There was marginally lower production in Mandhar, Bokajan and Akaltara units.

(d) The extent of lower production during 1986-87 and 1987-88 as compared to the targets in each respective year in the concerned units is given below:--  
(in lakh MT)

Name of the Unit	1986-87	1987-88
Mandhar	0.12	0.06
Bokajan	0.13	0.12
Akaltara	0.25	0.60
Yerraguntla	0.38	1.51
Adilabad	0.71	1.25

*[Translation]*

**Proposal to set up petrochemical complex in Madhya Pradesh**

1970. SHRI SATYANARAYAN PAWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to set up a petrochemical complex in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether a survey has been conducted in Ujjain districts for setting up this industry; and

(c) if not, whether Ujjain is also to be surveyed for the purpose?

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

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

**Allotment of petrol pumps and LPG agencies in Himachal Pradesh**

1971. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies and petrol pumps proposed to be allotted in Himachal Pradesh during 1988-89; and

(b) the number of LPG agencies and petrol pumps out of these proposed to be

allotted to people belonging to Scheduled Castes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Upto the Marketing Plan 1987-88, the oil industry has planned to develop four more LPG distributorships and eight retail outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealerships in Himachal Pradesh. Out of these on LPG distributorship and two retail outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealerships have been reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes.

As various steps precede the actual commissioning of distributorships/dealerships, it is not feasible to indicate the exact time by which these would be commissioned. In case of one LPG distributorship and one retail outlet dealership, further progress has been held up due to court cases.

*[English]*

**Sanskrit programmes on TV and A.I.R.**

1972. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the steps being taken for introducing media programmes on radio and TV to propagate and promote the use of Sanskrit language

as an integrating force for strengthening the national unity and solidarity?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): All India Radio and Doordarshan do not introduce broadcast/telecast in languages only with a view to propagating/promoting languages. Broadcasts in languages are made to serve the communication needs of listeners. Several stations of All India Radio broadcast programmes in Sanskrit to acquaint the listeners with the rich heritages and noble sentiments embodied in Sanskrit literature and introduce them to the main current of India's cultural tradition mirrored in it. Doordarshan has recently introduced a weekly programme for 15 minutes in Sanskrit w.e.f. May 29, 1988. It is telecast on National Network in the morning transmission.

[Translation]

#### Power generation capacity

1973. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of power generation of each State Electricity Board in the country and the quantum of power gener-

ated by each of them during the year 1987-88; and

(b) the reasons for low power generation as compared to installed capacity in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and the effective steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The requisite information is given in the Statement below.

(b) In Bihar and Uttar Pradesh major generation source is 'Thermal'. The main reasons for low generation in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is frequent breakdown of units and unduly long time taken to bring back the units to service which are under maintenance or forced outages at thermal generating stations.

Various measures being taken to improve the performance of Thermal Power Stations include implementation of Centrally Sponsored Renovation and Modernisation programme in 3 thermal power stations in U.P. and 3 thermal power stations in Bihar, assistance to State Electricity Boards in undertaking plant betterment programmes as well as in the procurement of spare parts, supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal, training of personnel, etc.

#### STATEMENT

*Installed Generating Capacity & Actual Generation of various State Electricity Boards during 1987-88*

State Electricity Boards	Category of Generation	Generating Capacity (MW) as on 31.3.88	Generation during 1987-88 (Gwh)
1	2	3	4
DESU	Thermal	476.5	1666
J & K	Thermal	22.5	0
	Hydro	178.0	1021
	Total	200.5	1021

1	2	3	4
HPSEB	Hydro	142.0	495
HSEB	Thermal	635	2256
	Hydro	32	127
	Total	667	2383
RSEB	Thermal	220	1381
	Hydro	330	1015
	Total	550	2396
PSEB	Thermal	1070	5403
	Hydro	334	1794
	Total	1404	7197
UPSEB	Thermal	3432.5	11893
	Hydro	1422.4	4699
	Total	4854.9	16592
GEB	Thermal	3142	14773
	Hydro	305	357
	Total	3447	15130
MSEB	Thermal	4895	22407
	Hydro	1351	3298
	Total	6246	25705
MPEB	Thermal	2822.5	12660
	Hydro	115	434
	Total	2937.5	13094
APSEB	Thermal	1225.5	7982
	Hydro	2459.7	6085
	Total	3685.2	14067
KPC	Thermal	420	2379
	Hydro	2095.4	5171
	Total	2615.4	7550
Kerala	Hydro	1476.5	4094
TNEB	Thermal	1570	7162
	Hydro	1619	2185
	Total	3189	9347
BSEB	Thermal	1425	3850
	Hydro	150	224
	Total	1575	4074
OSEB	Thermal	470	1343
	Hydro	810	2302
	Total	1280	3645



1	2	3	4
WBSEB	Thermal	1138	3495
	Hydro	41	85
	Total	1179	3580
WBPDC	Thermal	420	1934
DPL	Thermal	390	1077
Sikkim	Hydro	12	35
ASEB	Thermal	484.5	1164
Meghalaya	Hydro	125.2	467
Tripura	Thermal	10	53
	Hydro	15	46
	Total	25	99
Manipur	Hydro	105	405

*(English)*

**Installation of electronic and Cross Bar Telephone Exchanges**

1974 SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the capitals of States/Union Territories have been provided with Cross Bar Exchanges;

(b) if so, the names of such capitals, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to

provide Electronic Telephone Exchanges/Cross Bar Exchanges in a few more capitals of States and Union Territories during the remaining period of Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the names of such capitals as on 31-7-1988?

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

(b) and (d). Details are given in the Statement below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**STATEMENT**

*Names of Capitals having Crossbar Exchanges (Indian/Imported),*

	<i>Name of Capital City</i>	<i>Name of State/Union Territory</i>
	1	2
(i)	Jaipur	Rajasthan
(ii)	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
(iii)	Patna	Bihar
(iv)	Bhubaneshwar	Orissa

1	2	3
(v)	Calcutta	West Bengal
(vi)	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
(vii)	Bombay	Maharashtra
(viii)	Bangalore	Karnataka
(ix)	Trivandrum	Kerala
(x)	Madras	Tamil Nadu
(xi)	Shillong	Meghalaya
(xii)	Delhi	Delhi (Union Territory)
(xiii)	Chandigarh	Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh.

*Names of Capital cities where Electronic Exchanges are proposed to be installed/expanded during remaining part of 7th Five Year Plan*

<i>Name of Capital City</i>		<i>Name of State/Union Territory</i>
(i)	Bombay	Maharashtra
(ii)	Jaipur	Rajasthan
(iii)	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
(iv)	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
(v)	Imphal	Manipur
(vi)	Calcutta	West Bengal
(vii)	Madras	Tamil Nadu
(viii)	Bangalore	Karnataka
(ix)	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
(x)	Dispur	Assam
(xi)	Patna	Bihar
(xii)	Aizwal	Mizoram
(xiii)	Delhi	Delhi (Union Territory)
(xiv)	Chandigarh	Chandigarh Union Territory, Haryana and Punjab

	1	2
(xv)	Bhubaneshwar	Orissa
(xvi)	Kavarathy	Lakshdweep (Union Territory)
(xvii)	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh (Exchange commissioned on 17-5-1988)
(xviii)	Gandhi Nagar	Gujarat (Exchange commissioned on 5.7.88)

*Names of Capital cities where Crossbar exchanges are proposed to be installed/expanded during remaining part of 7th Five Year Plan*

	<i>Name of Capital City</i>	<i>Name of State/Union Territory</i>
(i)	Bombay	Maharashtra
(ii)	Calcutta	West Bengal
(iii)	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
(iv)	Patna	Bihar
(v)	Bhubaneshwar	Orissa
(vi)	Bangalore	Karnataka
(vii)	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh

(Expansion Commissioned on 8.7.88)

### **Opening of Petrol Pumps in Andhra Pradesh**

1975. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the places/areas in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, and Medak and Prakasam districts of Andhra Pradesh where new petrol pumps are expected to be opened either during the current year or the next year;

(b) whether there is any reservation for the backward classes out of the quota;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Upto the 1987-88 Marketing Plan, the oil industry has planned to award retail outlet (petrol/diesel) dealerships at the following locations in the twin cities of Hyderabad/Secunderabad, Madak and Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh:

1. Mehdipatnam, District Hyderabad
2. Nagulappulepadu, District Prakasam

3. Bestavripet, District Prakasam
4. Minister's Road, District Prakasam
5. Chimakurthi, District Prakasam
6. Chhaitanyapur (Hyderabad), District Renga Reddy
7. Siddipet, District Medak
8. Narayankhad, District Medak
9. Jubilee Hills, District Hyderabad
10. Sangareddy, District Medak

As various steps precede the actual commissioning of petrol outlet dealerships, it is not possible to indicate the exact time by which these dealerships would be commissioned;

(b) to (d). The existing reservation policy for oil company dealerships does not provide for reservation under 'Backward Classes' category. However, 25% of all Oil Company dealerships are reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

#### **Formation of Advisory Councils by O.N.G.C.**

1976. SHRI V. SREENIVASA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in a bid to pick up talented persons has formed various Advisory councils to manage its affairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many such advisory councils have so far been formed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). Oil and Natural Gas Commission has set up three Advisory Councils to advise it on critical areas of Exploration Strategy, Human Re-

source Development and Management and Corporate Policy. Their members include eminent geoscientists, professionals, senior serving/retired Govt. Officers, labour leaders etc.

#### **Waiting List for Telephone connections in Pathanamthitta District of Kerala**

1977. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been improvement in the allotment of telephone connections in the country during the past three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of applicants in the waiting list in the Pathanamthitta district of Kerala; and

(d) the steps being taken to clear those applications?

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

(b) The details of telephone connections provided in the country during the past three years are given as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Telephone connections provided</i>
1985-86	2,67,362
1986-87	3,24,151
1987-88	3,13,078

(c) The total number of applicants waiting for telephone connections in Pathanamthitta District of Kerala is 4,694 as on 31-3-1988.

(d) The following steps have been taken:

- (i) Installation of a 3000 lines ICP Exchnage at Tiruvalla during 1989-90.

- (ii) Installation of 2000 lines Electronic Exchange at Pathanamthitta during 1991-92.
- (iii) Installation of 1000 lines Electronic Exchange (RLU) at Kozhanchery during 1991-92.
- (iv) Installation of 500 lines Electronic Exchange (RLU) at Konni during 1991-92.
- (v) Expansion of Tiruvalla Exchange by 1000 lines (3000 to 4000) during 1991-92.

#### **Saudi Arabian offer to Set up Ethylene Unit in Joint Sector**

1978. SHRI NATAVARSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Saudi Arabian offer to set up ethylene unit in joint sector in Saudi Arabia; and

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to accept the offer while taking into account the high cost of transportation and high degree of vulnerability of downstream industries depending on the import of ethylene from Saudi Arabia?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). During recent discussions between officials of Government of India and Government of Saudi Arabia, proposal was mooted for setting up of joint ventures in the field of petrochemicals based on hydro-carbon feedstocks available with Saudi Arabia. The feasibility of setting up such joint venture projects is being studied and decisions will be taken on technology-economic and other relevant considerations.

#### **Proposal to set up petrochemical Complex at Visakhapatnam**

1979. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposals for set-

ting up a petrochemical complex at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be materialised?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Some applications for the setting up of a petrochemical complex at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh have been received. Final decision on these applications will be taken in due course based on Techno-Economic considerations.

#### **Rates for Calls made after 9 P.M.**

1980. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:  
SHRI SOMNATH RATH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the plan to charge only 25 percent of usual S.T.D. rates for calls made after 9 P.M.; and

(b) the reasons for not implementing this plan to generate more utilisation of telephone equipment and increase revenues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The work of technical modifications required in the telephone exchanges for introduction of the plan to reduce the S.T.D tariff between 10 P.M. to 6 A.M. for national S.T.D. calls to about 33% of the normal period is in progress.

(b) The plan will be implemented after completion of the modifications and other formalities.

[Translation]

#### **Import of Telephone Equipment**

1981. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether equipment is being im-

ported to strengthen telephone network in rural areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether our scientists are not capable of making that equipment; and

(d) the names of countries from which equipment is being imported and the cost thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR COMANGO): (a) No, Sir. It is not being imported now.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) They are capable and are working on the development and production of various types of equipments for use in rural areas.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

**Project reports on fighting fires in coal mines by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute**

1982. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:  
DR. G.S. RAJHANS

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (GMPDI), Ranchi has prepared project reports on fighting fires in Coal Mines;

(b) if so, the details of the project reports;

(c) whether the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute has executed any project report so far; and

(d) if so, when all the project reports will be brought under execution and the extent to which coal can be saved from being lost due to over head fires?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DE-

PARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (d). Project Report are prepared by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute which are implemented by the respective coal company. There are about 70 major fires in 40 collieries of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., covering an area of 17.32 sq. km. which have been existing since long before nationalisation.

After nationalisation, concerted efforts are being made to control and extinguish these fires through implementation of various project reports. Five fires have been extinguished due to effective measures taken by BCCL. 20 projects covering 42 fires have been sanctioned and are at various stages of implementation. Six fires have been covered under Mukunda Advance Action Plan. Two project reports to deal with the remaining 17 fires have been approved by BCCL's Board.

Jogta fire project has been successfully completed and has resulted in saving coking coal worth Rs. 560 crores.

Through these project reports, all these fires are expected to be controlled/extinguished by the end of 8th Plan period. Total reserves of about 1864 million tonnes of coal are blocked from extraction due to fires out of which a substantial quantity of coal is likely to be saved through implementation of all these fire projects.

[Translation]

**Exploration by O.N.G.C. in Tripura**

1983. CHOWDHRY AKHTAR HASAN:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to spend a sum of rupees sixty five crores on exploration work to be undertaken in Tripura by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of other places where

Government are taking up exploration work like Tripura and the amount of expenditure proposed to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Plan

expenditure of Rs. 63.58 crores is proposed to be incurred by ONGC for carrying out survey, exploratory and development drilling etc. in Tripura during 1988-89.

(c) Tentative estimates of expenditure during 1988-89 in different centres of ONGC in offshore are as under:

<i>Business centre</i>	<i>Amount of expenditure (Rs. in crores)</i>
(i) Western Region consisting of Cambay, Kutch & Saurashtra and Rajasthan, basins.	565.68
(ii) Easter Region including Upper Assam, Nagaland-Cachar.	247.09
(iii) Central Region including West Bengal & Bihar excluding Tripura.	30.12
(iv) North Region consisting of Himalayan Foothills & Ganga Valley & vindhyan etc.	66.12
(v) Southern Region including Krishna Godavari & Cauvery Basins.	182.73

[English]

#### Thermal Power Stations in Tamil Nadu

1984. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for installation of thermal power stations by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation in Tamil Nadu in the coming year; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal

to extend the above plan to other States also; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) to (c). In addition to the ongoing expansion of thermal power station II by 840 MW (4x210 MW), Neyveli Lignite Corporation has the following new proposal for power generation:

Project	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)
Addition of one 210 MW unit to the second thermal power station stage I at Neyveli	312.59
Addition of two units of 210 MW each linked to the first mine expansion at Neyveli.	636.28

1	2
Setting up of a power station of 1500 MW capacity (3x500 MW) at Neyveli.	1970.76
Setting up of a power station of 2x120 MW at Barsinghsar in Bikaner District of Rajasthan.	410.86

**Induction of Power during eighth five year plan**

1985. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned 23200 MW out of the 38000 MW for induction during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the total amount likely to be spent; and

(c) the project that will be covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) Out of the 38000 MW capacity tentatively being considered for commissioning in the Eighth Plan period, 22346 capacity is likely to yield benefits in the Eighth Five Year Plan period from projects sanctioned so far.

(b) The Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been formulated and as such it is not possible to state the amount likely to be spent on power projects in the Eighth Plan.

(c) The Eighth plan has not been formulated. However, as per information received from Planning Commission, a tentative list of projects being considered for

commissioning in the 8th plan period is given in the statement below.

**STATEMENT**

Region/State Name of Project	Capacity (MW)
<i>State Sector</i>	
<b>Northern Region</b>	
<i>Haryana</i>	
1. Dadupur (H)	10
2. Panipat (T)	210
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	
1. Ganvi (H)	23
2. Larji (H)	126
3. Baner (H)	6
4. Gaj (H)	11
5. Uhl III (H)	70
<i>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</i>	
1. Upper Singh (H)	35
2. Kargil (H)	3.75
3. Pahalgham (H)	3
4. Chenani (H)	6
<i>Punjab</i>	
1. UBDC (H)	30
2. Thein Dam (H)	600
3. SYL (H)	50
4. Shahpur Kandi (H)	94
5. Ropar III (T)	420
6. Rice Straw Plant (T)	10



1	2
<i>Rajasthan</i>	
1. Small Hydels (H)	7.7
2. Kota U-5 (T)	210
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	
1. Lakhwar Vyasi (H)	420
2. Srinagar (H)	330
3. Anpara 'B' (T)	1000
4. Khara (H)	72
5. Rajghat (H)	22.5
6. Sobhla (H)	6
7. Unchahar (T)	420
<i>Delhi</i>	
1 W.H. Recovery (I)	90
<b>Western Region</b>	
<i>Gujarat</i>	
1 Kadana U-3&4 (H)	120
2. Panan C.B.P.H. (H)	2
3. Gandhinagar Extn. U-4 (T)	210
4. Kutch Lignite (T)	70
5. Sikka U-2 (T)	120
6. Sardar Sarovar (H)	500
Guj/Mah./M.P.	
7. Kutch Lignite U-3 (T)	70
8. Gas Based TPS at Utran (T)	123
9. Gas Based TPS at Dhuvaran (T)	60
10. GIPCL GT TPS (T)	90
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	
1. Mini Hydels (H)	17.2
2. Hasdeo Bango (H)	120
3. Bansagar Tons (H)	195
4. Birsinghpur (H)	20
5. Rajghat (H)	22.5
6. Sanjay Gandhi U-3&4 (T)	420
7. Pench TPS (T)	420
8. Sanjay Gandhi (T)	420
<i>Maharashtra</i>	
1. Manikdoh (H)	6

i	2
2. Kanhor (H)	4
3. Dhom (H)	2
4. Ujjaini (H)	12
5. Warna (H)	16
6. Koyna IV (H)	1000
7. Surya (H)	5
8. Bhandardara (H)	34
9. Dhudhganga (H)	24
10. Chandrapur Extn. (T)	1000
11. Uran WHP (T)	360
12. Khaper Kheda Extn (T)	420
<i>Goa</i>	
1. Mini Hydel (H)	3.20
<b>Southern Region</b>	
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	
1. A.P.P.H. at Balimela (H)	60
2. Srisailam LBC (H)	660
3. Upper Sileru (H)	120
4. Gas Turbine P.S. (H)	99
5. Muddanur (T)	420
6. Small Hydro (H)	8.4
7. Jalaput Dam (H)	18
<i>Karnataka</i>	
1. Chatprabha (H)	16
2. Mallarapur (H)	9
3. Sharavati Tailrace (H)	240
4. Kalinadi II (H)	330
5. Raichur U-3 (T)	210
6. Raichur U-4 (T)	210
7. Diesel Sets (T)	78
8. Gas Turbine Bangalore (T)	120
9. Mangalore Multifuel (T)	420
<i>Kerala</i>	
1. Malampuzha (H)	2.5
2. Madupatty (H)	2
3. Small Hydro (H)	8.5
4. Lower Periyar (H)	180
5. Kakkad (H)	50
6. Chalakutty (H)	280
7. Kayamkulam (T)	420
8. Annkayam HEP (H)	8
9. Gas Turbine Project (T)	90

1	2	1	2
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		<b>Meghalaya</b>	
1. Lower Bhawani (H)	8	1. Umium Untru (H)	60
2. Sathanur Dam (H)	15	<b>II. Central Sector</b>	
3. Tuticorin III (T)	420	<b>Northern Region</b>	
4. North Madras (T)	630	<b>Haryana</b>	
5. Pykara Ultimate (H)	150	1. Yamuna Nagar (T)	840
<b>Eastern Region</b>		<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	
<b>Bihar</b>		1. Chamera I (H)	540
1. North Koel (H)	24	2. Chamera (H)	300
2. Chandil (H)	8	<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	
3. Tenughat U-1&2 (T)	420	1. Dulhasti (H)	390
4. Tenughat U-3, 4&5 (T)	630	2. Uri (H)	480
<b>Orissa</b>		3. Salal II (H)	345
1. Rengali Extn. (H)	50	<b>Rajasthan</b>	
2. Upper Indravati (H)	600	1. RAPP Extn. (Nuclear)	235
3. Upper Kolab U-4 (H)	80	2. Rajasthan Lignite (T)	240
4. Potteru (H)	6	3. NTPC Gas Turbines (T)	200
5. Ib TPS (T)	840	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	
<b>West Bengal</b>		1. NTPC Gas Turbines (T)	200
1. Rochington (H)	1	2. National Capital (T)	840
2. Ramman St. II (H)	25	3. Rihand II (T)	1000
3. Teesta Canal (H)	68	4. GT Dadri (T)	600
4. Bareshwar (T)	630	5. GT in Northern Region (T)	1200
5. Kolaghat St. I&II (T)	840	<b>Western Region</b>	
6. CESC Replacement (T)	135	<b>Gujarat</b>	
<b>Sikkim</b>		1. Kakrapara (Nuclear)	470
1. Mayang (H)	4	2. NTPC Gas Turbines (T)	130
2. Upper Rongin chu (H)	8	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	
<b>North Eastern Region</b>		1. Vindhyachal II (T)	1000
<b>Assam</b>		<b>Maharashtra</b>	
1. Dhansiri (H)	20	1. Chandrapur (T)	500
2. Lower Borpani (H)	100		
3. Lakwa Gas TPP (T)	60		
4. Lakwa WHP (T)	22		
5. Gas Based TPS (T)	360		
<b>Manipur</b>			
1. Thoubal (H)	7.5		

1	2
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**Southern Region***Andhra Pradesh*

1. Ramagundam II (T) 500

*Tamil Nadu*

1. Neyveli (T) 840  
2. Neyveli (T) 630

**Eastern Region***Bihar*

1. Kahalgaon (T) 840  
2. Maithon (T) 420  
3. North Karanpura (T) 500  
4. Bokaro 'B' (T) 420

*Orissa*

1. Talcher (T) 1000

**West Bengal**

1. Farakka II (T) 1000  
2. Farakka (T) 500  
3. Mejia (T) 630

*Sikkim*

1. Rangit (H) 60

**North Eastern Region***Assam*

1. Kathalguri Gas Turbines (T) 270

*Tripura*

1. Gas Turbines (T) 500

*NEC Projects**Tripura*

1. Rokhia Gas Turbines (T) 75

**Shortage of Black and White Film Rolls in Kerala**

1986. SHRI VAKOM PUROSHO-THAMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All Kerala Photographers Association has submitted a memorandum to Union Government regarding the acute shortage of quality black and white film rolls in Kerala and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto;

(c) the total requirement of black and white film rolls in the country per year;

(d) whether the import of black and white film rolls has been banned since 1984;

(e) if so, the indigenous production capacity for the said film rolls;

(f) whether the black and white film rolls supplied by the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. are not sufficient to meet the domestic requirements and are often of very inferior quality; and

(g) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to make available sufficient quantity of quality of film rolls required for domestic consumption?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No memorandum has been received in the Ministry of Industry from the All Kerala Photographers Association regarding acute shortage of quality black & white films.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The present annual demand for B & W Roll Films is estimated at about 40 to 50 lakh rolls.

(d) The import of black & White roll films is not permitted at present.

(e) to (g). Hindustan Photo Films Mfg.

Co. Ltd. has sufficient capacity to meet the domestic requirements of quality black & White roll films.

### **Concession and Incentives under New Industrial Policy**

1987. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised State Governments to make applicable the concessions and incentives under the new industrial policy to the existing industrial units going in for expansion/diversification; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The package of delicensing and incentives for industries announced on 3rd June, 1988 is available to existing industrial undertakings also for their proposed projects for expansion/manufacture of new articles.

### **Production of Natural Gas from Bombay High**

1988. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the production of gas from Bombay High offshore fields during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the demand of the Government of Maharashtra of the gas for use in Maharashtra and allotment of gas to Maharashtra during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Production of gas from the Bombay High Offshore during the last three years is as follows:

1985-86	-	14.2 MMCMD
1986-87	-	18.3 MMCMD
1987-88	-	22.5 MMCMD

(b) The Government of Maharashtra had requested for commitment of gas for a Sponge Iron Project and for city supply in Bombay. A commitment of 0.5 MMCMD for the Sponge Iron Project was made in 1986 and of 1.0 MMCMD for the city supply project in 1987 which was later increased to 1.5 MMCMD. Apart from the above, Government of Maharashtra have been requesting for firm commitment of gas for power generation. 3 MMCMD was committed to MSEB and 1.5 MMCMD to TEC in 1987. With all these commitments, the total commitment ex-Uran is 14.26 MMCMD.

[Translation]

### **Construction of Karnal Refinery**

1989. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI:  
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the construction work of the Karnal Refinery is much behind the schedule;

(b) if so, what are the constraints therefor;

(c) whether the Tata Chemicals Limited has backed out of its promise to extend cooperation in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Since the details of Soviet assistance for the Karnal Refinery Project have to be finalised through discussions with the Soviet authorities, the Project is now scheduled to be completed in 1993.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

**Increase of Foreign Investment by Suzuki in Maruti Udyog Ltd.**

1990. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Suzuki Motor Company, the foreign collaborator of the Maruti Udyog Ltd. has proposed that its share of the profits would be reinvested here; and

(b) if so, the percentage increase of foreign investment in this company because of this reinvestment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENKAL RAO): (a) and (b). Suzuki Motor Company has indicated that their share in dividends declared by Maruti Udyog Limited for 1987-88 would be reinvested in India but not in Maruti Udyog Limited.

**Telephone Connections in Rural Urban Areas**

1991. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will

the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the population covered by one telephone connection in rural areas State-wise;

(b) the population covered by one telephone connection in urban areas State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reduce the disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The details of population covered by one Telephone in Rural and Urban Areas State-wise are given in the statement below:

(c) High priority is being accorded to Rural Areas for provision of facilities on loss basis, heavy subsidies, low tariff induction of new technology and high reliability equipment in Rural Networks.

**STATEMENT**

*Details of population covered by one telephone in Rural and Urban areas State-wise.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of persons per telephone connection (Rounded to nearest ten)	
		Rural Areas	Urban Areas
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	690	70
2.	Assam	5820	70
3.	Bihar	4710	160
4.	Gujarat including U/T of Dadra & Nagar Haveli	490	40
5.	Haryana	1750	50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	770	20
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	670	60

1	2	3	4
8.	Karnataka	740	60
9.	Kerala including Lakshadweep	370	40
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3950	100
11.	Maharashtra including Goa, Daman & Diu	1040	30
12.	North Eastern States excluding Assam (Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland & Tripura)	1260	80
13.	Orissa	4340	90
14.	Punjab including U/T of Chandigarh	1300	40
15.	Rajasthan	2170	70
16.	Tamil Nadu including Pondicherry	540	60
17.	Uttar Pradesh	11030	90
18.	West Bengal including Andaman Nicobar Island & Sikkim	2810	60
19.	Delhi	200	20

### **Misleading Advertisement by "T Series" Cassettes**

1992. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the advertisements appearing in the newspapers and over media emphasising about the quality of the products as 'Export quality', such as by "T Series" Cassettes; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in such cases for misleading the public and to exploit the innocent general public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Cases of unfair trade practices including

misleading advertisements are dealt with by the MRTP Commission as per the relevant provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969.

### **Violation of Companies Act**

1993. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inspections carried out under section 209 A of the Companies Act, 1956 from 1 June, 1987 to 15 July, 1988;

(b) the number of cases of violations under each section of the Companies Act found during the inspections;

(c) the number of prosecutions launched for violations under each of the sections of the Companies Act; and

(d) the reasons for not prosecuting the remaining cases of such violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **Short Supply of LPG in Delhi and NOIDA**

1994. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indane LPG refills have been in short supply in Delhi and NOIDA for the last 2-3 months and there is inordinate delay in the supply of LPG refills by the concerned agencies; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to check inordinate delay in the supply of LPG refills by concerned agencies to consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) While there has been a marginal backlog in LPG refill supplies during June and July, 1988 ranging from two to five days in the Union Territory of Delhi there has been no backlog in refill supplies in NOIDA during the last two to three months;

(b) Refill backlog was primarily on account of operational bottlenecks. With sustained efforts and improved supplies, backlog in the Union Territory of Delhi has since been reduced, except in pockets where some disruption in deliveries has been occurring on account of water logging.

#### **Hand Over of Scooters India Ltd. to Bajaj Auto Ltd.**

1995. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to hand over the Scooters India Limited to M/s Bajaj Auto Limited is under re-consideration;

(b) if so, whether the workers and officers of the concern have set up a committee of independent experts to go into the viability of the company and the reasons for past losses; and

(c) whether Government are considering any rehabilitation package for the company?

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

(b) While there is no reconsideration on the part of the Government, the National Confederation of Officers Association of Central Public Sector Undertakings has constituted a Committee to review the problems and to recommend the ways and means of making SIL a viable unit within the frame work of a Public Sector Undertaking.

#### **Oil find near Bulandshahr in Uttar Pradesh**

1996. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have found new oil resources in Saral village near Bulandshahr in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has acquired the land where oil reserves have been found;

(c) if so, the extent of oil reserves found in that area; and

(d) the steps taken to acquire the land?

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

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

[Translation]

#### **Allotment of work to Workers and Officers of KVIC**

1997. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in several cases the workers and officers in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are given the work in a department other than that in which they have got specialisation; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to order an enquiry into the cases in which the interest of the organisation is jeopardised and the concerned employee is victimised as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Normally the officers upto and including the level of Deputy Directors in KVIC are allotted the work in which they have got specialisation. Directors can be posted to any Department on the basis of work requirement because they belong to common cadre having Managerial functions. The non-gazetted technical personnel belong to cadres of different Industry and Programme Directorates and are allotted work in their own cadre anywhere in India.

However, in the exigencies of work, some of the officers upto and including the level of Deputy Directors are posted out of their field of specialisation depending upon their suitability for certain assignments,

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

### Public Sector Investment in Gujarat

1998. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the annual investment of Union Government in various districts of Gujarat during 1st January, 1984 to 30th June, 1988 in each of the public sector industrial units and the details thereof;

(b) the rate and percentage of the same in comparison to other States;

(c) whether Gujarat Government has requested the Union Government for increasing the investment in the various public sector units;

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

(e) what are the plans and estimates of Union Government for investment in public sector units during 1988, 1989 and 1990?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). District-wise investment in the State of Gujarat is not available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) An outlay of Rs. 435.85 crores has been allocated for the Central Public Sector Enterprises in the State of Gujarat in the Industrial & Mineral Sectors during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Year-wise break-up is not available.

### Technical Know-how for Development of KVIC

1999. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission proposes to seek technical know-how to introduce modern technology and science in its development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how this technical know-how will affect improvement in the working of the KVIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Khadi and Village Industries Commission is continuously engaged in research and development activities under its Science and Technology programme with a view to enhance productivity and reduce drudgery.



Continuous efforts are being made to improve technology through inhouse as well as sponsored research. Various technological problems received by KVIC from their different field agencies are referred to institutes of technology, national laboratories and reputed research institutions in the country with a view to improve technology for the rural industries. KVIC's research activities are, in particular, oriented towards development of new tools, equipment and processes. Keeping in view the need to upgrade technology, Government has inducted in the Commission a member who is expert in Science and Technology. Besides a Science and Technology Committee has been constituted by KVIC to advise on the science and technology programme.

(c) These technological improvements will improve productivity and competitive strength of the KVI products, increase earnings of the artisans and remove drudgery in their work and also increase employment potential in rural areas thereby arresting migration of the rural folk

to urban areas and also effective utilisation of local resources of new materials and skills.

#### Release of LPG Connections

2000. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons are registered for LPG connections in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of registered persons, State-wise and Union territory-wise as on 31st July, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) As on the 1st July, 1988, there were about 34.56 lakh persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in the country;

(b) The details are given in the statement below.

#### STATEMENT

		(in lakhs)
Name of State/ Union Territory		No. of persons on the waiting listing as on 1.7.1988
1		2
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.522
2.	Assam	0.184
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.005
4.	Bihar	0.590
5.	Gujarat	4.265
6.	Goa	0.342
7.	Haryana	1.854
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.148
9.	Karnataka	0.433
10.	Kerala	0.336

1	2
11. Himachal Pradesh	0.080
12. Madhya Pradesh	1.791
13. Maharashtra	7.472
14. Manipur	0.018
15. Mizoram	0.017
16. Meghalaya	0.008
17. Nagaland	0.025
18. Orissa	0.221
19. Punjab	2.084
20. Rajasthan	0.618
21. Sikkim	0.010
22. Tamil Nadu	1.073
23. Tripura	0.069
24. Uttar Pradesh	6.068
25. West Bengal	1.656
<b>Union Territories</b>	
1. Chandigarh	0.416
2. Deli	4.185
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.004
4. Daman & Diu	0.036
5. Pondicherry	0.020
6. Andaman	0.015
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>34.565</b>

#### Telephone Service in Calcutta

2001. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan  
to improve the telephone service in Cal-  
cutta which is very poor at present; and

(b) if so, the details.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). In order to further improve the services of Calcutta telephone system the following steps are being undertaken:--

- (i) Replacement of old telephone exchanges;
- (ii) Expansion of some exchanges;
- (iii) Opening of new telephone exchanges;
- (iv) Expansion of telex services;
- (v) Installation of more cabinets and pillars;
- (vi) Construction of cable duct,
- (vii) Perssurization of cables; and
- (viii) Replacement of old telephone instruments.

In addition to these, for improvements of junction calls, there is a proposal to instal digital microwave links, optical fibre systems and PCM systems.

[Translation]

#### **Relaxation of rules regarding setting up of Industries by Small Entrepreneurs**

2002. SHRI KAMLA' PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that small entrepreneurs have to follow a complicated procedure in order to set up their industries, which is not only time consuming but also expensive;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to formulate any positive and simple rules in this regard keeping in view the inconvenience being faced by small entrepreneurs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

#### **STATEMENT**

1. A working Group under the Chairmanship of the President of Federation of Associations of Small Scale Industries in India (FASII) was set up in January, 1986 to find out ways and means to reduce the number of visits of Inspectors to small scale units and to recommend measures for reducing procedures and formalities.
2. The Group mainly recommended (i) attitudinal orientation of inspectors, (ii) leniency in the application of laws, (iii) prior intimation of visits by inspectors, (iv) general reduction in the number of visits of inspectors from various authorities, including Excise, Banking and financial institutions, (v) reduction in the number of forms and returns, (vi) a higher excise exemption limit for small scale industries and (vii) formation of a separate committee for the purposes of studying the subject of pollution control vis-a-vis the SSI Sector.
3. Instructions have been issued regulating the visits of Excise Inspectors to once a year, with due permission Tax-payers assistance units have been set up at various levels. Certain procedural relaxations have been given to SSI units, (i) in the submission of price list of excisable goods, (ii) in the demarcation of areas within the factory premises, (iii) by way of summary assessment of monthly returns in the case of small scale units whose turnover does not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs and (iv) consideration of private pro-

duction records in lieu of statutory registers. The exemption limit has been extended to small scale units having a turnover upto Rs. 15 lakhs and upto 30 lakhs in the case of units manufacturing more than one article falling under different tariff headings.

4. The Government has introduced in the Lok Sabha "The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Bill, 1987" to provide for exemption to employers in relation to establishments employing a small number of persons from furnishing returns and maintaining registers under certain "labour laws". The Bill has been passed by Lok Sabha on 4th August '88 with certain official amendments & would now be placed in Rajya Sabha for consideration.

5. The Reserve Bank of India have issued detailed guidelines to the Banking and financial institutions to provide for better coordination between commercial banks and the State Financial Corporations in the provision of financial assistance to small scale industries. The Government has commended to the Banking institutions that visits by bank officials to SSI units may be by prior appointment and at higher levels with due authorisation.

6. A Committee under the Chairmanship of President FASII is looking into problems in filling up of several forms before a small scale industrial unit actually goes into production and also simplification of forms required to be filled in and records to be maintained by an entre-preneur after going into production, and to suggest measures to reduce their number/devise a common form to meet the requirements of concerned agencies.

7. A separate committee to review the forms used for provisional/permanent SSI registration has also been set up. The forms suggested by the Committee have been examined and suitable modifications have been made.

[*English*]

#### **Setting up of Industries in Karnataka**

2003. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals submitted by Karnataka Government for setting up new industrial units in the State which are pending with Union Government at present;

(b) when these proposals are likely to be cleared by Union Government; and

(c) the action so far taken by Union Government on these pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Two Industrial Licence applications received from the Karnataka State Government undertakings for setting up industries for manufacture of video cassette recorders and maize oil are currently being processed. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of the licence applications as expeditiously as possible.

[*Translation*]

#### **Leakage of Gas in Mathura Refinery**

2004. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of gas leakage which occurred in Mathura Refinery in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the details of the loss of life and property in each of these incidents;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the causes of gas leakage; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). Only two minor incidents, one of Chlorine gas leakage and the other of inhalation of fumes of Sulphuric Acid have occurred in the last three years in the Treatment Plant of the Mathura Refinery. In both the incidents there was no loss of life or property.

(c) and (d). Mathura Refinery authorities have taken remedial steps to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

[English]

#### **Security Arrangements at Major Power Plants**

2005. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to provide any security arrangements in major power plants in view of terrorist activities and sabotage by extremists; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). Security arrangements exist to safeguard the power plants in various parts of the country. The National Thermal Power Corporation have entrusted the security arrangements in respect of their plants to the Central Industrial Security Force (C.I.S.F.). The National Hydroelectric Power Corporation have provided security coverage to their projects through the C.I.S.F., the C.R.P.F., State police forces and other agencies. Power stations usually have their own arrangements for normal watch and ward functions.

#### **Cancellation of Malayalam Film 'Enadu' on Doordarshan**

2006. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Malayalam film 'Enadu' directed by Shri I.V. Sasi was scheduled to be telecast on Doordarshan at 10.20 P.M. on 17 June, 1988;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it was cancelled at the last moment without any prior notice to the viewers; and

(c) if so, the reasons for its cancellation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). The Malayalam feature film 'Enadu' directed by Shri I.V. Sasi was scheduled for telecast on Doordarshan at 10.30 P.M. on 17.6.88. But, telecast of the film had to be cancelled at the last moment as the producer was not able to supply an English subtitled print in time.

#### **Supply of LPG to Consumers in Ahmedabad through Pipelines**

2007. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received by Government to supply cooking gas to domestic and commercial consumers in Ahmedabad through pipelines; and

(b) whether Government have examined the feasibility of such a proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) No proposal has been received for the supply through pipelines of LPG to domestic and commercial consumers in Ahmedabad.

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

### Use of Foreign Trade Mark "Suzuki"

2008. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions under which the foreign trade mark name 'Suzuki' has been used in conjunction with Indian names 'Maruti-Suzuki, Ind-Suzuki and TVS-Suzuki'; and

(b) what kind of agreement has been permitted by Union Government between Suzuki and the registered users of the name in India, and conditions imposed on such use?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). The use of the trade marks Maruti-Suzuki, Ind-Suzuki and TVS-Suzuki is in pursuance of the agreements between the respective Indian companies and Suzuki Motor Company of Japan. There is no contravention of the Trade & Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 or the foreign collaboration approval given by the Government in these cases.

### Cable Television in Sikkim

2009. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cable television is being run in Sikkim;

(b) if so, by whom;

(c) whether Sikkim has a licence to start cable television; and

(d) if not, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The Government has received information that Sikkim Sangram Parishad is running a cable TV network in Gangtok.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Detailed investigations are being carried out and suitable action will be taken thereafter.

### Transport Subsidy to Assam Government

2010. SHRI NARASING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government have urged Union Government to provide 100% transport subsidy and 33.03% capital subsidy to help set up industries in the State;

(b) whether other North-Eastern States had also urged Union Government to extend similar help to their States; and

(c) if so, the details of the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(c) North Eastern States have already been granted Central Investment and Transport Subsidy at the highest rates of 25% and 90% respectively and there is no proposal to raise the rates of these subsidies further.

### Dharna by Dak Tar Mazdoor Manch

2011. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 56 hour dharna by the members of Bharatiya Dak-Tar Mazdoor Manch ended on 30 June, 1988 with an ultimatum to Posts and Telecommunications Departments to redress their grievances or face direct action; and

(b) if so, the details of their demands and Government's stand on these issues?

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

(b) The details of their demands are given in the statement below. The stand of

the Department on these demands is as under in seriatim:

- (1) The Department has already made a commitment to regularise casual labour with seven years service as on 31.3.87.
- (2) There is no intention to dishonour the verdict of the Supreme Court and the matter is being pursued at the highest level.
- (3) This demand is not acceptable as the casual labourers were engaged after 31.3.85, contrary to the departmental instructions.

#### STATEMENT

*Details of the demands contained in the Memorandum submitted by the Bharatiya Dak Tar Mazdoor Manch*

##### 1. *Implementation of Agreement dated 17.4.87*

Last year the Department had reached agreement with the Union to evolve a scheme that daily rated mazdoors who had completed seven years of service upto 31.3.87 would be regularised but according to information, this department has not regularised even a single mazdoor throughout the country except in MTNL, Delhi.

##### 2. *Honour the verdict of the Supreme Court*

In a Writ No. 373/86, Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its judgement on 27.10.1987 has directed the Department to pay equal pay wages for equal work along with its arrears upto 27.2.1988 and to evolve a scheme to regularise all daily rated mazdoors who have worked for one year atleast in this Department and it should be implemented by 27.2.1988. The first part of the judgement has been honoured but the second part has not been given serious consideration.

##### 3. *Abandon retrenchment of Daily Rated Mazdoors*

It has been gathered from different circles that administration at lower level has started retrenchment of DRMs who have been recruited after March'85. This Union is not aware of any such order from the date. It may be submitted that these workers have been recruited through employment exchanges and have put in minimum 240 days in a year for two consecutive years, these are accepted norms to claim regularisation and these workmen should not be retrenched. We hold that there is no justification to retrench the workers recruited after March, 1985.

#### Royalty on Coal

2012. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the royalty coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) The revision of rates of royalty on coal become due in February, 1985. To consider the question of revision of rates of royalty on coal, a Study Group was constituted in November, 1984. The Group considered the views/proposals of various State Governments. Some of the State Government suggested the fixation of rates of royalty on coal on ad-valorem basis.

No decision has yet been taken by the Government on the report of Study Group.

#### National project on Biogas Development in Goa

2013. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government scheme entitled "National Project on Biogas Development" is in the State of Goa;

(b) since when it was brought into force in the State;

(c) the amount spent under the scheme so far in the State of Goa since 30 May, 1987;

(d) the amount spent earlier in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(e) the total number of biogas plants constructed so far in the State; and

(f) the total number of biogas plants constructed after the scheme was brought into force in the State?

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

(b) The National Project on Biogas Development is being continued in the State of Goa since 1981-82.

(c) Under the project, a sum of Rs. 3.75 lakh has been released in advance to the State Government of Goa during 1987-88.

(d) A total sum of Rs. 15.91 lakhs was sanctioned to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu from 1981-82 to 1986-87.

(e) and (f). The Union Territory administration reported setting up of a total of 669 family based biogas plants during the period 1981-82 to 1986-87. During 1987-88 and 1988-89 (upto June, 1988), the State Government has reported setting up of a total of 139 biogas plants.

### Communication Facilities in Rural Areas

2014. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's policy to provide communication facility to the rural areas specially hilly, adivasi backward, flood and cyclone prone areas of the country;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted to locate such backward areas which are facing great difficulty without the

availability of communication system in those areas; and

(c) when the programme to provide communication facility in those areas will commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The norms for provision of postal facilities in rural areas, particularly in hilly/backward and tribal areas are indicated in the statement below.

Regarding the telecommunication facilities, the policy of the Department is to initially provide a telephone within an average of 5 Kms. of walking distance. As per objectives of the draft perspective plan, a telephone is proposed to be provided in every village by the year 2000 AD.

(b) Demarcation of hilly, tribal and backward areas for purposes of postal development follows the same pattern as adopted by the planning Commission for the general development of such areas. By and large, areas which are deficient in communication facilities are also covered by the special areas referred to above.

(c) The programme of providing postal facilities in rural areas, particularly in hilly/backward and tribal areas has been a continuous process and due provisions have been made in each annual plan. As on 1.4.1988, there are 25,988 post offices in the hilly/backward and tribal areas.

For the purpose of telecommunication facilities, the country has been divided into 50,280 hexagons of 5 Kms. side. As on 1.4.1988, 28,447 hexagons have been provided with telecom facilities.

### STATEMENT

*Liberatised guidelines for opening of Post Offices in rural areas introduced with effect from 19-11-1987*

1. Having regard to the Seventh Plan target of 6,000 new post offices in the rural sector, bulk of which has to be achieved during the remaining two Annual Plans



1988-89 and 1989-90, the Postal Services Board have decided that proposals for opening of branch post offices in rural areas will henceforth be regulated according to the following guidelines:

- (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 3000 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 will normally be 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 condition.
- (iii) The 3 Kms. restriction can be relaxed in hilly areas in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances.
- (iv) The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33 1/3% of the cost in normal rural areas and 15% of the cost in hilly, tribal and backward areas.

2. Classification of hilly, backward and tribal areas will be made according to the following criteria;

*Hilly areas:*

- (i) "Special Category States", namely Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram.
- (ii) districts/Block/Talukas in other States or Union Territories identified by the Planning Commission as hill areas for purpose of Hill

Areas Development Programme (HADP)

*Tribal areas:*

- (i) States/Union Territories which have tribal population exceeding 50% of the total population namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra, and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram.
- (ii) Districts/Blocks/Sub divisions/Tehsils/Villages in other States/Union Territories identified Tribal Development Programme (ITDP).

*Backward areas:*

- (iii) Areas identified by the State Government for implementation of the Backward Areas Development Programme under the Seventh Plan (Village and Small Industries sector).

in view of the continuing ban on creation of posts, proposals for opening of new branch offices will be submitted by the Department of Posts to the Ministry of Finance for grant of exemption.

3. Instructions have been issued to all Heads of Circles to consult Hon'ble Members of Parliament in regard to opening of new Post Offices and give due and urgent consideration to proposals recommended by them in the light of the aforesaid norms.

#### **Installation of Automatic Telephone Exchange with STD facility in Hardwar**

2015. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:  
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no STD facility at Hardwar, U.P.;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to instal an auto-exchange with STD facility at Hardwar; and

(c) when it will be provided with this facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Yes, Sir. There is no STD facility available at Hardwar.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Hardwar is planned to be provided with the facility during the 7th itself.

### Showing of Repeat TV Serials

2016. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) it has been decided to repeat some of the TV serials; and

(b) if so, which are those serials and the reasons for such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). A decision to repeat some popular serials in the Saturday afternoon transmission only has been taken to popularise this transmission. Currently the serial "Showtheme" is being telecast. The serial "Ek Do Teen Char" will be telecast after "Showtheme".

### Utilisation of services of Coal Mining Research Station by coal companies

2017. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector coal companies have utilised the services of the Coal Mining Research Station;

(b) if so, what were the disciplines;

(c) what were the sponsored and consultancy problems, discipline-wise;

(d) the amount spent for conducting investigations; and

(e) what positive benefit the industry could gain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The coal companies take services from Central Mining Research Station mainly in the disciplines of rock mechanics and mining methods, mine environment and mine engineering.

(c) The details of disciplines are shown in the statement below.

(d) the funds received by CMRS from external agencies including the coal companies during the last three years are as follows

	Rs. in lakhs
1985-86	187.26
1986-87	132.43
1987-88	152.38

(e). The benefits gained by coal industry from services of CMRS include increased productivity with safety and economy, mechanisation and modernisation of mining.

### STATEMENT

#### ROCK MECHANICS AND MINING METHODS

1. Surface subsidence in Mining Areas.
2. Field trial of widestall method of Mining.
3. Evaluation of new mechanised system.

4. Correlation of surface subsistence with deformation parameters in underground and intervening strata.
5. Workability Indices of Coal seams.
6. Development and Field Trial of a cost effective appropriate method (Knife edge method) for extraction of thin seam.
7. Design of supports for mine roadways.
8. Investigation into thermal behaviour of some commercial explosives and their influence on rock blasting.
9. Investigation into the influence of blasting pattern and geotechnical properties of the surrounding rock mass on ground vibration, fragmentation and fly rocks.

#### *MINE ENVIRONMENT*

10. Development of Sealants.
11. Studies in Heat and Humidity in Coal Mines.
12. Assessment of status and control of underground coal mine fires.
13. Control of Pollution due to Toxic Gases Produced During operation with Explosives in underground Coal Mines.
14. Specific gas emission study for prediction of methane emission.
15. Investigation into the levels of pollution in water bodies in an around water resources project (at DVC area).

#### *MINE ENGINEERING*

16. Development of Sensors and Micro Processor based Switching System for Intrinsically safe Power Supply for Underground use.

#### **Setting up of Apex Committee for industrial licences**

2018. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to replace the multiplicity of committees and controls involved in granting industrial licences under the Ministry of Industry by setting up of an Apex Committee as suggested by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). One of the suggestions made by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the paper entitled "Liberalisation--the next step" is that for giving clearances there should be one Apex Committee under the Ministry of Industry which should include representatives from the various Administrative Ministries with a view to giving single window clearance to the proposals. Under the present industrial licensing system, arrangements already exist whereby single window clearances are given in respect of composite proposals involving clearances relating to industrial licences, foreign collaboration and import of capital goods through a Project Approval Board. However, applications for grant of industrial licences or foreign collaboration/import of capital goods when separately filed are considered by the concerned Approval Committees for administrative convenience.

#### **Registration of Societies in Delhi**

2019. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the registration of societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 is extremely slow in Delhi;

(b) if so, the average time taken for the registration of a society after receipt of first

application by the Registrar of Societies, Delhi Administration;

(c) whether it is proposed to create a separate department in view of the increased workload so as to reduce such difficulties in this regard;

(d) the details of officers who have functioned as Registrar of Societies during the last five years in Delhi along with their period of stay in that office; and

(e) the number of societies registered with the Registrar of Societies and number

of pending cases as on date, category-wise and date-wise during the last three years and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The Societies Registration Act, 1860 is a Central Act and is administered by the respective States and Union Territories. On enquiries made from the Registrar, Firms & Societies, Delhi Administration, Delhi, the following information is furnished :-

QUESTION	ANSWER
(a) Whether the registration of societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 is extremely slow in Delhi;	(a) No, Sir.
(b) if so, the average time taken for the registration of a society after receipt of first application by the Registrar of Societies, Delhi Administration;	(b) About 30 days.
(c) whether it is proposed to create a separate department in view of the increased work-load so as to reduce such difficulties in this regard;	(c) No, Sir.
(d) the details of officers who have functioned as Registrar of Societies during the last five years in Delhi along with their period of stay in that office; and	<p>(d) Shri Diwan Chand. From 1-4-83 to 31.12.83            Shri Sultan Singh. From 31.12.83 to 30.4.1985            Shri Diwan Chand. From 1.5.1985 to 22.11.85</p> <p>Smt. Achla Singh. From 1.5.1985 to 22.11.1985</p> <p>Shri R.D. Gupta. From 23.11.1985 to 22.1.1986</p> <p>Shri Kailash Chander. From 23.1.1986 to 31.7.1986</p> <p>Shri T.R. Bahri. From 1.8.1986 to 22.9.1986</p>

1

2

Smt. Alka Dewan. From 23.9.1986  
to 20.5.1987

Shri R. Tiwari. From 22.5.1987  
to 25.8.1987

Shri D.S. Pandit. From 26.8.1987  
to-date

(e) the number of societies registered with the Registrar of Societies and number of pending cases as on date, category-wise and date-wise during the last three years and the reasons therefor?

(e) (i) The number of societies registered with the Registrar of Societies, Delhi as on 31.7.1988. 19157

(ii) The number of pending cases as on 31.7.1988. 904

(iii) The categorywise information about pending cases as on 31.7.1988 is as follows:--

Category	No. of cases Pending
Literary	197
Charitable	141
Scientific Research	25
Welfare	322
Misc.	219
Total	904

(iv) Out of 904 cases, which are pending as on 31.7.1988, 864 are on account of applicant societies not responding to the deficiency Memorandum issued by the Registrar of Societies, Delhi; 12 are on account of references made to Government of India for clearance of names; and only 28 are actually pending with the office of the Registrar of Societies; Delhi.

(v) The time and effort involved in compiling information about pending cases, datewise, for the last three years may not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

**National Telex Exchanges**

2020. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of National Telex Exchanges have been sanctioned and installed during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the places at which they have been (i) sanctioned and installed; (ii) only sanctioned but not installed, State-wise, as on date;

(c) the likely date by which all the remaining exchanges would be installed; and

(d) the programme for the remaining years of the Seventh Five Year Plan period?

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

(b) The information is given in statement -I below.

(c) The remaining exchanges are planned to be installed during 1988-89.

(d) The information is given in statement-II below.

**STATEMENT-I**

(i) *List of National Exchanges sanctioned & installed as on 31.7.88.*

1. ANDHRA PRADESH:	1. Jeedimetla
	2. Tanuku
2. ASSAM:	1. Tezpur
3. GUJARAT:	1. Gandhinagar
	2. Palanpur
	3. Kalol
	4. Unjha
4. HIMACHAL PRADESH:	1. Manali
5. KARNATAKA:	1. Tumkur
	2. Hebbagodi
	3. Hasean
6. KERALA:	1. Kasergode
7. MIZORAM:	1. Aizawal
8. TAMIL NADU:	1. Tiruvannamalai
	2. Kanchipuram
	3. Gumandipondi
	4. Maramalainagar
9. UTTAR PRADESH:	1. Surajpur
	2. Hardwar
	3. Rampur

- |                        |    |            |
|------------------------|----|------------|
| 11. SIKKIM:            | 1. | Gongtok    |
| 12. MAHARASHTRA:       | 1. | Patalganga |
| 13. ANDAMAN & NICOBAR: | 1. | Port Blair |

(ii) *List of National Exchanges sanctioned but not installed as on 31.7.88.*

- |                    |       |                |
|--------------------|-------|----------------|
| 1. ANDHRA PRADESH: | i)    | Sangareddy     |
|                    | ii)   | Eluru          |
|                    | iii)  | Palako         |
|                    | iv)   | Cudur          |
|                    | v)    | Khammam        |
|                    | vi)   | Yeddimailaram  |
|                    | vii)  | Chagallu       |
|                    | viii) | Medchal        |
|                    | ix)   | Tadepalligudam |
| 2. GUJARAT:        | i)    | Killapardi     |
|                    | ii)   | Daman          |
|                    | iii)  | Bhuj           |
| 3. HIMACHAL:       | i)    | Parwanoo       |
| 4. KARNATAKA:      | i)    | Gadag          |
|                    | ii)   | Karwar         |
|                    | iii)  | Ranibennur     |
|                    | iv)   | Nanjangud      |
| 5. LAKSHADWEEP:    | i)    | Kavarathy      |
| 6. MADHYA PRADESH: | i)    | Katni          |
|                    | ii)   | Khajurao       |
|                    | iii)  | Ratlam         |
| 7. NAGALAND:       | i)    | Kohima         |
| 8. TAMIL NADU:     | i)    | Chengleput     |
|                    | ii)   | Sriperumbudur  |
|                    | iii)  | Villupuram     |
|                    | iv)   | Tenkasi        |
|                    | v)    | Kuzhi Trurai   |
| 9. UTTAR PRADESH:  | i)    | Mirzapur       |
|                    | ii)   | Modinagar      |
| 10. RAJASTHAN:     | i)    | Abu Road       |
|                    | ii)   | Bikaner        |
|                    | iii)  | Mount Abu      |

**STATEMENT-II**

*The programme for the remaining years of 7th plan is as follows, subject to the requisite demand and availability of equipment media.*

Name of the state	Number planned during 1989-90
1. Andhra Pradesh	12
2. Assam	3
3. Arunachal Pradesh	1
4. Bihar	2
5. Gujarat	1
6. Haryana	3
7. Himachal Pradesh	12
8. Jammu & Kashmir	1
9. Karnataka	6
10. Kerala	4
11. Madhya Pradesh	1
12. Maharashtra	13
13. Orissa	4
14. Punjab	16
15. Rajasthan	1
16. Tamil Nadu	6
17. Uttar Pradesh	1
18. West Bengal	4

**Fault Rate per Hundred Telephones**

2021. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Telecommunication Circles (States in case of multi States Circles) in which the fault rate per hundred

telephones per month is above the national average, alongwith the figures with the excess over the national average;

(b) the reasons for which the position is so depressing in these States;

(c) the steps taken to improve the quality of service in these States;



(d) whether this decline in the quality of service has also resulted among other things from the shortage of staff, poor maintenance and worn out equipment; and

(e) if so, the circle/State-wise figures for worn out exchanges and their percentage to the total number due for replacement as on 1 January, 1988 and the target for their replacement?

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

(b) Main reasons for poor performance compared to All India figures of these States are old worn out cables, old telephone instruments and old worn out exchanges. Alongwith this, some States are prone to natural calamities like heavy rains, floods etc. There are number of hilly areas where faults in the external plant are more compared to the places in the plains.

(c) Following steps are being taken to improve the quality of service;

- (i) Replacement of old worn out cables.
- (ii) Replacement of old telephone instruments.
- (iii) Replacement of old worn out telephone exchanges, and
- (iv) Locking up and dressing of D.Ps.

(d) No, Sir. Decline in service is not due to shortage of staff, but due to maintenance problems for various reasons as stated in (b) above.

(e) Due to scarcity of resources both financial and material, the replacement of only those exchanges which have outlived their average prescribed life and are also found to be poor in performance as on 1.4.90 are prepared to be replaced during the 8th plan period (1990-95). The number of lines is assessed at approximately 12% of the total installed capacity as on 31.3.88 which is indicated in Statement-II below.

#### STATEMENT-I

Name of Circle	Faults/100 Stn./PM	Excess to All India Average
1	2	3
Jammu & Kashmir	25.48	1.13
Maharashtra	24.9	0.55
Madhya Pradesh	28.10	3.75
Punjab	34.8	10.45
Haryana	24.7	0.35
Himachal Pradesh	27.99	3.64
North East	46.50	22.15
Assam	47	22.65

1	2	3
Rajasthan	36.40	12.05
Uttar Pradesh	33.20	8.85
West Bengal	39.65	15.30
Bombay Telephones	26.10	1.75
Calcutta	25	0.65
Delhi	25	0.65
Jaipur	25.6	1.25

All India faults /100 Stn./P.M. figures is 24.35

**STATEMENT-II**

*Status of Switching capacity as on 31.3.88.*

Name of the Unit	Switching capacity
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	209990
Assam	38560
Bihar	94570
Gujarat	259640
Haryana	76171
Himachal Pradesh	26824
J & K	27535
Karnataka	164211
Kerala	195852
Madhya Pradesh	145932
Maharashtra	214573
Goa	12425
Arunachal Pradesh	2725

1	2
Manipur	4430
Meghalaya	6585
Mizoram	1650
Nagaland	4310
Tripura	5115
Orissa	53245
Punjab	160447
Rajasthan	104102
Tamil Nadu	252769
Uttar Pradesh	238177
West Bengal	63485
Sikkim	600
Bombay	642720
Delhi	450700
Calcutta	250400
Madras	153100
Ahmedabad	133345
Bangalore	104765
Hyderabad	90960
Jaipur	34782
Kanpur	39460
Pune	64955

**Opening of Extra Departmental Post Offices**

2022. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 11 November, 1986 to Un-

starred Question No. 1041 regarding opening of Extra Departmental Post Offices and state:

(a) whether any new Branch Post Offices have been open during 1987-88;

(b) if so, the number of such post offices

opened in each State and whether all the eighteen post offices which were approved and found justified for opening in each of the districts of Himachal Pradesh have since been opened; and

(c) the names of those places, districts-wise, where branch post offices have since been opened and the reasons for not opening the others as per list given in the answer to the question referred to above?

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

(b) The number of new post offices

opened Circle-wise is indicated in the Statement below. Not all the 18 post office mentioned in the reply to the question referred to have been opened.

(c) Out of the 18 proposals mentioned in reply to the earlier Question referred to, post offices have been opened in the following villages:

- (i) Bathu (District Una);
- (ii) Matyal (District Kangra)

These were cases in respect of which specific commitments were made earlier. The other proposals are to be reexamined in the light of the current norms.

#### STATEMENT

*Number of new post offices opened Circle-wise during 1987-88.*

Circles	Number of post offices opened.
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	1
2. Bihar	127
3. Delhi	—
4. Gujarat	4
5. Haryana	4
6. Himachal Pradesh	7
7. Jammu & Kashmir	8
8. Karnataka	8
9. Kerala	34
10. Maharashtra	27
11. Madhya Pradesh	110
12. North Eastern	61
13. Orissa	16

1	2
14. Punjab	1
15. Rajasthan	29
16. Tamil Nadu	11
17. Uttar Pradesh	322
18. West Bengal	103
	<b>873</b>

### **Import of Carcass of used tyres**

2023. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Tyre Dealers Federation has urged upon Government to allow import of carcass (black outer case of a tyre) of used truck or bus tyres as these could be retreaded; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The Government has considered the question of allowing import of carcass of used truck and bus tyres and has not found it to be a desirable proposition.

### **Rural Oriented T.V. Programmes**

2024. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to make TV more rural oriented;

(b) whether the co-operation from various voluntary organisations working in distant places and far-flung areas of the country is being sought in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) All Doordarshan Kendras are already telecasting composite programmes for the benefit of rural audience at regular frequencies depending upon the location, target audience and the requirement of the areas coming under the respective coverage zones of the Kendras.

(b) to (d). The planning and production of rural programmes, which are mainly field-based, is done with the active cooperation of the concerned State Government Departments, various voluntary organisations, experts etc. A Rural Programme Advisory Committee is also attached with every full-fledged Doordarshan Kendra.

### **Measures to Check Loss in Public Sector Units**

2025. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector units are obliged to buy from other public sector units even when the prices are higher than their competitors by as much as 35 per cent;

(b) whether public sector units have succeeded in ensuring capacity utilisation under this scheme; and

(c) what other measures are being taken to check loss in public sector units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No, Sir. Normally, subject to negotiations for an agreement on price, price preference not exceeding 10% will be admissible to the products of public sector undertakings. However, this cannot be taken for granted. Every effort should be made to bring down cost and achieve competitiveness.

(b) Yes Sir; some public sector units have succeeded in improving capacity utilisation under this scheme.

(c) Measures taken by the Govt. to improve the performance of public sector enterprises include performance review meetings of public enterprises by the administrative Ministries, signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), provision of captive power plants, diversification of product-mix, technology upgradation and Research & Development, improved maintenance management practices,

greater emphasis on energy conservation, export promotion, etc.

#### Termination of Dealerships for Petrol Outlets

2026. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the dealers whose dealerships for petrol outlet have been terminated, with reasons in each case during the last three years; and

(b) the names of dealers who have represented for the restoration of their dealerships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the statement below.

#### STATEMENT

S. No.	Location	State	Name of the Dealer	Reasons for termination
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Inhauna	U.P.	M/s. Chaudhary F/Stn.	Benami transaction
2.	Khadda	U.P.	M/s. Dikshit Automobiles	Defunct for a number of years.
3.	Varanasi	U.P.	M/s. Bimal Automobiles	-do-
4.	Khamanon	Punjab	M/s. Jaswant Singh & Co.	Adulteration
5.	Adampur	Punjab	M/s. Curcharan Singh & Sons	-do-
6.	Chehru		M/s. Tirath Ram Surinder Kumar.	Benami transaction
7.	Dhulkot	Haryana	M/s. Ashoka F/Station	Adulteration/failure of samples.
8.	Barabanki	U.P.	M/s. Swastik Traders	Defunct for more than 2-3 years/lack of interest by the dealer.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Lucknow	U.P.	M/s. Jawan S/Station	Proprietor died and his wife could not run the retail outlet.
10.	Kanpur	U.P.	M/s. Transport Services	Defunct for more than a year after the death of one of the original partners. Owing to dispute between successors and surviving partner, outlet could not be reactivated.
11.	Howrah	W.Bengal	M/s. Howrah Auto Service.	Acquisition of site by Improvement Trust. Dealer not interested.
12.	Kulanga	Bihar	M/s. Panchmadav Auto	Benami transaction
13.	G.T. Road, Galsi (Burdwan)	W. Bengal	M/s. Galsi S/Station	-do-
14.	Jamshedpur	Bihar	M/s. Parekh & Sons	Non-uptiftment of product
15.	Pukti	Bihar	M/s. Industrial Oil	Non-payment of outstandings.
16.	Garia	W. Bengal	M/s. Garia S/Station	Benami Transaction.
17.	Chakai	Bihar	M/s. Haryana Petrol Supply	Non-uptiftment of product
18.	Vikaswadi	Maharashtra	M/s. Shree Kad Sidheswar	Lack of interest.
19.	Kalamboli	Maharashtra	M/s. Twin Automobiles	Malpractice
20.	Bapel	M.P.	M/s. K.C. Jain	Insufficient finance/ Lack of interest.
21.	Bhopal	M.P.	M/s. Satyavijay Sales & Services	Lack of interest
22.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	M/s. Totla Automobiles	Malpractice.
23.	Navsari	Gujarat	M/s. Mundane Garage	Dealership offered for 7 years on adhoc basis. Owing to death of original partner, upon expiry of the time limit, the dealership was terminated.

1	2	3	4	5	
24.	Jabalpur	M.P.	M/s. Rohit F/Station	Lack of interest	
25.	Jabalpur	M.P.	M/s. Swaroop Automobiles	-do-	
26.	Nerle	Maharashtra	M/s. Shotkari SAS Society	Malpractice	
27.	Guntakal	A.P.	M/s. Guntakal Lorry Owners Automobile Spare Parts Cooperative Stores.	Insufficient finance	
28.	Mercara	Karnataka	M/s. Shree Satya Sai Service	Lack of interest	
29.	Cuddapah	A.P.	M/s. Lakshmi Agencies	Dealer sold site/super- structures to an outsider without IOC's knowledge.	
30.	T.B. Dam	Karnataka	M/s. Basaveswara S/Stn.	Lack of interest.	
31.	Talguppa	--do--	M/s. S.B. Channabasappa and B. Rachappa	Poor sales.	
32.	Periakulam	T. Nadu	Shri A.V. Ramakrishnan Chettiar	Lack of interest	
33.	Maduran- takam,	T Nadu	Shri R. Ravikumar	Lack of experience and financial resources.	
34.	Madurai	-do-	M/s. Jaya F/Station	Lack of finance	
35.	Vizianagaram	A.P.	M/s. Lakshmi F/Station	Benami transaction	
36.	Bangalore	Karnataka	M/s. Sree Ramanjaneya & Co.	Lack of interest	
37.	Hunsur	-do-	M/s. Saravanan S/Station	Lack of finance/interest.	
38.	Chapaguri	Assam	M/s. Chhaganmal Sarawgi & Sons	Owing to wilful decantation of SKO into HSD storage tank.	
39.	Calcutta	W. Bengal	M/s. Tolly Auto Service	Acquisition of land by Govt. authority.	
40.	Mehrauli	Delhi	M/s. Chandra Chauhan Service Station	Under discipline guidelines.	Marketing
41.	Madina	Haryana	M/s. J.K. Filling Station	Partnership dispute.	



1	2	3	4	5
42.	Palli-palayam	T. Nadu	M/s. Leigh Bazar S/Stn.	Submission of resignation by the dealer.
43.	Mowana Kalan	U.P.	M/s. Kumar Oil Stores	Poor maintenance.
44.	Alampur	A.P.	M/s. Uday Trading Corpn.	Under marketing discipline guidelines.
45.	Poonamallee	T. Nadu	M/s. Samarth S/Station	-do-
46.	Bhogpur Jalandhar	Punjab	M/s. Kundanlal Vijayakumar	Resignation submitted by the dealer.
47.	Jandiala Jalandhar	Punjab	M/s. Joginder Pal Chanana	-do-
48.	Ratlam	M.P.	M/s. Manik Ratan	Adulteration
49.	Nim-ka-Tana	Rajasthan	M/s. Kanodia Oil Stores	Adulteration.
50.	Cooch Behar	W. Bengal	M/s. H.L. Paul & Sons	Unsatisfactory performance.
51.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	M/s. Umaid Automobiles	Variation of stock beyond permissible limits
52.	Jagraon	Punjab	M/s. Mothuram Premohand	Adulteration
53.	Talcher	Orissa	M/s. Sanwarmal Hariprasad	Not maintaining regular stocks/Kept the outlet closed for a long period.
54.	Vahuli	Maharashtra	M/s. Abdul Hamid Yusuf	Adulteration/variation of stock beyond permissible limit.
55.	Patna	Bihar	M/s. Shree S/Station	Unauthorised partnership dead with outside parties.
56.	Karnal	Haryana	M/s. Bhasin Bros.	Unauthorised transfer of dealership.
57.	Barauni	Bihar	M/s. Ankur Auto	Unauthorised partnership.
58.	Bolgaum	Karnataka	M/s. Mandgi Bros	Adulteration.
59.	Gangwa	Haryana	M/s. Adarsh F/Station	Unauthorised transfer of dealership.
60.	Shamnagar	W. Bengal	M/s. Kumar S/Station	Inoperative for a long period.

1	2	3	4	5
61.	Anuppukottai	T. Nadu	M/s. PAP Chidambara Nadar.	Site lease expired.
62.	Shahdodra	M.P.	M/s. Kisan S/Station	Submission of false certificate about educational qualifications.
63.	Calcutta	W. Bengal	M/s. Ganeriwala S/Station	Adulteration.
64.	Bombay	Maharashtra	M/s. Minerals Agents (P) Ltd.	Possession of site taken over by Maharashtra Govt.

Out of the above, the following dealers have represented to the oil company concerned for restoration of their dealerships:-

1.	Dhulkot	Haryana	M/s. Ashoka Filling Station.
2.	Lucknow	U.P.	M/s. Jawan Service Station
3.	Kanpur	U.P.	M/s. Transport Services
4.	Garia	W. Bengal	M/s. Garia Service Station
5.	Kalamboli	Maharashtra	M/s. Twin Automobiles
6.	Bapel	M.P.	M/s. K.C. Jain
7.	Bhopal	M.P.	M/s. Satyavijay Sales & Services
8.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	M/s. Totla Automobiles
9.	Navsari	Gujarat	M/s. Mundane Garage
10.	Jabalpur	M.P.	M/s. Rohit Filling Station
11.	Nerle	Maharashtra	M/s. Shetkari SAS Society, Nerle.
12.	Madurantakam	T. Nadu	Shri R. Ravikumar
13.	Vizianagaram	A.P.	M/s. Lakshmi Filling Station
14.	Bangalore	Karnataka	M/s. Sree Ramanjaneya & Co.
15.	Madurai	T. Nadu	M/s. Jaya Filling Station
16.	Chapaguri	Assam	M/s. Chhaganmal Sarawagi & Sons
17.	Karnal	Haryana	M/s. Bhasin Brothers.
18.	Barauni	Bihar	M/s. Ankur Auto

1	2	3	4
19.	Gangwa	Haryana	M/s. Adarsh Filling Station
20.	Aruppukottai	T. Nadu	M/s. PAP Chidambara Nadar.

### **Wage Revision for Public Sector Employees**

2027. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not been able to settle the problem of wage revision for public sector employees;

(b) whether the public sector employees at various levels are not satisfied with the interim relief; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Government have laid down the wage policy for public sector enterprises and it is for the management and the workers to finalise wage settlements within the parameters of the wage policy bilaterally.

(b) and (c). Issues relating to the eligibility criteria for payment of interim relief and countability of interim relief for wage related allowances have been raised and these are under consideration of Government.

### **Setting up of Natural Gas based Industry**

2028. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposals to set up some natural gas based industry;

(b) if so, the State Governments who have submitted the proposals for the setting up of gas based industry;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to clear those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) to (d). Natural gas is mainly being used as fuel/feedstock for power generation and production of fertilisers. It is also used for production of LPG and as industrial fuel. Extraction of ethane/propane for production of petrochemicals is also being taken up. The States in which natural gas is used at present are Assam, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. It is proposed to use natural gas also in the State of Rajasthan and in Delhi. Proposals have been received from time to time from various State Governments and supply of gas is committed depending upon the availability of gas.

### **Electrification of Villages in Orissa**

2029. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Orissa which have so far been electrified;

(b) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has taken steps to accelerate rural electrification programme;

(c) if so, how many more villages in Orissa are expected to be electrified during the current financial year; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) In Orissa, 27962 villages have been electrified by the end of June, 1988.

(b) to (d). Rural Electrification programme for a particular year is drawn up by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) on the basis of allocations made and physical targets fixed by the Planning Commission in the Annual Plan for the year. Through close monitoring and interaction with implementing agency, REC has enabled achievements in excess of targets in the State during last two years. During 1988-89, the Planning Commission has fixed a target of electrifying 1222 villages, comprising 22 villages under State Plan, 700 under REC financed schemes and 500 under Minimum Needs Programme, in Orissa

### **Hike in Prices of Polyester Filament Yarn and Polyester Staple Fibre**

2030. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the producers of man-made fibres have not only neutralised the duty relief but also hiked the prices of Polyester Staple Fibre and Polyester Filament Yarn and are imposing the prices on the market; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to restrain the producers of Polyester Filament Yarn and Polyester Staple Fibre from raising the prices of their products and roll back the prices to the pre-budget level?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) and (b). Following the reduction in excise levies on synthetic fibres announced in this year's budget, the polyester staple fibre and filament yarn manufacturers had, by and large, passed on the benefit of duty relief to consumers. Recently the prices of these products have been increased by the manufacturers, reportedly due to increase in cost of certain inputs. The situation is being kept under close watch through a Price Monitoring Committee headed by the Textile Commissioner.

### **Telecast of Peter Brook's Play "Mahabharata"**

2031. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the desirability of telecasting the Peter Brooks' play "Mahabharata" having become a star attraction at the Festival of India in Tokyo and other foreign countries through the TV national net-work; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Telecast of Peter Brook's theatrical play "Mahabharata" is not under the consideration of the Government. However, a 6 hour duration film based on Peter Brook's well-known theatrical play is in its preparatory stage of production by a combine of some major TV production agencies. The film will be directed by Peter Brook. Doordarshan is serving as an Associate Producer in the production of this film. As per a Memorandum of Understanding signed between Doordarshan and the producers, Doordarshan will have exclusive television rights of this film for India for a period of ten years.

### **Remunerative Prices for Coal**

2032. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has suggested a policy of more remunerative prices for coal and increased efficiency to put India's coal industry in a sound footing; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). The world Bank has observed that more remunerative prices for coal and

increased efficiency may lead to improvement in financial performance of Coal India Ltd.

Coal prices are fixed keeping in view their impact on the national economy. Coal India Limited has, on its own, taken a number of measures to improve efficiency.

### **Production of Public Pay Phones**

2033. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies which have been allowed to manufacture Public Pay-Phones and what would be the cost per instrument, their collaborators and production capacity;

(b) the number of such instruments produced by the Bombay Telecommunications Factory of his Ministry in collaboration with the Japanese collaborators, their quality cost and how these had been used;

(c) the reasons for not only raising the production of these Pay-Phones there but also undertaking production thereof in the Calcutta Factory with the Japanese tie-up; and

(d) the estimated demand of such Pay-Phones in the years to come?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The information is being collected from the concerned Ministries and will be laid on the Table of the House. However, the departmental Telecom. Factory at Bombay is setting up a capacity to manufacture 3000 STD Pay Phones per year in collaboration with M/s. Tamura Electric Works, Limited., Japan. The estimated cost of the instrument would be about Rs. 40,000/- per unit.

(b) Manufacture of Pay Phone at Telecom. Factory, Bombay has not yet started.

(c) Future growth will depend upon the economic viability and manufacturing capability in the country.

(d) No estimate has been made for the long term demand. However, Department of Telecommunications has plans to provide 6300 STD Pay Phones by 1990 as per the Mission 'Better Communication'.

### **Loss Sustained by Bharat Coking Coal Limited**

2034. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) The loss sustained by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) so far;

(b) whether an expert committee was appointed to look into the affairs of this undertaking;

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken on its recommendations;

(d) whether any scheme to resuscitate the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and tackle its problem on immediate, short, medium and long-term basis is under consideration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Cumulative loss suffered by Bharat Coking Coal Limited upto 31.3.1987 was of the order of Rs. 875.86 crores. Accounts for the year 1987-88 have not yet been finalised.

(b) to (e). A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A.N. Banerjee, former Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Central Mines Planning and Design Institute Limited, was appointed in January, 1986 to make an indepth study of the working of Bharat Coking Coal Limited with a view to identifying various problems vitiating the performance of the company and finding out remedial measures. In its report submitted to the Department, the Committee has made several recommendations/observations, covering a wide range of subjects like, production, productivity, utilisation of machinery, management,

project implementation, etc. The report of the Committee has already been examined by the Government and decisions on various recommendations taken as per details are given in the statement below. Coal In-

dia Limited/Bharat Coking Coal Limited have been asked to implement them expeditiously. The decisions include both short and long term measures to resuscitate the company.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Recommendations	Government decision
1.	2	3
<i>Production</i>		
1.	Large reserves of prime & medium coking coal even in existing mines affected by pyrolitisation need to be delineated by employing advanced technology for planned exploitation.	Accepted in principle but technology available so far is not adequate for delineation.
2.	The large gap in the qualitative distribution of superior grades of Prime Coking Coals in the reserves estimated by BICP in 1983 & by CMPDIL in 1986 should be investigated.	Accepted
3.	Special attention should be paid to the Laikdih-Victoria-Begunia area for increasing of high quality medium coking coals of direct feed variety.	Accepted.
4.	There is a distinct possibility of increasing the production capability of P.C.C. & direct feed medium coking coal by 4600 tonnes per day in one to two years, and additional 3300 T.P.D. in two to five years through implementation of augmentation/short-term schemes & these should be implemented expeditiously.	Accepted
5.	Company in the interest of immediate opportunity-cost advantage should examine the possibility of restoring certain mining properties of existing mines to them by transferring them from large long term projects.	Any change in Project boundaries may jeopardise total approach. Normally this should not be done. However, in case of specific necessity, individual cases will have to be examined and decision taken.
6.	Virgin areas in existing mines hold Prime Coking Coal reserves ready for exploitation but for power supply constraints.	Only an observation. No action is called for.

- | 1   | 2   | 3   |
|-----|---|---|
| 7   | Coking Coal production can be increased from existing mines if sand or its alternatives in crushed stone, granulated blast furnace slag etc. can be arranged.   | Accepted as a proposition.  |
| 8   | Minimum investment on such enabling infrastructural development like pit sinking or incline driving should not be withheld for deciding the optimum scale of mining operations in virgin properties attached to existing mines as these developments are essential irrespective of scale of operation and can lead to increased production. | The size, shape and location of mine entries are not independent of ultimate scale of operation. In cases of unavoidable delays, the project report could be formulated in phases, keeping in view the feasibility. |
| 9   | Heavily losing mines with very low production awaiting reconstruction investment should be considered for temporary closure & the men diverted to protective and enabling works, if necessary by seconding them to large contractors engaged in reconstruction.   | Recommendation regarding closure and/or redeployment can be considered on merits of each case. However, seconding of company labour to contractors is not feasible.   |
| 10. | Production & Productivity from existing mines should be increased through improvement in track and tub designs.   | Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).  |
| 11  | Simple mechanisation and improved blasting technique in existing mines to obviate blasing off-the solid and carrying of coal in head loads, should be introduced.   | -do-  |
| 12  | Roof bolting, introduction of which has been delayed by technical lethargy, should replace use of timber at the coal faces to accelerate introduction of mechanisation and prepare the industry against foreseeable timber famine. This is a KEY RESULT AREA deserving direct involvement of Chairman. CIL.                                 | Accepted subject to DGMS approval of roof bolting as sole system of support.  |
| 13  | Rope haulages should be replaced by conveyors wherever possible and upgraded where not possible.  | Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).  |

1	2	3
14. All mixing plants in existing stowing installations should introduce launders to improve rate of stowing, reduce demand on water and power, and cut down pipe wear.		-do-
15. Polymer pipes and lining should replace existing unlined cast iron or mild steel pipes in the interest of stowing capacity and cost.		Accepted for trial and evaluation.
16 Full bore stowing with use of boosters in unmanageable L/H conditions should be adopted with assistance of external consultants.		Accepted. This practice is already in use in many mines of Coal India Ltd.
17. Old rising mains of underground mines should be cleared of constricting incrustation or replaced to improve pumping capacity, demand on power & cost		Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).
18 Mine level supervision, specially in underground mines, has to be improved.		Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).
19 Immediate improvement in production by shallow, opencast mining of high grade P.C.C. is possible, by BCCL vacating its own land by relocating its own buildings through mechanised modular high rise construction.		Recommendation about relocation of buildings is accepted. So far as use of modular high rise construction is concerned, individual cases will have to be decided on merit.
20 The old underground mines have inadequate documentation of historical and even current data exposing the mines to possibility of dangers. History Cards for each mine should be got prepared urgently with participation of experienced persons.		Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).
21 Fire, Land & Power constitute problem areas of BCCL inhibiting its growth and have been dealt with in special Chapters. All these call for urgent attention at GOI level.		Suggestions made in different chapters have been dealt in respective chapters.



1	2	3
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*Productivity*

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|---|---|
| <p>22. Despite large overall manpower in BCCL there is underutilisation of time-rated employees due to an imbalance which has to be corrected by recruitment of piece-rated miners, a process already started by the company.</p>   | <p>The objective can also be met by suitable mine face mechanisation for coal loading and re-deployment if possible. Additional recruitment should be discouraged.</p>  |
| <p>23. Based on existing total man-power and BCCL production plans, a shortage of manpower will be felt from 1988 &amp; there is need to induct immediate fresh man-power in younger age groups so that, after training of 2/3 years, they are available for productive employment in 1988 to bring down the average age.</p> | <p>This recommendation envisages (Recomm. No. 26) reduction of recruitment age to 16 years. That recruitment should be limited to younger age group is agreed but reducing the said age to 16 cannot be accepted.</p> |
| <p>24. The average age of workmen in BCCL is very high &amp; the percentage of population between the age group of 51 to 60 years ranges, in different trades and in the different areas, from 19% to 60% averaging 32% to 41%. The averaged population should be replaced by special measures.</p>                           | <p>Can be considered subject to practical difficulties being overcome and statutory provisions being complied with.</p>   |
| <p>25. While both management and workers agree that overaged workers and those who have substandard health commensurate with job requirement should be retired, the present voluntary retirement schemes need to be modified and efficiently implemented to make them attractive.</p>   | <p>-do-</p>   |
| <p>26. The minimum recruitment age for workmen should be 16 to reduce the average age to 32 by the turn of the century.</p>   | <p>Can be considered subject to practical difficulties being overcome and statutory provisions being complied with.</p>   |

*Utilisation of Machinery*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>27. Use of coal cutting machines should be totally discontinued and solid blasting should also be replaced by blasting around a large diameter central hole.</p> | <p>Has already been tried with encouraging results. However, more experience in this field is required. Moreover, there is only one supplier of equipment. Accepted for implementation in phases.</p> |
|---|---|

1	2	3
28. Scraper chain conveyors should be procured from well established manufacturers with high standard of quality control.		Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).
29. Availability & Utilisation of Mindev loaders Scrapers & Side discharge loaders is low mainly due to inappropriate application conditions, poor power supply and present system of roof support. Mindev loaders should however, be pulled out of the mines as they are unsuitable for BCCL conditions.		Accepted.
30. H.E.M.M. productivity is lower than in other coal-fields due to "BCCL" factors but the existence of "Photo finish" condition in O.B. & coal-face has aggravated matters. O.B. face should be kept ahead of coalface by a distance not less than 4 times the height of the last O.B. bench.		Accepted.
31. The impact of the "BCCL" factors unless closely watched may lead to overcapitalisation in HEMM.		Accepted.
32. The reported availability figures of HEMM appear satisfactory in the existing work opportunity conditions but there is need to prevent cannibalisation through proper monitoring and control of spare parts consumption in a scenario of likely excess strength of equipment to cater for "BCCL factors".		Accepted.
33. In view of the number of small opencast mines in BCCL Plant Pool system in place of minewise ownership concept will lead to optimisation in equipment sizing.		This requires properly established and well managed Central Workshop. In the absence of such facilities, plant pool system cannot be accepted.
<i>Management</i>		
34. Special efforts should be made to obtain records of land transactions by previous owners from the erstwhile owners.		While collection of documents has to be pursued, possibility of getting them from erstwhile owners is remote.

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<p>35. Sense of belonging to the company has been eroded by certain acts of omissions and commissions in the formative years. Responsibilities have become diffused. Effort reward relationship for advancement of career has been replaced by a culture of seniority. Age of retirement for executives has been lowered below statutory ceilings. The possibility of rectifying these distortions should be explored.</p>		<p>Possibility should be explored subject to general policy of Government.</p>
<p>36. Earlier experience with deputationists filling up posts at the Board &amp; senior management level during the formative years has not been rewarding despite long tenures of many of them. The personnel in these posts thereafter belong to the industry and should be given longer tenures than in the recent past.</p>		-do-
<p>37. The existing 2-tier system in the field with General Manager in the highest level below the Board should be restored to 3-tier system as in the past and as it is in vogue in other companies.</p>		<p>Present structure has been developed after detailed study. Any change should be thought of only after thorough examination.</p>
<p>38. There is a need to clearly define the role of different departments forming the Company's management team in attaining the objectives of the company.</p>		<p>Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).</p>
<p>39. The system of disciplining the workforce below the Board level through the Central Vigilance Commission or the CBI should be done away with the matter left entirely to the Board of Directors. The executives' right to make mistakes should be recognised.</p>		<p>Central Vigilance Commission is involved only for Board level. Present policy of Government about CVC/CBI does not require any change.</p>
<p>40. The existing practice of mine officials being arrested by local police for mine accidents should be abandoned or tested in the Court of Law with the Company's support.</p>		<p>Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).</p>

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41. Transfer of mine officials, en masse, out of the Company as was resorted to in the recent past has not been entirely beneficial to the Company's techno-commercial interest and should be avoided. Attempt should be made to restore the imbalance and as a matter of policy no official above a certain level should have a tenure of less than 5 years.		Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).
42. The training scheme of HEMM in particular has to be strengthened considerably to cope with the projected rise in strip mining but there would still be an unsatisfied demand in near future to be met by direct recruitment from HSCL, BALCO etc., where redeployable surplus is likely to be available, are potential sources.		Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).
<i>Project Implementation</i>		
43. The company has no Project Implementation Manual (PIM), the preparation of which for generic application is that of CIL. Such manual should be made available to the company which in turn should make it site-specific for each project.		Accepted. Has already been done.
44. No PIM should be treated as complete without a Linear Responsibility Chart (LRC), clearly spelling out the role of all participating executives & organisations, including consultants & construction contractors.		--do--
45. Difference between Project Management and Project Implementation is not clearly understood in the Company despite available experience in the country in all industries, including the mining industry. While Project Implementation should be the responsibility of the Company, Project Management should be entrusted to the Prime Consultant.		The concept of association of project planner during the implementation of project for ensuring proper implementation is accepted. This is subject to the capability of sole planner-CMPDIL to extend its services to all areas.

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46. In order to create the right atmosphere for CMPDIL to be the Project Manager and also to help it to become more responsive in a competing market of consultants, serious consideration be given for making CMPDIL independent of CIL.		Since much can be said on both sides, the matter will be considered in conjunction with review of organisational structure of CIL, as and when it is undertaken.
47. Project Implementation executives should be empowered to appoint consultants connected with technology or management.		Consultants under certain circumstances are appointed in consultation with CMPDI to avoid necessary off loading of jobs to others. Subsidiaries have already enough power in this regard. Further delegation not required.
48. Project executives should be trained in Project Implementation and for this purpose the opportunity created by World Bank participation in one surface mine should be availed of to appoint Specialist Consultants through international selection in such Project Implementation.		Accepted.
49. Company should be encouraged, if necessary by amendment of laws or union agreements, to off-load a lot of construction and development work to contractors to relieve itself of the burden of adjusting to fluctuating workloads and the burden of avoidable investments. This principle should extend to all services available in the market and for the construction activities as well.		Accepted within the purview of existing laws.
50. Contracting should include turnkey contract to off-shore agencies in suitable circumstances to also ensure growth of expertise in India with the ultimate object of creating a number of dependable Indian agencies.		Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).
51. Company should improve its contract management system.		Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).
52. Different options are available for awarding & managing turn-key contracts including developing of contracting agencies in India. Company should examine all of them in depth before committing itself.		Accepted.

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<p>53 Out of 25 on-going mining projects, 15 are on schedule; these are of low investment. The balance have slipped between one to five years &amp; two P.C.C. projects are awaiting investment decision. They are all major projects. Implementability of minor projects being better, such Projects should be formulated in larger number to tide over the coking coal shortage situation.</p>		Accepted.
<p>54 Land &amp; Power have and will continue to be the chief constraints in implementation of major projects and unless release of power is assured no investment whatsoever should be made in new project except on land acquisition.</p>		Suggestion is not practical. While effort should be made to assure land and power, it cannot be a precondition.
<p>55 Lesser projects adjoining working mines have not met with any surprises by way of altered geomining conditions but all the major underground projects have had these surprises despite considerable pre-mining exploration with extent technology. In all deep mines &amp; in virgin areas the exploration technology needs considerable upgradation.</p>		Accepted.
<p>56. Moonidih Project has come out of the woods and is on its way to achieve success shortly. The two bottlenecks of inadequacy of ventilation &amp; coal hoisting capacity should be removed urgently &amp; effectively by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Sinking of peripheral dedicated upcast shaft with a large fan instead of paralleling of two fans in present skip shaft.</li> <li>(b) commissioning the underground strata bunker, and</li> <li>(c) Converting the skip shaft into downtake as soon as action at (a) is complete.</li> </ul>		A new peripheral shaft will require revised ventilation network involving not only sinking of new shafts but drivages of a network of roadways. Therefore, this needs to be examined in greater detail. A group of experts from BCCL, CMPDIL and Polish Consultants is already involved in this exercise.
<p>57 BCCL is taking steps to repair, update and re-introduce in Moonidih a derelict &amp; obsolete under-</p>		BCCL have already spent considerable money on spares

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	ground power support system at considerable cost. This is a retrograde step & should be abandoned.	for the overhaul of equipment. The repairers have also given performance guarantee. So repair of equipment cannot be abandoned.
58	Sudamdih has recently introduced an improved face layout with good chances of success. In addition to the steps taken to developing new faces to replace the one sealed off, to facilitate working in upper horizon, Sudamdih should expeditiously work out the opencast coal reserves by altering the mining strategy.	Accepted.
59.	Katrass Project has suffered on time scale mainly due to a hesitant approach and a firm decision on the final method need not be awaited for early mine development.	This problem does not exist now.
60.	The proposed review of mine plans & management system in Pootki-Balihari by an external Consultant as suggested by World Bank should be urgently taken up. While appointing the Consultant through competitive bidding BCCL should ensure that the Consultant appointed has direct experience of both longwall & mechanised Board & Pillar mining alongwith familiarity with major coal producing countries from Australia to Europe.	In Pootki-Balihari, there is no exploitation proposed by Bord and Pillar method. Moreover, after proper scrutiny of the tender bids, the consultant for the purpose has already been selected in discussion with World Bank Team.
61.	Inadequate contract management system has caused delay in Bhalgora Project & BCCL should remove the deficiencies.	Accepted.
62.	In Block II work has slowed down due to a pocket of land yet to be brought under physical possession & the appearance of an area under fire. There is a need to revise the equipment sizes & types to gain the time already lost and prevent further slippages in mine construction & operation.	Coal India is being asked to indicate as to how they are going to proceed in the matter.

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63.	In non-mining projects slippages have been noticed but in the absence of P.I.M. the precise reasons could not be ascertained. A PIM should be immediately introduced.	Accepted.
<i>Washeries</i>		
64. (a)	To immediately improve the quality of raw coal fed to the washeries from O.C. Mines and therefore the quality of the washed coal alongwith improved yield, the overburden face should take substantial lead over the coal face to prevent contamination of coal.	Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).
(b)	Ripper dozer should be used in stone bands occurring in the coal seams to remove them before coal is blasted for shoveling as explained in TOR II 2.30.3.	--do--
65	Mechanical elimination of fugitive stones, by use of grabs on grizzlies and deshaling in rotary breaker or Jigs before feeding coal to crusher should be introduced to avoid the crushing of these stones along with coal	Use of grabs has not been so successful. Rotary breakers and grizzly have their limitations. Each case needs to be studied separately and decision taken on its merit.
66.	Blending facilities in every washery should be revived so that only blended raw coal is fed to washery for uniform quality of input and output.	Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).
67. (a)	Raw coal quality has generally deteriorated progressively due to coals from the superior upper seams not contributing adequately to the coal feed. This can should be rectified.	Deterioration is due to exhaustion and/or working limitations in those seams. The possibility of increasing production from the left over upper seams or virgin seams needs to be examined by BCCL and CMPDI.
(b)	The washery circuitries need early modification/modernisation in order to be able to supply clean coal with 17% + 0.5% Ash.	Accepted.



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68. Sampling and analysing of the raw coal input and the clean coal output should be done by automatic sampler and analyser for correctly ascertaining quality. "On-line" analyser should be introduced for ascertaining misplacement of cleans and rejects at all stages of washing.		Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).
69. (i) Coal should be crushed to lower size for washing so that more rejectables are liberated. Cyclones have more flexibility to adopt varying coal characteristics and should be introduced alongwith suitable strengthening of fine coal circuits. All washeries should be worked on closed circuit basis on Zero-discharge principle to ensure higher recoveries.		--do--
(ii) Whether Cyclones are used or Jigs, they must have electronic support with micro-processor control.		--do--
70. Mechanical arrangement for recovery of tailings from ponds should be provided.		Should be examined on case to case basis.
71. Every washery should planned for lay-off for 15 consecutive days in a year for maintenance and repair. Even longer periods could be arranged to take advantage of the present day situation of washing capacity exceeding raw coal available.		Accepted. (Of General application to all subsidiaries).
72. Housekeeping in Washery has to be considerably improved. Use of wobbler roller for training of belts to avoid spillage is recommended.		--do--
73 Bulk of the spares should be obtained from O.E.M., and local manufacturers should be given only educational order till they develop proper quality control.		Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).

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74	Technical audit team should be set up at Headquarters to assist Corporate team.	--do--
75.	Tenders should be confined to flow sheets to optimise washing technology and modern concept of low level washeries against highrise ones should be encouraged to cut down construction time.	Tenderers may be given freedom to submit quotations on their own flowsheet also. As regards high/low rise washery layout NIT should not/specify any preference, leaving the tenderers free to suggest any layout. NIT should provide a liberal premium for early construction of washery.
76.	Power interruption causes heavy disruption of washery circuits and all steps must be taken to avoid even a single one.	Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).
77.	All new washeries should be designed for fully computerised control for economy and efficiency.	Accepted, if found viable.
<i>Perspective Planning &amp; Jharia Coalfield Reconstruction</i>		
78.	Although the Committee has come to the conclusion that extractable reserve of Prime Coking Coal is sufficient to outlast the projected hotmetal production through Blast furnace route upto middle of the next century, careful handling of these wasting resources is necessary. At the same time, angles of conservation & self-sufficiency must not be overstretched to indulge in such practices in resource management as to impose a heavy strain on the national economy which then might find it more economical to import superior Prime Coking Coal in the overall interest of economy. Investment, cost & quality must be optimised.	Accepted.
79.	Upto 2000 A.D. the gap between demand and availability of prime Coking Coal has been projected to be bridged by import, but the Commit-	Accepted.

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	tee finds it possible for BCCL to reduce the gap considerably starting from the end of the 7th Plan.	
80	Jharia reconstruction plan which projects perspective plan for BCCL is over ambitious in matter of productivity growth and a more realistic picture drawn up by the Committee shows the O.M.S. at 1.2 tonnes instead of 3.2 tonnes in 2000 A.D.	Accepted.
81.	Specific investment of approximately Rs. 2000/- per tonne (Price 1986) as figured out for the Jharia Reconstruction PLAN, even after consideration of inevitability of coal washeries and certain conditions peculiar to Jharia Coalfield is high.	Accepted.
82.	There is no justification for extending the opencast mining to lower non-coking coals.	This depends basically on techno-economic viability. No generalisation can be accepted in this regard.
83	Land requirement for opencast mining as estimated in JCF PLAN is avoidably high. The damage to the land by excessive deepening of opencast operations, will create a situation in which BCCL will be drawn into unforeseeable heavy financial and resource commitment.	This shall be carefully considered in finalising future projects.
84.	Opencast mines even for extracting Prime Coking Coals have been planned for unduly great depths not commensurate with commercial prudence. Such depths may be permitted for investment decisions. As and when alternate technology for extracting P.C.C. locked up in coal pillars is visible at distances less than the horizon, these O.C. mines should be prematurely terminated. One should not wait for the cut-off point, as planned, to be reached and this calls for concentrations of efforts to evolve a method of mining the pillared reserves.	This should be carefully considered in finalising future projects.
	Basset edge of all opencast mines should coincide with the outcrop line of the lowest Prime	--do--

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	<p>Coking Coal seam thus reducing the ultimate depth of mining. The lateral spreads of these mines should be suitably adjusted to cause minimum dislocation to Dhanbad Chandrapura and Dhanbad Pathardih Railway lines, not exceeding what is necessary in realigning in short stretches where they are already under threat.</p>	
<p>86. BCCL has introduced modern equipment in their O.C. mines in keeping with the general experience of the coal industry but has not taken into account some of its own special problems interfering with quality and safety under its peculiar geo-mining conditions, and the plans should be amended accordingly.</p>		<p>--do--</p>
<p>87. BCCL should allot a definite and important place to highly mechanised Bord &amp; Pillar mining with continuous miner and shuttle car for underground mining instead of relying entirely on Longwall mining in its new mines.</p>		<p>Highly mechanised Bord and Pillar mining methods need to be used in suitable geomining conditions. Choice of equipment will depend on merit of each case.</p>
<p>88. In view of the 'BCCL factors' affecting utilisation of opencast machinery despite claimed high availability, GOI should consider importing 're-manufactured' equipments with usual guarantee from reputed manufacturers instead of buying new equipments from them.</p>		<p>CIL do not agree to import of reconditioned equipments--they will involve obsolete models and there will be problem of spares.</p>
<p>89. For starting of new O.C. mines in immediate future when the power supply position has no possibility of improvement and place itself in a position to produce additional 3 mtpy of high grade P.C.C. in short &amp; medium term, it should import large size electrically operated hydraulic excavators with diesel engines interchangeable with engines in the dumpers.</p>		<p>CIL be asked to further examine this in consultation with indigenous manufacturers.</p>
<p>90. Numerous schemes for introducing new technologies for working thick seams without stowing and extracting coal standing in pillars have made no headway for several years, mainly because</p>		<p>Following technologies are under commercial use and not S &amp; T --            i) Hydraulic mining for Baragolai.</p>

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<p>these are treated as R &amp; D projects with S &amp; T grants. It is necessary to put out all these projects and place them in participative role in the overall production plans of the Company as all these technologies are well proven.</p>	<p>ii) Blasting Gallery method in Kenduwadih mine.</p> <p>iii) Sub level caving technique envisaged for East Katras Project. Action already taken.</p>	
<p>91. New underground mines with unusual difficult conditions should not be planned merely on the basis of exotic mining method. BCCL has already enough to chew with mining problems.</p>		Accepted.
<p><i>Ropeways</i></p>		
<p>92. The revamping of 'F' ropeway be taken up immediately.</p>		Accepted.
<p>93. The 'D' ropeway will need more detailed study before revamping.</p>		Accepted.
<p>94. The possibility of the Maithon Sand Project being linked at Amtal with 'D' ropeway after revamping may be studied.</p>		Accepted.
<p>95. The smaller colliery ropeways plants should be maintained properly.</p>		Accepted.
<p>96. The operation and maintenance of ropeways may be entrusted to the OEM or the Ropeway manufacturing company(s) who are awarded the revamping contract.</p>		Not Accepted. This is contrary to be object of the department.
<p>97 There is scope for reduction of manpower engaged in the D/F ropeways as well as the colliery ropeways and the strength should be reviewed after revamping/restoration has been carried out.</p>		Accepted.

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*Fire Projects*

98. All sanctioned fire-projects have slipped and not a single one has been completed in all respects. This has been due to delayed supply of equipment, diversion of equipment, lack of sense of urgency and non-availability of capping 'mutti' at convenient sources. It is necessary to expeditiously complete the projects to control spread of fires and prevent continuing environmental damages. For this purpose, apart from equipment procurement & ban on their diversion, considerable number of activities should be contracted out.
99. Trials with fly ash, inert gas etc. specially for underground fires and sealed off surface areas should be continued with a view to contain the surface fires and re-open the underground sealed off areas.
100. The underlying concept of the fire projects, with any marginal modifications, would not enable BCCL to attain the main objective of making the affected areas available for exploitation in near future & the entire approach could be replaced by Project Cold Lava described in Chapter III.

No general rule can be made. However, each case can be examined and depending on merit and necessity, certain activities can be contracted out.

Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).

The practicability of Cold Lava scheme appears open to question since it is not based on scientific study.

*Sand availability*

101. The total availability of sand for BCCL will be 4.15 tpy from the logical sources and the requirement of stowing material being around 10 m. tpy right now, rising to 12 m. tpy by 1989-90 and stabilising at 15 m. tpy by 1994-95, BCCL should immediately look for alternate stowing materials.
102. Of the gap between requirement and availability of stowing materials 4 m.tpy can be obtained from crushed Stone by installation of proper crushing plant by the end of the 7th Plan and beginning of 8th Plan. BCCL should vigorously prepare and implement the projects.

Accepted.

Accepted.

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103. Another 4 m. tpy can be obtained, as sand, from the Project Cold Lava.		The practicability of Cold Lava Scheme appears open to question since it is not based on scientific study.
104. Immediate and future gaps have to be filled by use of Washery rejects upto 2 m. tpy and granulated slag upto 1 m. tpy.		Granulated slag is already booked for manufacture of cement, so its availability is doubtful. Washery rejects can be used upto a certain portion alongwith sand till they find more economic use in power generation.
105. Requirement of stowing will be reduced when certain measures taken by BCCL and recommended by the Committee are implemented. Expeditious implementation of these have to be ensured.		Accepted.
<i>Coal and sand Transportation</i>		
106 Both Government of India and State Government should come forward at no cost to BCCL to upgrade all the public roads within a fixed time frame.		No blanket commitment can be given. To the extent possible, financial support can be considered.
107. For departmental coal transport special coal carriers of larger carrying capacity of 30-45 tonnes should be introduced, with or without trailer bodies. A beginning can be made with 25 tonne trucks already available for commercial use in India.		This may be tried on a pilot basis.
108. The company should explore the possibility of leasing of the large carrying capacity trucks alongwith the maintenance facilities from reputed leasing companies.		--do--
109. Departmental coal transport by road should not only be continued but extended by complete elimination of contractual transport with progressive change in fleet composition. Accounting procedure should be simultaneously upgraded to keep a close watch on departmental coal transportation.		Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).

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110. All changes in organisational set up should keep in view the ultimate pattern that will evolve after every 4/5 old trucks out of the existing fleet are replaced by new trucks of much larger size.		Already dealt in recommendation No. 107.
111. When the Ropeways become functional, and sand is collected and transported by ropeways from the river to the selected dumps located well inside the coal-field its subsequent transportation for distributing sand to the consuming centres, should be carried out departmentally. Here also the same principle as in the case of coal transportation shall apply, i.e., large specially designed transportation trucks should be inducted through leasing companies or otherwise to keep the fleet strength down and avoid diversion of trucks for other work.		This may be tried on a pilot basis.
112. No step need be taken at present to departmentalise transport of sand by road.		Efforts toward departmentalisation should not be slackened.
113. The contract for sand transportation should be central awarded as at present to ensure equitable distribution of total sand resources. The contracts should be valid on long term basis, say 5 years, against present system of annual basis so that the contractors are placed in a position to develop and maintain their respective infrastructures, thus throwing opportunities of lowering rates and elimination of present day intra-contractor disputes leading to occasional violence, when a lower bidder invades the areas where the existing contractors have established an infrastructure.		Subject to what has been said above in 112, until such time as departmentalisation is achieved, contracts should be so organised as to give the Government best conditions.

*Costing Finance*

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| 114. Special steps should be taken to acquire the necessary manpower in cost account discipline specially below the executive level through recruitment and/or appropriate training to improve manning density and quality. | Accepted. |
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115. It is essential that each colliery be provided with a qualified accountant and the large collieries with an accounts officer. Posting of a finance officer should be in addition to cost accountant.		Accepted.
116. Standard Costing concept should be introduced as soon as BICP's recommendations have been examined.		Accepted.
117. Computerisation of cost compilation should be taken up at the 2nd tier level under the Dy. G.M. to enable fortnightly cost sheets being available with mine managers, and at latter stage computerisation be extended to colliery level.		CIL be asked to give a detailed scheme to enforce computerisation of cost compilation at unit level, taking into account suggestions of BICP and Pannigrahi Committee.
118. Cost sheet proforma should be so designed as to clearly bring out store and wage component of each activity. For this purpose activitywise cost code number should appear on each store requisition documents, wage bills power bills etc.		
119. Cost sheet should be prepared at colliery level separately for underground and opencast mines.		Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).
120. Variance analysis should be carried out by the Dy. G.M. in consultation with the Area Cost Accounts Officer.		Accepted in principle. However, this involves modification of organisational structure, so cannot be immediately implemented. Detailed examination of organisational structure has been suggested.
121. Reconciliation between cost and financial accounts should be carried out quarterly.		Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).
<i>Budgetary control:</i>		
122. Collieries must be associated with budget exercise.		--do--

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123. Cost consciousness should be instilled at all levels, through sustained campaign.		--do--
124. Effectiveness in cost control should be made one of the parameters for performance appraisal of G.M., Manager and associated officers.		--do--
125. A comprehensive finance & accounts manual should be prepared.		--do--
<i>Capital Productivity:</i>		
126. A centralised asset register should be maintained by the company alongwith individual history card of the machinery, and these assets should be regularly monitored.		--do--
<i>Internal Audit:</i>		
127. Internal Audit Manual should be prepared, and Internal Audit should be used imaginately.		--do--
<i>Working Capital Management:</i>		
128. Pit head stocks at each production unit should be kept at one month's off take from that unit.		Standards laid down by COPU to be achieved within a specified time frame.
129. Stocks of stores & spares should be brought down to 8 months consumption in the first instance.		Accepted.
130. Sundry debtors should be kept at 30 days sales and for this purpose system should be evolved in which intervention of D.O.C. is rarely required for realisation of outstandings from other public undertakings.		Not feasible under the present state of finances of SEBs--main consumers.
131. Steps should be taken to link items of advances to suppliers with sundry creditors.		Accepted.

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132. Possibility of accepting terminal benefits given to overage employees on premature retirement, as deposits with BCCL, should be explored.		Accepted.
<i>Material Management:</i>		
133. Present system of measurement of coal stocks is outdated and undependable thus creating a gap between physical stocks and book stock leading to serious financial concern at corporate level and harassment at the grass roots when such differences present shortages. Electronic weighing and load cells should be introduced for weighment of production and stocks should be periodically reviewed.		Accepted for implementation on trial basis for coals of grades 'A', 'B' and 'C' as a check not only on shortage but also on quality.
134. List of approved suppliers should be maintained at each store and periodically reviewed.		Accepted (for General application to all subsidiaries).
135. Inventory management should be computerised at an early date.		--do--
136. BCCL should consider the possibility of replacing free issue of coal by a fuel allowance specially after the new townships distant from collieries are established and for this purpose a beginning should be made in Koylanagar and Bhuli Townships. This should be taken up in the next round of wage negotiations.		Not accepted. Likely to give rise to demands for fuel allowance where there is now no free issue of coal.
<i>Coal Sales:</i>		
137. Modern quality control and management systems should be introduced to inspire confidence in consumers and present system and Joint sampling and weighment both at loading point and at destination should be abolished.		Concept of modern quality control and management systems is accepted. However, since transport is done by a different agency, responsibility of CIL should be limited to weighing and joint sampling and loading points.
138. Railways must take full responsibility as a carrier for the quantity of coal delivered		It follows from our view on 137 above

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139. Entire billing and follow up system including consumerwise accounts should be computerised.		Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).

*Retention Price:*

140. The existing retention pricing system should be replaced to make the prices stable for atleast three (3) years.

141. Alternative retention price system based on fair rent concept should be examined to provide an incentive to all the subsidiary companies to improve their production, product-mix, cost, quality control and realisation.

Retention Price System is only a rough mechanism to compensate the companies facing difficult geo mining conditions. The real campaign to reduce the cost will be based on evolution of standard costs as mentioned in recommendation No. 116.

*Fire:*

142. Primary objective of all fire fighting measures is to quench the fire and cool the strata to ambient temperature to enable early mining of the looked up coal. None of the measures so far adopted and those propounded by the Soviets in Mukunda will meet this requirement. This has to be recognised.

Observation appears to be too sweeping in character. No action required.

*Operation Gold Lava:*

143. The most effective method will be inundate the fire areas with high density mud obtained from Panchet dam lake and pumped into Jharia field. Mud reserves are estimated at 35 m. cum. The investment on the system will be around Rs. 100 crores with the delivered cost of mud at Rs. 20/- per cum.

The practicability of Cold Lava scheme appears open to question since it is not based on scientific study.

144. While D.V.C. will gain by improved dead storage capacity, it is necessary to obtain expert advice that removal of clay and silt will not pose any hazard to the Dam. D.V.C.'s clearance will also be necessary for installing different equipment and also the pipe line within D.V.C. area.

Refer to 143.

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145. The installations with minor changes will be available after mud pumping is over for supply of sand to the Jharia Coalfield of the rate of 4 m. tpy. To utilise the residual life of the installation, the pipe line can be used latter to supply 15 MGD water to Jharia field.		Refer to 143.
146 In the absence of expertise in the country a foreign Consultant with international experience in such pipe line should be engaged for the basic engineering of the entire project, leaving the detailing to be done by Indian companies.		Refer to 143.
147. A significant contribution of the operation Cold Lava will also be in the radical improvement of the general environment of Jharia field and rapid rehabilitation of damaged lands.		Refer to 143.
<i>Land:</i>		
149. Land acquisition proceedings be expedited and the Ordinance directed towards prevention of uncontrolled development of the land in Jharia Coalfield be suitably strengthened.		Would be referred to State Government.
150. BCCL should even now make special efforts to come in possession of legal documents in respect of land under its physical possession, through inheritance at the time of take over.		Accepted.
151 BCCL's minimum requirement of land for commencement of underground mining and opencast mine should be made available alongwith physical possession by encouraging BCCL to conduct direct negotiation wherever possible and through emergent provisions of relevant Acts.		Can be considered in individual cases on merit.
152. BCCL should reduce, through substantive modification of their technical plans, the demand of land required for creating external overburden dumps and for opencast mining.		Accepted.

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<p>152. BCCL should with such help from Government of India as necessary obtain transfer of part of the surplus land available with neighbouring public sector establishments and try to meet its entire requirement of housing colonies by resorting to construction of multi-storied and high-rise buildings on such lands.</p> <p>154 BCCL should give highest priority to building suitable number of houses, to replace its own houses which are currently blocking large reserves of high grade coking coals at shallow cover to enable it to commence production without acquiring fresh land for mining. For this purpose BCCL should resort to modular concept of mechanised construction to gain time.</p> <p>155. BCCL should rehabilitate all the orphaned lands belonging to it, to put them to economic use including resettlement of people.</p>	<p><i>Power</i></p> <p>156. Power supply complaints have been enquired into by several Committees and individuals appointed by GOI, the last one being in 1985. Except the one by C.S. Srinivasan (1979) whose recommendations included some positive measures all have merely echoed D.V.C.'s view point and ended by advising BCCL to improve load management. Most of them relied heavily on DVC becoming solvent in power availability to end the miseries, in immediate and also near future. None questioned the engineering qualities of the distribution system, the undervoltage condition and the deliberate low frequency supply in direct contravention of Indian Electricity Act. Frequent power interruptions were treated as symptoms of low generation and BCCL's indifferent load management. The very minor impact of these interruptions on coal production as reported by BCCL to them, apparently encouraged them to treat the matter lightly. It is necessary</p>	<p>Accepted.</p> <p>First part accepted. As far as use of mechanised modular high rise construction is concerned, individual cases will have to be decided on merit.</p> <p>It will have to form part of the restoration plan of exhausted mines as and when it is taken up.</p>
<p>156. Power supply complaints have been enquired into by several Committees and individuals appointed by GOI, the last one being in 1985. Except the one by C.S. Srinivasan (1979) whose recommendations included some positive measures all have merely echoed D.V.C.'s view point and ended by advising BCCL to improve load management. Most of them relied heavily on DVC becoming solvent in power availability to end the miseries, in immediate and also near future. None questioned the engineering qualities of the distribution system, the undervoltage condition and the deliberate low frequency supply in direct contravention of Indian Electricity Act. Frequent power interruptions were treated as symptoms of low generation and BCCL's indifferent load management. The very minor impact of these interruptions on coal production as reported by BCCL to them, apparently encouraged them to treat the matter lightly. It is necessary</p>		<p>These observations are of general nature. No action is called for, other than careful assessment by BCCL of power interruptions and presentation of their case more effectively. The power supply has shown signs of improvement in recent past..</p>

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that Enquiries into such important matter are carried out with a determination to identify practical solution to the problems and BCCL should also present their case without understatement.

157. BCCLG's agreements with DVC and DSEB (which is a mere distributing agency) are all one-sided and leave options wide open to DVC to supply power against the agreements if and when able to do so. This unbridled authority to honour an agreement at will enables DVC to unilaterally determine the contract demand which is required to be satisfied at a point of time. DVC's Schedule of Allocation of Power to different consumers, at different levels of generation uses a format where consumers contract demand figure is entirely of DVC's choice. All the Committees have approved such a format as a result of which DVC claims to have met 100% of BCCL's demand by releasing a quantum of power which featured as contract demand in historical document signed a decade or more back. The format needs to be changed to atleast throw up clearly the real gap between demand and supply.
158. Need for additional power generation capacity in the region has been accepted by everyone while C.S. Srinivasan had recommended a dedicated large capacity power station in coalfield in 1979. BCCL/CIL had also put up a large number of proposals to alleviate the power problems. All these proposals were either not acted upon or rejected or approved after enormous delay. The 20 MW captive thermal power station is one such example of delayed approval. The Government may like to make further enquiries in the matter.
159. The impact of power interruptions has not been fully projected by even BCCL. BCCL has been encouraged (other CIL subsidiaries also) to merely report the production lost due to power interruptions. This effort to quantify the impact of power interruption in term of tonnage of production has been futile, as it has merely suppressed the real

Not practical under the present situation of power supply. In dealing with SEBs and Board it is not possible to insist on one's right always. A better approach is to have free and frank discussion and arrive at a mutually agreed solution.

Government is aware of the problems. Project is now under implementation.

These observations are of general nature. No action is called for, other than careful assessment by BCCL of power interruptions and presentation of their case more effectively. The power supply has shown signs of improvement in recent past.

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impact in having had seriously eroded BCCL's capabilities in production, productivity and cost. These power interruptions have had a dehumanising effect in the entire system and BCCLG is unwittingly heading for a major mine disaster, unless immediately steps are taken to drastically reduce power interruption.

160. BCCL should immediately do away with the present reporting system intimating production loss due to power interruptions. These grossly understate matters. In its place LUDO CHARTS should be introduced for monitoring the health of the power supply system and for measuring the distance yet to be covered to reach the Zero error stage.

Adoption of LUDO Charts may not improve the quality of message as the duration and timing of interruptions are not being presented. The present reporting and the suggested LUDO CHART system can be examined to bring out a more useful system.

161. To reduce power interruption immediately and to avoid feederwise power interruptions due to alleged load management failure by BCCL, DVC should treat BCCL as a single point consumer, and leave it to BCCL to decide the feederwise priority in the context of important work-in-hand and availability of opportunity to efficiently evacuate power from BCCL's own emergency sets including Gas Turbine (G.T.) DVC should cease to regulate power supply feederwise at BCCL's substation (as at present) on the basis of predetermined load shedding schedule.

Accepted in principle. CIL/BCCL should take it up with DVC as regards its feasibility.

162. Simultaneously DVC should stop activating the penal provisions in the contract enabling DVC to charge maximum & minimum demand rates at each feeder as at present.

In dealing with SEBs and Board it is not possible to insist always on one's right. A better approach is to have free and frank discussion and arrive at a mutually agreed solution.

163. BCCL should immediately finalise with FCI Sindri, for supply of its surplus power directly. GOI should direct DVC not to interfere in this transaction, by demanding that the Sindri Power be wheeled through the low frequency undependable DVC grid.

Appears to be contrary to the spirit of Electricity Supplies Act. However, the matter can be taken up with Department of Power.



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164. DVC's entire power supply system has fallen face downward, and we see no hopes in foreseeable future of it being able to meet 100% demand of BCCL in quantity & quality. As an immediate term measure, BCCL should put up 20 MW of additional G.T. Capacity, in two or more units depending on the opportunity of evacuation available without involving major distribution problems. These would act as base Stations alongwith the existing 2 G.T. sets. The capacity in the reciprocating diesel generating sets should not be depended upon.		This can be considered after all the existing DG and GT sets are made operational.
165 The 20 MW captive Thermal Power station recently sanctioned will not be able to come to BCCL's relief before the middle of 8th Plan and since design & construction of this part is yet to be taken up possibilities of increasing its capacity to 40 MW at this stage should be explored.		Separate proposal for a large capacity captive Thermal Power Station is under examination of BCCL and part of ECL. This small captive TPS using Fluidised Bed Boilers are meant to meet requirement of certain sensitive areas. Their capacities have been finalised after detailed examination. It is not proposed to increase their capacity at this stage.
166. BCCL should immediately put up a central control room and efficient communication system within its substations so that when DVC treat BCCL as single point consumer BCCL can coordinate the distribution of available power effectively.		Accepted subject to recommendation No. 161 being feasible as it is related to that.
167 BCCL should conduct check on pumping installations to reduce energy consumption.		Accepted (of General application to all subsidiaries).
168 BCCL should immediately replace the old mixing ones by modern launders to reduce power consumption.		--do--
169 BCCL should accelerate implementation of its surface water management schemes to increase run-off through natural water courses and reduce the pumping load of these mines.		--do--
170. Neither BCCL nor Coal India is any longer in a position to get the best out of DVC. Secretary		While intervention by Department of Coal is taking place as

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Department of Coal should not only lend a hand but take upon himself to bring about fast improvement, in this 'KEY RESULT' area.

and when required this may not be a satisfactory solution. There is no substitute to close interaction between DVC and coal companies.

171. In view of the special requirements of Bharat Coking Coal Limited to put up a large number of houses and other infrastructures with a very short time it will be desirable to create a post of Director incharge of Township Development immediately. The incumbent should be an experienced civil engineer and should be able to handle mechanised multi-storeyed constructions.

It is premature to take this step without ensuring the availability of land and finance.

### Exploration in Deep SEA Waters

### Export of Maruti Vehicles

2035. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

2036. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has recently launched a deep water and continental slope exploration programme; and

(a) the details of the vehicles produced by the Maruti Udyog Ltd. and the number of vehicles of each category produced annually;

(b) If so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard?

(b) whether there is a great demand of the Maruti vehicles in foreign countries;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). ONGC have plans to extend exploratory activities in deep water of the India continental slope areas. A few prospects in deeper water of Krishna-Godavari offshore basin have been tested and oil/gas was discovered in two structures, namely, G-1 and G-2. Data available indicate good prospects in West Coast. It is proposed to initiate the detailed seismic surveys in 1989 and further survey and exploratory drilling are likely to continue to VIIIth Plan and beyond.

(c) the names of the countries to whom the Maruti vehicles are being exported and of which category and the number thereof annually; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the production to meet the indigenous as well as export demand in the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The details are as under:--

Year	Maruti-800	Omni	Gypsy	Total
1983-84 (Trial Production)	840			840
1984-85	20,356	2,016		22,372
1985-86	33,262	16,527	1,791	51,580
1986-87	50,493	23,270	6,387	80,250
1987-88	64,581	25,685	2,364	92,630

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Maruti vehicles have, so far, been

exported to Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Hungary and Sri Lanka. The number of vehicles exported annually is as follows:--

Year	Car	Omni	Gypsy	Total
1986-87	64	13	14	91
1987-88	597	26	48	671

(d) The targetted production of vehicles during the current year at 1,05,000 vehicles has been fixed on the basis of maximum utilisation of installed capacity. The production is likely to be increased in future years.

### Power Demand and Generation

2037. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand of power in each State for the years 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) the present position of power generation;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the power generation during the next two years; and

(d) whether any foreign country has offered its services to help India in power generation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The requisite information is given in Statement I below.

(b) During the period April, 1988 - July, 1988 the total energy generation in the country was 70176 MU.

(c) The steps being taken to achieve the Seventh Plan targets and to improve the availability of power include expediting commissioning of additional capacity, early stabilisation of newly commissioned units, improving the performance of the existing thermal power stations, reducing transmission and distribution losses, implementation of energy conservation and demand management measures, and implementing short gestation projects.

(d) The requisite information is given in Statement II below.

**STATEMENT I**  
*Anticipated Energy Requirement During 1988-89 & 1989-90*  
**Energy Requirement**  
(Figures in MU)

Region/State/System	1988-89	1989-90
<b>Northern Region</b>		
Chandigarh	500	568
Delhi	6970	7586
Haryana	7870	7984
Himachal Pradesh	1115	1311
Jammu & Kashmir	2555	2737
Punjab	13815	14321
Rajasthan	9670	12520
Uttar Pradesh	25235	25053
Total:	67730	72080
<b>Western Region</b>		
Gujarat	19205	19023
M.P.	15090	16485
Maharashtra	33010	36310
Goa, Daman & Diu	530	656
Total:	67835	72474
<b>Southern Region</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	17970	20497
Karnataka	17070	17073
Kerala	6625	6850
Tamil Nadu	19250	20902
Total:	60915	65322

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<b>Eastern Region</b>		
Bihar	5600	6307
D.V.C.	7600	8120
Orissa	7400	11136
West Bengal incl. Sikkim	9600	10520
Total:	30200	36083
<b>North Eastern Region</b>		
Total:	2320	3041
All-India	229000	249000

Source:-- Central electricity Authority (Planning Wing)

### STATEMENT II

*List of Projects for Which Foreign Assistance is Already Tied CP 22.07.1988*

S. No.	Schemes	T/H	Installed Capacity (MW)	Benefits in 8th Plan (MW)
1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>WORLD BANK</u></b>				
1.	Ramagundam Ext.	T	2x500	500
2.	Anta	T	3x100 + 1x130	130
3.	Auriya	T	4x100 + 2x100	200
4.	Kawas	T	4x100 + 2x100	200
5.	Farakka II	T	2x500	10000
6.	Talcher	T	2x500	1000

1	2	3	4	5
7.	NCTPP	T	4x210	840
8.	Upper Indravati	H	4x150	600
9.	Kali Nadi II	H	3x40 + 3x50	270
10.	Shavravati TR	H	4x60	240
11.	Sardar Sarover	H	6x200	400
12.	Lower Periyar	H	3x60	180
13.	Chandrapur (MSEB)	T	2x500	1000
14.	Srinagar	H	6x55	330
				6890

O.E.C.F.

15.	Kaithalguri GT	T	6x30 + 3x30	270
16.	Anpara B	T	2x500	1000
17.	Teesta Falls II-IV	H	9x75	68
18.	Lower Borpani	H	2x50	100
19.	Ujjaini PSS	H	1x12	12
20.	Srisailam LB	H	9x110	660
				2110

ADB

21.	North Madras	T	2x210	420
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BILATERAL CANADA

22.	Chameral	H	3x180	540
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USSR

23.	Tehri Hydro Complex	H	2400	
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313	Written Answers	SRAVANA 18, 1910 (SAKA)	Written Answers	314
1	2	3	4	5
24.	Kahalgaon	T	4x210	840
	<u>FRC</u>			
25.	Neyveli 2nd Mine Cut	T	4x210	840
	Total			11640

### Foreign collaboration for DGTD listed items

2038. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of items listed by the Directorate General of Technical Development where foreign collaborations are not permitted;

(b) whether any exemptions are allowed;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) how many such exemptions have been granted and who have obtained them and for which items of manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) There is a list of industries where no foreign collaboration, finan-

cial or technical is considered normally necessary and requests for collaboration in this list are not normally considered. A copy of the list is given in the Statement below.

(b) to (d). Government Policy regarding foreign collaborations is selective. Foreign collaboration is permitted in sophisticated and high priority areas, in export oriented or import substitution manufacturing or for enabling indigenous industry to update existing technology in India to meet efficiently domestic requirements and/or to become competitive in the export market.

The details of approved foreign collaborations showing the names of manufactures and nature of collaborations are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly news letter. Copies of this publications are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

### STATEMENT

*Illustrative list of Industries where no foreign collaboration, financial or technical, is considered necessary.*

#### 1. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES:

FERROUS: Ordinary Castings, Bright Bars Structural, Welded CI Steel Pipes & Tubes.

NON-Antimony Sodium Metal, Electrical Resistance

FERROUS: Heating (nickel free alloy), Aluminium litho plates.

2. **ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT:**  
Electrical fans, Common domestic appliances, Common types of winding wires and strips, Iron clad switches, AC motors, Cables and Distribution Transformers.
3. **ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS AND EQUIPMENTS:**  
General purpose transistors & Diodes, Paper, Mica and Variable Capacitors, T.V. Receivers, Tape Recorders, Teleprinters, R.A. Systems, Record Players/Changers.
4. **SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS:**  
Non-specialised types of valves, meters, weighing machinery and mathematical, surveying and drawing instruments.
5. **TRANSPORTATION:**  
Railway wagons
6. **INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY**  
Building and constructional machinery, Oil mill machinery, Conventional rice mill machinery, Sugar Machinery, Tea processing machinery, General purpose Machinery.
7. **MACHINE TOOLS**  
Forged hand tools, General purpose machine tools.
8. **AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY**  
Tractor drawn implements, Power tillers, Foodgrain dryers, Agricultural implements.
9. **MISCELLANEOUS, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES:**
10. **COMMERCIAL, OFFICE & HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENTS OF COMMON USE:**
11. **MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES:**
12. **FERTILIZERS:**  
Single super phosphate, Granulated fertilizers.
13. **CHEMICALS (other than Fertilizers)**  
Acetic acid, Acetanilide; Ethyl Chloride; Viscose Filament Yarn/Staple Fibre; Melathion technical sulphate of alumina; Potassium Chlorate, Fatty Acid & Glycerine; Butyl Titanate; Warfarin; Silica gel; Lindane; Endosulfan; Phanthoate; Nitorfan; Ethyl ether Plastipeal.
14. **DYESTUFFS:**  
Benzidine; O-Teludine; Carbazole Dioxazine Violet pigment; Cadmium Sulphide Orange.
15. **DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS:**  
Caffeins (natural); Phenyl Butazone; Tol Butamide; Para Acetamol; Phanacetin; Senna extract; Diasogenin; Clofiorate; 4-Hydroxy Cumarin; Xenthopotoxin; Calcium



Gluconate; Choline Chloride; Glyceryl Gualacolate; Phenyethyl biguanide hydro-chloride; Scopolamine hydrobromide; Niacinamide; Ortholelyl biguanide; Colchicine; Deazepam; Sorbitol from dextrose monohydrate; Berberine hydrochloride; Balladonna; Acriflavine; Calcium hypophosphite; Chloridiazepoxide.

16. PAPER & PULP INCLUDING PAPER PRODUCTS:

17. CONSUMER GOODS

18. VEGETABLE OILS & VANASPATI:

19. RUBBER INDUSTRIES:

Viscose tyre yarn; Metalbonded rubber; Latex foam; Rubberised fabrics; Bicycle Tyres & Tubes.

20. LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS & PICKERS

Belting Leather; Cotton & hair finished leather; Pickers; Picking bands; Vegetable tanning extracts; Fat liquors other than synthetics.

21. GLASS CERAMICS:

22. CEMENT & GYPSUM PRODUCTS:

NOTE: List is illustrative and not exhaustive. Clarification of details within the broad headings is the responsibility of Administrative Ministries.

**Settlement between BPCL and its Employees**

2040. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Petroleum Corporation (Refinery) employees had an industrial settlement with the management in 1973-74 and even then the employees had to go to the court in 1978 for settlement of disputes;

(b) whether the management had appealed against the Court's award before the Bombay High Court and thereafter before the Supreme Court;

(c) whether the management had lost at all stages; and

(d) the present position regarding implementation of the Court's award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT): (a) Settlements of 1973-74 were entered into between the workmen of the then multi-national company and the management whereas the employees who went to court in 1978 were the employees who joined the public sector company after nationalisation.

(b) to (d). The appeal of Bharat Petroleum Corporation in the High Court of Bombay against the order of the Industrial Court of Bombay is still pending.

### Foreign Collaborations

2041. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign collaborations have been approved during the last year;

(b) what are the collaborations that involved foreign equity and which ones involved only knowhow or import of machinery;

(c) how many out of the foreign collaborations approved, were in industrial projects that envisaged the manufacture of more than one kind of product; and

(d) which, of these projects and products involved common foreign technology and process knowhow?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a). Government has approved 853 proposals for foreign collaboration during the year 1987. Out of these, 242 proposals involved financial participation by foreign companies in the year 1987.

(b) and (d). The details are not maintained centrally in the SIA. However, the details of approved foreign collaborations showing the names of Indian and foreign firms, item of manufacture and nature of foreign collaboration are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly news letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

### Foreign technology for consumer products

2042. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified areas in consumer products where foreign technology is considered essential; and

(b) if so, a list of these areas?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). Government policy regarding import of technology has been to bridge the technology gaps in the industrial sector. Import of technical know-how is permitted in sophisticated and high priority areas, in export oriented or import substitution manufacturing or for enabling indigenous industry to update existing technology in India to meet efficiently domestic requirements and/or to become competitive in the export market.

However, there is a list of industries where no foreign collaboration, financial or technical, is considered normally necessary and requests for collaboration in this list are not normally considered.

### Research on Bombay High by O.N.G.C. and N.I.O.

2043. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:  
SHRI MANIK REDDY:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Joint research on Bombay High by ONGC NIO" appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 4 July, 1988.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the terms and conditions in this regard; and

(d) the financial implications involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Oil & Natural Gas Commission has placed an order with National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) to carry out 7500 line Km. of precision gravity survey over Bombay High and adjoining areas. A total of 4049 line Km. survey has already been completed by NIO. Data collected is to be utilised to decipher structural and tectonic details of the areas.

(c) The terms and conditions of the contract are:

- (1) Data is to be acquired for scheme of profile as given by ONGC;
- (2) ORV Sagar-Kanya is to be used for the purpose;
- (3) Representatives of the Oil & Natural Gas Commission will be on board for quality control; and
- (4) National Institute of Oceanography is to be paid by Oil & Natural Gas Commission, at the rate of Rs. 285/- per line Km. of survey which includes navigation data processing.

(d) A sum of Rs. 21.375 lakhs is to be paid to National Institute of Oceanography by Oil and Natural Gas Commission for this work.

#### Foreign collaboration in industry

2044. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any high technology collaboration proposals were invited from West Germany, Japan and the United States in selected areas of industry;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken on these proposals;

(c) whether India has decided to give speedy clearance to these proposals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). The selection of technologies is primarily left to the Indian entrepreneurs/parties, who after exploring the alternative sources of technology and techno-economic analysis select the one that suits them best. Thereafter, they apply for Government's approval and such applications with tie-ups with West German, Japanese and US firms are examined on merits in consultation with the authorities concerned. Some proposals with tie-ups with West German, Japanese and US firms are at various stages of consideration.

(c) and (d). It will be the constant endeavour of the Govt. to give speedy clearance to the proposals.

#### Import of Nylon Truck Tyres

2045. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER:  
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN  
SINHA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted import of nylon truck tyres under OGL;

(b) whether these imported truck tyres were charged reduced customs duty;

(c) whether Government are aware that large number of indigenously produced truck tyres are available and that the imported tyres are not suited to Indian road conditions;

(d) the number of nylon truck tyres imported during 1987-88 and its impact on bringing down tyre prices; and

(e) whether Government propose to take steps to conserve foreign exchange by not allowing these imports in future?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (e). Government have decided to allow import of certain categories of truck and bus tyres under OGL at reduced rate of duty in order to check the rising trend in tyre prices. No import of tyres have so far taken place under this scheme.

#### **Twin Tower Project at Laxmi Nagar, Delhi**

2046. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE) is allegedly plagued by corruption charges in the construction of a Rs. 50 crore Twin Tower Project at Laxmi Nagar, Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government have made and inquiry into the alleged corruption in Standing Conference of Public Enterprises and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). A news item titled "SCOPE plagued by Corruption" appeared in the "Hindustan Times" dated 26.4.88. The allegation to the effect that the architects for the Twin Tower Project have been given a free hand creating scope for corruption in the construction of the building is not correct. Overall responsibility and control for the project including

cost and quality control lies with SCOPE who have appointed a Building Committee for the purpose of project management and the services of NIDC, a public sector organisation have been engaged for providing assistance in this regard. Special test checks have been arranged through recognised institutions to ensure quality control.

However some allegations against members of Public Enterprises Service Association, which was originally responsible for the construction of the complex are under the investigation of the CBI. PESA now stands dissolved.

[Translation]

#### **Telephone Connections in Villages**

2047. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:  
SHRI SURESH KURUP:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to provide telephone connections in villages also;

(b) if so, the total number of villages in which telephone connections have so far been provided and the additional number of villages in which telephone connections are likely to be provided in the near future; and

(c) the funds likely to be required to complete this work?

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

(b) About 37,000 villages have been provided telephone facility so far. Balance about 5,39,000 are proposed to be provided connections by 2000 A.D.

(c) About Rs. 2156 crores may be required.

**Improvement in Telecommunication Services between India and Pakistan**

2048. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was held recently to bring about improvement in the telecommunication services between India and Pakistan;

*From India side:*

1. Shri M.G. Kulkarni DDG (ML) Leader.
2. Shri M.K. Jain DDG (TAF)
3. Shri R.D. Arya G.M. Maintenance, New Delhi.
4. Shri N. Narasimhan, Additional G.M. Maintenance, New Delhi.
5. Shri B.B. Singh Director (ML), Telecom. Board, New Delhi.
6. Shri C.B.L. Srivastava Director (TX), Telecom. Board, New Delhi.
7. Shri S.C. Choudhry, Director (MST) Telecom. Board. New Delhi
8. Shri Kranti Kumar Director Maintenance, New Delhi
9. Shri G.K. Saran Director Satellite, Maintenance, New Delhi.
10. Shri Shabbir Ahmed, Director (TP&HQ), Telecom. Projects, New Delhi.
11. Mrs. R. Mukerjee Director (TA) Telecom. Board Telecom. Board, New Delhi.

*From Pakistan side:*

1. Mr. Muhammad Khalid Chief Engineer, Operation & Maintenance/Overseas, T&T Directorate General Pakistan Leader.
2. Mr. Zulquarnain Qureshi Chief Accounts Officers, T&T Dte. General, Pakistan.
3. Mr. S.M. Aslam Farrukh, Director Long Distance Central Telecom. Region Lahore.
4. Mr. Bashir Ahmed, Dy. Chief Engineer Overseas, T&T, Dte. General, Pakistan.

(b) if so, when and the place where this meeting was held alongwith the names of the persons who attended the meeting; and

(c) the details of the decisions taken at the meeting?

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

(b) The meeting was held from 22nd to 24th of June, 1988 at New Delhi. The following officers participated:

(c) The following main decision were taken in the meeting:-

- (i) Starting of facsimile service between the two countries.
- (ii)\* Exchange of traffic data to examine the flow of traffic for augmentation of services.
- (iii) Augumentation of ISD service between New Delhi-Karachi and New Delhi Islamabad.
- (iv) Augumentation by installation of two groups (24 circuits).
- (v) Settlement of outstanding dues between the two countries for telecom services, and
- (vi) Regular review of performance for improving services.

**Wrong billing and delay in sending Bills  
by D.E.S.U.**

2049. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:  
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:  
SHRI AJAY BISWAS:  
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints against DESU about wrong billing and long delays are persisting for quite a long time;

(b) if so, the causes identified and the corrective steps taken;

(c) the number of consumers who have not been sent bills for more than one year and the amount involved, as on 31 March, 1988;

(d) the number of bills which were challenged by consumers for overbilling during 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(e) whether any system has been devised to fix individual responsibility on officers few wrong billing or delay in sending

bills and if not, the reasons for not devising such system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). There have been complaints from time to time about the delays and incorrect billing by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. According to DESU, the reasons mainly relate to the rapid increase in the number of consumer services and large scale expansion of the transmission and distribution not work, non-replacement of defective metres and lapses on the part of individual employees. The corrective steps taken by DESU include installation of its own computer and introduction of computer billing, training of staff in the operation of computer system to overcome teething problems, deployment of additional staff in the Districts where billing work is in arrears, and improved supervision of the billing and recovery arrangements.

(c) According to DESU, as on 31st March, 1988 there was no billing unit where billing work was in arrears for more than a year. Any cases of delayed or wrong

billing are looked into and remedial action is taken.

(d) No separate record of such cases is being maintained. Any complaints of over-billing or dispute in regard to the bills are settled promptly.

(e) According to DESU, a system already exists to fix responsibility on individuals for wrong billing or delays in sending bills.

[English]

#### **Mahanagar Telephone Nigam in other Metropolitan Cities**

2050. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of have since taken any decision on setting up of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam in other metropolitan cities on the lines of the Nigam in Delhi and Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether in view of poor performance by Nagpur Telephones, Government propose to assign the task of Nagpur Telephones to the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). The performance of mahana-gar Telephone Nigam Limited Delhi and Bombay will be reviewed in totality before

any decision is taken to form similar Corporations at any other place.

#### **Setting up of T.V. Transmitters and FM Radio Stations in Seventh Plan**

2051. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:  
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:  
CHAUDHARY RAM PARKASH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to double the number of T.V. transmitters by the end of the Seventh Plan and to set up 100 Frequency Modulation (FM) radio stations in the next two years;

(b) if so, whether a large number of existing LPTs will also be converted into HPTs;

(c) the details of the locations where HPTs are likely to be set up during the Seventh Plan period; and

(d) whether the entire country will be covered by the TV transmitters?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Whereas the number of TV transmitters in the country will increase from 260, functioning at present, to 423 on completion of the various Seventh Plan schemes, Frequency Modulation (FM) transmitters at 100 centres of All India Radio are proposed to be set up in the next two years.

(b) and (c). Fourteen high power TV Transmitters have already been set up during the Seventh Plan period so far (including 10 set up in replacement of the

existing low power transmitters). Besides, thirty-two more high power TV transmitters are to be established as part of the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan, including twenty-two to be set up in replacement of the existing low power transmitters, at the following places:--

1. Aizawl
2. Ambajogai
3. Anantapur
4. Anupgarh
5. Aurangabad
6. Bareilly
7. Barmer
8. Bhawanipatna
9. Bhuj
10. Calicut
11. Churachandpur
12. Daltonganj
13. Dharwar
14. Fazilka
15. Gangtok
16. Gwalior
17. Capital of Haryana
18. Itanagar
19. Jabalpur
20. Jagdalpur
21. Jaisalmer

22. Katihar
23. Kota
24. Leh
25. Lunglei
26. Mokokchung
27. Rameshwaram
28. Shillong
29. Shimla
30. Shimoga
31. Tirupati
32. Tura

(d) No, Sir. On completion of the various Seventh Plan schemes, TV service is expected to be available to about 83 per cent population of the country.

#### Setting up 30 MW Solar Power Plants

2052. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:  
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources (DNES) has submitted a proposal for setting up a thirty megawatt solar power plant in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has since cleared the proposal;

(c) whether the site for setting up the solar power plant has since been identified; and

(d) if so, full details thereof and when more such plants will be set up?



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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). So far three sites viz. Jodhpur in Rajasthan, Abohor in Punjab and Bhuj in Gujarat have been identified. These sites have been suggested keeping in mind availability of high Solar radiation, favourable atmospheric conditions, availability of land, long distance from conventional sources of energy etc. identification of other sites can be taken up in due course depending upon availability of funds.

#### Erection of 30 MW Solar Power Station at Bangalore

2053. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has submitted a project report recently to the Planning Commission for erecting 30 MW Solar Power Station at Bangalore;

(b) if so, whether the project has since been cleared by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). A proposal for Bangalore has not been made; however proposals for setting up 30 MW Solar Power Stations have been made to the Planning Commission.

#### Profit earned by Doordarshan through Advertisements

2054. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the details of net

profit earned by Doordarshan through advertisements from 1 April, 1988 to 30 June, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Doordarshan's revenue account is not maintained in terms of profit & loss. The gross revenue earned by Doordarshan through telecast of advertisements during the period from April 1, 1988 is Rs. 40.37 crores.

#### Telecast of Advertisements and other Programmes by Doordarshan

2055. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total time taken by Doordarshan for its telecasts daily;

(b) the time devoted to advertisements;

(c) whether there is any disparity in telecasting advertisements and other programmes, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to do away with such a disparity?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The total time taken by Doordarshan for telecast of originated programmes daily is 742 minutes on an average.

(b) The total time devoted to advertisements per day on the National network and regional kendras of Doordarshan was, on an average, 8 minutes and 24 minutes respectively in the month of June 1988.

(c) No, Sir. The total duration of advertisements currently being telecast is less

than the permissible limit prescribed by the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

### Industrial Output

2056. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial output during 1987-88 is expected to meet the target fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the output during 1987-88;

(c) the expected output to be achieved during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(d) whether some industries are expected to curtail their production during the above period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof together with reasons therefor particularly in respect of cement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). Seventh Five Year Plan envisages an average annual rate of growth of over 8 per cent in industrial production. According to index of industrial production compiled by CSO, the rate of growth by major sectors of mining, manufacturing and electricity during 1987-88 are as follows:

Sectors	Rate of Growth in 1987-88 over 1986-87(%)
Mining	+ 3.5
Manufacturing	+ 8.5
Electricity	+ 7.6
Overall	+ 7.7

(d) and (e). Government do not apprehend any curtailment of industrial production during 1988-89 or 1989-90 in any sector including cement.

### Setting up of Petrochemicals Promotion and Development Authority

2057. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:  
SHRI YASHWANT RAO  
GADAKH PATIL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Union Government to establish a Petrochemicals Promotion and Development Authority in near future;

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

(c) whether its head office will be located at Hyderabad; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the functions of the Authority and its composition and whether it will include representatives of the industry; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. The matter is under the consideration of the Government and a final view is yet to be taken.

### Monthly collection from Public Call Offices in Bangalore City

2058. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum monthly collection from each P.C.O in Bangalore city;

(b) the number of Public Call Office disconnected for not maintaining the monthly collection; and

(c) whether there is any proposal before Government to reduce the monthly collection to atleast Rs. 300?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) The minimum monthly guaranteed revenue prescribed for public telephone in the country including Bangalore is:--

(i)	Private PCOs manned by physically handicapped	Rs. 100
(ii)	Private STD PCO	Rs. 2000
(iii)	Private CCB PCO	Rs. 500

(b) 15 private Public Call Offices have been surrendered since January, 1988.

(c) No, Sir.

#### T.V. Station at Chitradurga, Karnataka

2059. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a T.V. Station at Chitradurga in Karnataka;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Doordarshan officials visited the place and selected a suitable site for setting up the T.V. Station there; and

(c) if so, the time by which the T.V. Station will be set up at Chitradurga?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir. Establishment of a low power TV transmitter at Chitradurga in Karnataka is included in the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan.

(b) Survey of the areas has been carried out and possible sites identified.

(c) The proposed low power TV transmitter at Chitradurga is expected to be installed and commissioned into service during the current financial year 1988-89.

#### Telecast of Kannad programmes on Second channel of Madras Doordarshan

2060. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) which are the programmes of South Indian languages shown on the Second Channel of Madras Doordarshan;

(b) whether Kannad programmes are shown on this channel; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to show Kannad programmes also on the second channel of Madras Doordarshan for the benefit of Kannadigas residing in Madras and other parts of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) Doordarshan Kendra, Madras telecasts on its second Channel, programmes in Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu and Kannad.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Varanasi Telephone Advisory Committee**

2061. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) after how many months the meeting of Telephone Advisory Committees should be held;

(b) when the Varanasi Telephone Advisory Committee was constituted;

(c) the number of meetings of the Varanasi Telephone Advisory Committee which should have been held after the constitution of the Committee and number of meetings of the Committee actually held thereafter; and

(d) the reasons for not holding its meetings in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) A Meeting of a Telephone/Telecom. Advisory Committee is to be held once in six months.

(b) The Varanasi Telephone Advisory Committee was reconstituted on 14-8-1987.

(c) and (d). Three meetings of Varanasi Telephone Advisory Committee were to be held after its reconstitution and two were actually held. The meeting due in February, 1988 could not be held because of Parliament being in Session. However, the meeting was held on 16.5.1988.

[English]

**Destroying of unpaid letters**

2062. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:  
SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Posts is destroying unpaid letters of no prescribed size which are made of pages torn from pupil's exercise books, bearing no postage stamps;

(b) if so, whether the Department of Posts have made known its intention of destroying the letters to public well in advance through Radio, T.V. and Press, before taking the step; and

(c) whether the destroying of the letters, if it is done, is not against the pronounced policy of Government of uplifting the cause of half-fed, uneducated and illiterates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir, all unpaid letters which are not of a prescribed size and are made of pages torn from pupil's exercise books are not straight-away destroyed the Department of Posts. Post Offices have no such authority to destroy any mail. Existing instructions require that any letter, which cannot be delivered to the addressee either for want of complete address or because the addressee has refused to pay charges, be returned to the sender by the post office direct if the sender's address is available on the outside of the letter. In such a case, the sender is also bound to pay postage due on the article, if any. When the sender's address is not available on the outside of undeliverable articles, the post office sends the articles to the Returned Letter Office (RLO) which is authorised to open a letter for locating the sender's address. Letters which remain undelivered even after the efforts made in the RLO, have to be destroyed in accordance with rules and instruments which have been existing since long.

2. In large towns, particularly the metropolitan cities, a good number

self-made small paper covers are received daily as unpaid articles. These are mostly addressed to labourers who come to these towns and cities in search of work, and have no permanent address as they keep shifting from place to place as per their employments in different jobs. Since the articles are without postage, these cannot be delivered to any other person, i.e., friend or relative of the addressee as there is a minimum charge of Re. 1/- to be realised per article. Hence, most of these articles remain undelivered and in absence of the address of the sender, these cannot also be forwarded to the sender. Consequently, all these articles are sent to the RLO where these are destroyed in accordance with the Rules.

(b) and (c). In view of part (a) of the answer, the question of any publicity through Radio, T.V. and Press does not arise. Violation of any policy of the Government is also not involved.

#### **Anomaly in pay scales of telegraph-man and sweeper and Farrash etc.**

2063. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the duties, responsibilities and recruitment standard of telegraphman (Test Category Staff) and Sweeper Farrash etc. (Non-Test Category Staff) are of the same nature;

(b) if not the reasons for placing them in the same scale; and

(c) whether this anomaly is to be settled and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Fourth Pay Commission has recommended only one scale for test and non-test categories. They have not considered transfer from non-test category to the test category equivalent to promotion. The Government have accepted this recommendation.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Hydel Power Projects in Uttar Pradesh**

2064. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the amount of expenditure incurred on exploitation of hydel power capacity during the last three years of the current Plan;

(b) the annual financial requirement for construction of various hydel power projects in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether construction of some new hydel power projects is proposed to be started during the current year;

(d) if so, the names of such projects, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) Details of total expenditure incurred on the hydro power sector during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in Statement I below. Consolidated figures for 1987-88 are not available yet.

(b) Details of funds allocation by Planning Commission, for 1988-89, for various hydro electric projects in Uttar Pradesh are given in Statement II below.

(c) to (e). Major hydro-electric projects sanctioned for execution during 1988, are:--

(i) Dudhganga HEP (2x12 MW)

(ii) Birsinghpur HEP (1x20 MW)

(iii) Santhanur HEP (2x75 MW)

(iv) Srinagar HEP (6x55 MW)

#### STATEMENT-I

*State-wise details of total expenditure on the hydro power sector during the years 1985-86 & 1986-87.*

Sl. No.	Name of State	1985-86 (Rs. in Crores)	1986-87
1	2	3	4
1.	Haryana	11.28	14.73
2.	H.P.	48.81	51.84
3.	J. & K.	25.16	28.16
4.	Punjab	141.46	186.35
5.	Rajasthan	21.20	33.90
6.	U.P.	78.85	87.94
7.	Maharashtra	49.03	53.54
8.	M.P.	97.14	108.80
9.	Gujarat	15.14	15.29
10.	Goa	0.01	0.02
11.	A.P.	27.92	17.29
12.	Kerala	29.43	28.30
13.	Karnataka	48.79	44.08
14.	T.N.	56.17	40.47
15.	Bihar	10.52	24.10
16.	Orissa	48.53	72.95
17.	W. Bengal	10.04	11.32
18.	Sikkim	1.09	2.13
19.	Assam	11.19	11.87

1	2	3	4
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.05	2.46
21.	Manipur	2.03	2.39
22.	Mizoram	0.63	0.93
23.	Meghalaya	8.61	14.44
24.	Nagaland	0.83	1.70
25.	Tripura	0.77	0.86
26.	N.E.C.	27.60	37.34
	<i>Central Projects</i>		
27.	NHPC	257.65	321.76
28.	DVC	17.47	5.90

### STATEMENT--II

*Details of funds allocation by Planning Commission for 1988-89 for various hydro-electric projects*

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Allocation for 1988-89 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Maneri Bhali -- I (3x30 MW)	1.50
2.	Khara (3x24 MW)	25.00
3.	Maneri Bhali -- II (4x76 MW)	12.00
4.	Lakhwar Vyasi (3x100 + 2x60 MW)	14.00
5.	Vishnu Prayag (4x120 MW)	1.00
6.	Srinagar (6x55 MW)	10.00
7.	Micro Hydels	6.00
8.	Tanakpur (3x40 MW)	60.00
9.	Dhauliganga (4x70 MW)	1.00
10.	Tehri Complex (4x250 MW)	71.00

### Rural Electrification Schemes for Almora and Pithoragarh

2065. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural electrification schemes approved by the Rural Electrification Corporation for Almora and Pithoragarh districts during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and up till now and the total amount which should have been spent by the State Electricity Board on these approved schemes in these districts every year;

(b) whether electrification work is also

got done by the State Electricity Board in these districts under the annual general plan of the State; and

(c) if so, the amount of expenditure incurred in these districts under the general plan of the State during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and up till now, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) (a) The year-wise number of schemes sanctioned, loan sanctioned and the loan amount disbursed by Rural Electrification Corporation are as under:--

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
<i>Almora district</i>		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
i)	No. of schemes sanctioned	9	7	6
ii)	Loan amount sanctioned	611.000	360.090	422.970
ii)	Loan amount disbursed as on 31.3.1988	250.913	161.048	52.856
<i>Pithoragarh District</i>				
i)	No. of schemes sanctioned	2	16	6
ii)	Loan amount sanctioned	137.860	1117.650	554.310
iii)	Loan amount disbursed as on 31.3.1988	34.110	358.560	172.136

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

### Programmes relayed from TV Transmitters in Almora and Pithoragarh, U.P.

2066. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the programmes from TV transmitters in Almora and Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh are not being relayed clearly for the last few months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The Performance of the TV transmitter at Almora had suffered during June-July, '88 due to severe damage to the transmitting antenna and the tower caused by a storm in the area during which the transmission had to be carried out with the help of a temporary antenna and tower of reduced height. A new tower of normal height has since been erected and transmitting antenna replaced at Almora. The



transmitter has been functioning normally since the middle of July, '88.

TV transmitter at Pithoragarh did not function normally during June, '88 due to failure of a sub-unit of the transmitter and damage to the transmitting antenna system caused of lightning. Necessary repairs were carried out and transmitter at Pithoragarh has been functioning satisfactorily. Since the end of June, '88 except during the period from 25th to 29th July, '88 when the performance of the transmitter was sub-optimum.

### Development of Khadi and Village Industries in Uttar Pradesh

2067. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has chalked out a comprehensive programme for the development of Khadi and Village Industries in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to set up regional offices in Almora or Pithoragarh districts during this Plan period for the co-ordination and implementation of the above-mentioned programme;

(c) if so, when and at what places; and

(d) if not, the details of schemes to be implemented by the Commission in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) KVIC is actively engaged in the development of KVI programmes in Uttar Pradesh including hill areas of Uttar Pradesh. For this purpose sufficient funds have been provided to UP KVI Board and directly aided institutions, which are implementing Woollen Khadi-spinning and weaving activities and village industries such as Bee-keeping, Collection of Forest Plants for Medicinal purposes, Processing of Cereals and Pulses etc. based on the potentialities existing in the hill areas. To encourage the KVI activities in hill areas, KVIC has adopted a liberalised pattern of assis-

tance under which units receive capital expenditure grant at 75% and loan at 25% for equipment and machinery and 50% loan and 50% grant for construction of worksheds and godowns.

(b) to (c). KVIC has its Regional Office at Haldwani and sub-offices at Pithoragarh and Rishikesh, which can adequately meet the needs of hilly districts of U.P.

[English]

### Profitability and Performance Studies of Drug Companies

2068. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profitability and performance studies of different drug companies is made by Government; if so, when it was last made in respect of each of them and the outcome thereof;

(b) the names of the drugs as well as formulations, both controlled and decontrolled for which prices have been increased by different companies after the announcement of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 indicating the original and increased prices and the percentage increase in each case;

(c) whether it is a fact that none of these companies referred to in part (b) above is producing category I drugs or formulations;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what was the ex-factory cost of production of bulk drugs and formulations during the last three years, year-wise in respect of each company?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) The profitability and performance studies of drug companies have not been undertaken under the provisions of DPCO, 1987.

(b) to (e). The number of bulk drugs and formulations being marketed in the country is very large and hence the details required

are quite voluminous. The time and efforts required for collection of these details will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

**Setting up of Electronic/Electrical Complex by Hindustan Cables Ltd. at Durgapur**

2069. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:  
SHRI ANIL BASU:  
DR. SUDHIR ROY:  
SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to set up a large electronic/electrical complex at Durgapur by the Hindustan Cables Limited;

(b) whether the Hindustan Cables Ltd. has requested the Chairman of Asansol Durgapur Development Authority for getting around fifty acres of land for the project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Subsidy for setting up of Industries in Tehsils**

2070. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether subsidy for setting up of industries in tehsils is now being given in some States;

(b) if so, the names of those States; and

(c) whether this is being implemented in Maharashtra and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (c). In 1972, it was decided to categories 246 districts into two

categories, one eligible for concessional finance and other facilities and the other for investment subsidy in addition to concessional finance etc. Backward States and non-backward States were given the option to select 6 and 3 districts respectively or equivalent areas to qualify for Central Investment Subsidy Scheme. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu selected blocks/talukas equivalent to the areas of industrially backward districts. Other States including Maharashtra opted for the entire district as unit for purpose of identification of areas eligible for investment subsidy. With effect from 1.4.1983, the other category was made eligible for both Central Investment Subsidy Scheme and Concessional Finance.

**Letters of intent**

2071. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether immediately after issuing the letters of intent a constant watch is kept to ensure that they are really pursued by the letter holders in the interest of greater industrial growth in the country;

(b) if so, the number of letters of intent that were issued during the Seventh Plan period in Maharashtra and in how many cases the letters could not be got converted into licences;

(c) how many of the licensed industries could go in for production with their value;

(d) whether the reasons for the mortality of letters of intent has been analysed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to sort them out so far as Union Government is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Monitoring of the progress of implementation of letters of intent/industrial licences issued under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 is done by the State Government concerned and Ministry/Department ad-

ministratively concerned with the industry in question in the Central Government.

(b) 486 letters of intent were issued during the financial years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 for setting up of industries in Maharashtra. As on 30th June, 1988, 114 of these letters of intent have been converted into industrial licences and 33 have been treated as lapsed.

(c) Data on the value of production of the licensed undertakings is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Industry.

(d) The major reasons for non-implementation of letters of intent are financial constraints, power shortage, lack of infrastructural facilities, changes in market conditions etc.

(e) Government have provided a number of fiscal and financial incentives for the establishment of industrial units and their technological upgradation. Recently, Government have announced a scheme to develop 100 growth centres in the backward areas of the country with investment of the order of Rs. 25-30 Crores in each growth centre. These growth centres would be endowed with infrastructural facilities on par with the best available in the country, particularly in respect of power, water, telecommunications and banking.

#### **Proposal to Modernise Public Sector Cement Units**

2072. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:  
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:  
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:  
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to modernise the public sector cement units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how far it will increase the production of cement in the country; and

(d) the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). Cement Corporation of India (CCI) is the only Central sector unit engaged in the manufacture of cement. CCI have streamlined and strengthened the activities of their R & D centre. CCI have plans to incorporate secondary firing system, pre-calculator, conversion etc. to modernise their plants. Besides modernisation measures as above, wherever possible, replacements are proposed by modern equipments. CCI have also plans to introduce energy savings by incorporating low temperature salt technology in its various plants. It is difficult to precisely indicate, at this stage, the increase in production of cement as also the financial implications as a result of these proposed measures.

#### **Plan to Provide STD Facility**

2073. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any plan to provide STD facility in various cities of the country during 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(b) if so, the names of the cities which will be covered in Andhra Pradesh during the above period?

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

(b) The names of the cities planned to be provided with STD facility in Andhra Pradesh during 1988-90 are given below:--

Amalapuram, Amdalavalasa, Akiveedu, Chirala, Godavarikhani, Guttery, Hindupur, Kovvur (RMY), Mancherial, Pithapuram, Ponnur, Puttur, Srikalahasti, Tadpatri, Vuyyuru, Badrachalam, Dharmavaram, Narsapur, Siddipet, Gadwal.

**Vacant Posts in Doordarshan**

2074. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts lying vacant in Doordarshan;

(b) the steps being taken to fill up the vacancies so that transmissions are not affected;

(c) the time by which the posts are likely to be filled up; and

(d) whether Government are considering liberalising recruitment procedures, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) There are about three thousand three hundred and fifty posts lying vacant.

(b) to (d). In a growing organisation like Doordarshan filling up of vacancies is a continuous process but the transmissions are not affected due to careful deployment of available human resources. About one thousand posts have been created during April to June, 1988 in Doordarshan. Appropriate measures are taken to expedite the filling up of vacancies.

**Community T.V. Sets in Malappuram, Kerala**

2075. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) total number of community T.V. sets in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there are any community T.V. sets in Malappuram district of Kerala; and

(c) if so, their number and locations, and the details of plans to put up such community T.V. sets in the Malappuram district and the time by which T.V. sets will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The number of community viewing TV sets installed in various States and Union Territories under Central/State Government Schemes as per the available information, is given in the statement below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of sets Deployed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	932
2.	Bihar	986
3.	Gujarat	1411
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	581
5.	Karnataka	240
6.	Maharashtra	6020

1	2	3
7.	Madhya Pradesh	412
8.	Orissa	746
9.	Rajasthan	643
10.	Punjab	389
11.	Tamil Nadu	4667
12.	Uttar Pradesh	3828
13.	West Bengal	309
14.	Delhi	1074
Total:		22,238

#### Cost Factor in Production of Power

2076. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comparative study has been made of the cost factor in the production of power through hydel power projects, thermal power projects and gas based projects;

(b) whether the production of power through gas-based power projects has been found to be more economical; and

(c) if so, whether a thrust is being given to produce power through gas based projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI) : (a) Cost of generation of power projects is assessed by the CEA during the techno-economic appraisal of the projects. The cost of generation varies from project to project and depends upon several factors such as the quantum of civil works and the load factor of operation of hydel projects, and in the case of the thermal projects, the location and the type of plant and equipment, size of units, type of fuel, its cost, and the hours of operation in a year. The estimated cost of generation of hydel and coal/gas based thermal power projects recently appraised in the CEA are as follows:--

Type of generation project		Approximate cost of power per unit.
1.	Hydel	19 to 80 paise/kwh.
2.	Coal based thermal	41 to 90 paise/kwh.
3.	Gas based thermal	36 to 87 paise/kwh.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, gas based power projects have short gestation periods and are being set up depending inter-alia upon the availability of gas on a sustained basis.

#### A.I.R. Channel for National Programme

2077. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio has opened a channel for broadcast of national programmes;

(b) if so, what is its frequency and the time and duration of the national programme service and from where this service is being operated;

(c) whether this service is clearly audible in the major cities and towns of the country; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to improve its audibility?

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

(b) The programmes are broadcast on 1566 KHz corresponding to 191.57 Meter Wave Length, on Medium Wave from 1900 Hrs. to 0230 Hrs. daily. Programmes are originated from New Delhi and are fed to the 1000 KW transmitter set up at Nagpur.

(c) and (d). While the States of Maharashtra, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Union Territory of Delhi are fully served, State of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Orissa and Gujarat are being served partially. The coverage is not presently available to the remaining States and Union Territories of the country.

The question of providing coverage to the entire country through National Channel can be considered during the formulation of 8th Plan proposals.

#### **Closure of Biecco Lawrie Limited**

2078. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to close down the Biecco Lawrie Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration agreements had been recently entered into for modernisation and expansion of the Biecco Lawrie Limited; and

(d) if so, what would be the effect of the closure decision on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). In view of the continued unviable operations of Biecco Lawrie Limited, Government have decided that the Company be closed down;

(c) and (d). This would be governed by the relevant provisions of the collaboration agreements of Biecco Lawrie Limited with the proposed collaborators.

#### **Discovery of oil and gas in Cachar**

2079. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has struck oil and gas in Cachar district of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what benefits are expected to be derived from this exploration?

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

(b) Presence of oil has been established in Badarpur and that of gas in Adamtila. Delineation of the prospects is in progress.

(c) Increased oil and gas production helps the economic development of the area in particular and the country in general.

#### **Increase in funds on non-conventional energy sources**

2080. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to increase the funds on non-conventional energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether increase in funds on non-conventional energy sources would help to meet energy requirement of rural population; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The Government is exploring ways and means to increase the funds for non-conventional energy sources from within the overall allocations made for the Ministry of Energy, through additional allocations and through bilateral cooperation agreements with other countries.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The increased funds on non-conventional energy sources, if made available, would enable expansion of energy production from renewable energy sources such as power from windfarms solar power stations, electrification of remote villages, biomass systems and mini micro hydel etc., as also energy generation/saving through larger scale installation of biogas and improved chulhas. All of these have already been shown to be very useful for the rural population. Increase in allocation of funds for development and application of non-conventional energy sources would directly help rural population by way of increased availability of energy, saving of fuelwood, improvement of environment, reduction of drudgery of women and employment generation.

#### Survey of Energy Position in Orissa

2081. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:  
SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has made a survey on energy position in Orissa;

(b) if so, the estimate made about the present and future power generation and the present availability of power from internal and external sources;

(c) the total MW of power required for the State by 2000 A.D. according to the survey made by the Central Electricity Authority; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). The 13th Power Survey Committee constituted by the Government of India has estimated the availability of energy in Orissa upto 1994-95 as below:

Year	Energy availability (MU)
1988-89	6305
1989-90	6326
1994-95	13200

During the period April-June, 1988, the net availability of power to Orissa amounted to 1340 MU. Power supply to Orissa from external sources during this period amounted to 452.2 MU. The 13th Power Survey has not estimated power generation as such but the total availability of power to the States.

(c) and (d). The 13th Power Survey has estimated that the peak demand of Orissa by 2000 AD as 5532 MW. The details are given below:

Year	Peak Demand (MW)
1988-89	1829
1989-90	1956
1994-95	3283
1999-2000	5532

#### Revival of Sick Industries in Orissa

2082. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to revive some medium and major sick industries in Orissa;

(b) if so, the total number of medium and major units which have fallen sick;

(c) whether steps have been taken by the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. also to revive some units in Orissa; 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). As per the latest information available from Reserve Bank of India, there were 10 large sick industries in Orissa, as at the end of December, 1986. RBI has issued detailed guidelines to banks to draw up rehabilitation packages for the potentially viable units. The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has also been adequately empowered to take necessary action in this behalf.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. has finalised rehabilitation packages for 9 units in consultation with banks and financial institutions.

#### **Equity Capital of Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. to Public**

2083. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd., is planning to go to public;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the operational administrative and financial benefits likely to accrue as a result of this decision;

(c) how much of the equity shares will be offered to the public including its employees; and

(d) its repercussion on this Company's international dealings and the financial implications on the transmission and receipt of foreign traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Energy Requirement in Rural Areas**

2084. SHRI BADRESHWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita energy requirement in rural areas;

(b) whether per capita requirement in rural areas in India is higher or lower in comparison to other developing nations in Commonwealth countries; and

(c) if it is lower, the steps taken by Government for increasing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The Report of the Working Group on Energy Policy (1979) had estimated that the annual per capita consumption of energy in households in rural areas is about 0.38 tonnes of coal replacement, and the household energy constitutes about 80% of the total energy consumption in the rural areas.

(b) The per capita energy consumption in rural areas in India is lower in comparison to that in some of the Commonwealth countries.

(c) The programmes undertaken in the 7th Plan to augment the availability of energy in rural areas include additional supply of electricity from the grid, setting up of bio-gas plants, improved chulhas fuelwood plantation, Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme and installation of devices based on renewable energy sources such as solar and wind energy.



### Encouragement for setting up of Industries

2085. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether more encouragement will be given for starting industries in the areas inhabited by the Schedule Castes, Adivasis and poor people; and

(b) if so, the number of industries so far started in these areas in the public sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Backward Areas have been given various incentives under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme. Recently to provide additional job opportunities to the SCs and STs, KVIC has recently taken a decision to extend liberalised pattern of assistance wherein 75% Financial assistance is given as a grant for capital expenditure and 25% as loan and 50% as grant and 50% as loan for construction of work-sheds, etc. to the institutions and societies whose major beneficiaries are SCs and STs all over the country.

(b) As on 15.4.1988, there were 220

Public Sector Enterprises in the list of Bureau of Public Enterprises both manufacturing and non-manufacturing all over the country.

### Oil Exploration Contracts to Foreign Companies

2086. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI: SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:

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

(a) the number and names of foreign companies which were given oil exploration contracts in the country during the last two years;

(b) the terms of the contracts entered into with those companies; and

(c) the benefits envisaged for the country under those contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The no. and names of foreign oil Cos. which were given oil exploration contracts in the country during the last two years are given below:

<i>Name of the block for which contract signed</i>	<i>Name of the co. signing the contract</i>
1. KG-OS-I	Chevron International Ltd. & Texaco exploration India Inc.
2. KG-OS-VII	--do--
3. P-OS-II	--do--
4. MN-OS-I	--do--
5. KG-OS-IV	International Petroleum (Bermuda) Ltd.
6. KK-OS-VI	BHP Petroleum (India) Inc.
7. KK-OS-II	Shell India production Development B.V.
8. KK-OS-IV	--do--
9. KG-OS-V	Amoco India Petroleum Company

(b) The salient features of these contracts are:

1. Foreign oil co. will explore for Petroleum at its own risk and cost.

2. If there is a commercial discovery, ONGC/OIL will have the option to participate forty percent in development and production of the discovery.

3. If ONGC/OIL decides to participate it will contribute forty percent of development and production costs and remaining sixty percent will be borne by the foreign oil co.

4. ONGC/OIL will be entitled to the share of petroleum produced corresponding to its participation.

5. The foreign oil co.'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 contractor will share petroleum with the Government on sliding scale basis. Government's share of petroleum will increase as the project economics improves.

7. The contractor will pay tax at the rate of fifty percent on its profits.

8. ONGC/OIL will not contribute to exploration costs but it will be associated with the foreign co.'s work right from the beginning.

9. The entire data acquired by the foreign co. will be available to ONGC/OIL.

10. The assets acquired for permanent use in petroleum operations would become ONGC/OIL's property once the cost recovery for such assets is claimed by the foreign oil co. without any further payment by ONGC/OIL.

(c) some of the benefits envisaged for the country under these contracts are:

- (i) Supplement the exploration efforts of the national oil co. viz ONGC OIL

(ii) Attract foreign risk capital

(iii) Seek application of the latest technology available with these cos. for exploration in India.

(iv) The entire data acquired by the foreign oil cos. would be available to ONGC/OIL and can be used for their exploration activity in the adjoining areas.

(v) ONGC/OIL will not contribute to the exploration costs but will be associated with the foreign cos. work right from the beginning. Thus ONGC/OIL will get a varied exposure to the latest technologies being adopted by foreign oil cos. for oil exploration.

(vi) If there is commercial discovery ONGC/OIL will have option to participate 40% in development and production of the discovery and would thus be entitled to the share of petroleum produced corresponding to their participation.

#### Losses in DESU

2087. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has been suffering losses year after year.

(b) if so, the losses incurred in 1986-87 and 1987-88 upto date; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

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

(b) According to DESU, accounting losses during 1986-87 and 1987-88 are provisionally estimated to be Rs. 119.27 crores and Rs. 155.34 crores respectively.

(c) The main reasons for the losses are all round increase in the cost of in-puts like coal and furnace oil leading to increase in the cost of DESU's own generation, increase in the rates of power purchased from other sources, continued increase in operational costs, increase in T&D losses, increase in revenue arrears and the organisational deficiencies. While there has been continued rise in input costs no corresponding increase in electricity tariff of DESU has taken place except a marginal increase effected in April, 85.

#### **Proposal to decontrol drugs**

2088. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:  
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to decontrol some drugs;

(b) if so, the names of these drugs;

(c) by what date these drugs are proposed to be decontrolled; and

(d) the reasons for decontrolling them?

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

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

#### **Protection of interest of Small Scale Industries**

2089. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a Bill in the Parliament in order to protect the interest of small scale industries;

(b) if so, when such Bill would be introduced;

(c) the nature and scope of the proposed legislation; and

(d) the items proposed to be covered therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). The issue is still under consideration of the Government.

*[Translation]*

#### **Commissioning of Mukerian Hydel Project**

2090. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether two units of Mukerian Hydel Project have stopped functioning since, June 1988;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have ascertained the amount of loss being suffered due to the non-functioning of these two units; and

(d) the efforts made by Government so far to recommission both these units and the time by which these units are likely to start generation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The two Units of 15MW each of Power House No. 2 Mukerian Hydel Project, which were commissioned on 5-5-1988 and 3-6-1988 respectively were stopped on 5.6.1988 due to damage to a sketch of 270 metre of the Hydel Channel which forms the water conductor system.

(c) As per the Government of Punjab, the loss of generation during the period from June, 1988 to October, 1988, is estimated to range between 9 to 15 million units per month.

(d) The repair work is in progress and the Units are expected to be commissioned by the end of October, 1988.

[English ]

**Complaints by Members of Parliament Regarding Telephone Bills**

2091. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Members of Parliament have voiced their complaint that even when they are away from their residence in Delhi, during the inter-session period of Parliament their telephone bills are exorbitantly high;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into this complaint;

(c) if so, what are the findings of the enquiry; and

(d) what steps are taken to prevent such exorbitant billing, particularly during the inter-session period?

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

**Issue of letters of intent in Andhra Pradesh**

2092. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY: SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the various industrial units in respect of which letters of intent were given during the last three years in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of such cases where letters of intent were not given by Union Government and the number of cases where no action was taken by the concerned parties even after letters of intent were given;

(c) how many applications for grant of industrial licences and other kinds of clearance from Union Government are pending for the last three years;

(d) the names of such units together with the proposed location and estimated cost thereof; and

(e) the reasons for holding the clearance in various such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). A total of 350 letters of intent were granted during the last three years i.e. 1985 to 1987 for setting up of various industries in Andhra Pradesh.

Out of 685 Industrial Licence applications received during the same period for Andhra Pradesh 376 applications were rejected. As at the end of June, 1988, 42 of the above mentioned letters of intent had been converted into industrial licences and another 15 had been treated as lapsed.

(c) to (e). 83 Industrial Licence applications for setting up of various types of industries in Andhra Pradesh and 10 applications for import of capital goods are currently being processed. Details of pending applications are not divulged till the Government have taken final decision thereon. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of industrial licence applications as expeditiously as possible.

**Offering of Equity Capital of public undertakings to general public**

2093. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Abid Hussain Committee has recommended that equity capital of the public undertakings should be offered to the general public;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment whether the equity participation would help in bringing in new ser-

vices and new technology in the public sector undertakings; and

(c) whether Government have also assessed that equity participation by the general public could invigorate the working of these companies and free them from the disruptive trade unions?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Report of the Abid Hussain Committee has not been received so far.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

#### **Production of reversible type hydro-electric Unit by BHEL**

2094. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. has produced a reversible type hydro-electric unit which can generate electric power as well as pump water;

(b) whether the unit has been installed and commissioned successfully; and

(c) the cost of production per unit of electric power by this new device and how does it compare with thermal units and other hydro-electric units?

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

(b) The reversible type hydro-electric turbine is used for pumping water during lean demand of power and for generating power using pumped water during high demand periods. Because of the complexity of design, the cost of reversible type hydro-electric equipment is higher as compared to conventional power generating equipment. However, the actual cost of generation of power by any set would depend on various factors like cost of land, civil works, equipment, etc.

#### **Exploration Agreement between ONGC and Angola**

2095. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Angola have made an agreement for oil and gas exploration;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the agreement; and

(c) what will be the ONGC's help for oil exploration in Angola?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). A memorandum of Understanding was signed between SONANGOL, Angola and Oil & Natural Gas Commission/Hydrocarbons India Limited on 27th April 1988 agreeing to identify areas of cooperation and to detail some package services such as training and consultancy services which are beneficial and acceptable to both parties and to consider the possibilities of joint oil exploration and exploitation venture in Angola.

#### **Shortage of Acetaldehyde**

2096. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a market survey has forecast shortage of acetaldehyde in the coming years which may adversely affect production of drugs; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to ensure that the shortage does not affect the bulk drugs?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). No market survey has been made. However, neither any shortage of acetaldehyde has been reported nor is it anticipated in the near future.

### Technological Changes in Refineries

2097. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

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

(a) whether Union Government have decided to launch a massive programme of technological changes in refineries so as to reduce the lead content in the motor spirit, petrol etc.

(b) whether Government are also having plan to equip all refineries with all facilities for fluidised catalytic cracking units;

(c) whether this would enable in bringing down the lead level to some extent against the existing specifications of BIS; and

(d) if so, to what extent these steps have helped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). Government have decided that effective September 1992, the maximum allowable lead content limit in Motor Spirit would be reduced to 0.15 gms of lead per litre from the present specifications of Bureau of Indian Standards which permits a maximum of 0.56 gms per litre.

To enable the refineries to produce the low lead motor spirit and also to meet the country's motor spirit requirement in future years, some additional facilities are proposed to be installed which include the installation of Catalytic Reformers at Barauni, Digboi and Karnal refineries.

### Investment in Industrial Sector in Kerala

2098. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have any proposal to invest in the Central industrial sector during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any fresh investment is likely to be made in Kerala this year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (d). An outlay of Rs. 408.79 crores has been allocated for the State of Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan in the Central Industrial & Mineral Sectors (including Petroleum, Coal & Power) in the ongoing and new schemes.

Details of new schemes to be set up in the State of Kerala in the Industrial & Minerals Sectors during the Seventh Five Year Plan are as under:

S. No.	New Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan Outlay (Rs. crores)
1.	Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd., Udyogamandal and Cochin.	2.10
2.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Cochin Rectification of Imbalances, additional quay, additional drydock, off-shore activity, adoption of new design and modifications, augmentation of training facilities.	40.00

Year-wise break-up is not available.

[Translation]

**Power Sub-Station in Karawal Nagar,  
Delhi**

2099. SHRI RAM DHAN:  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme was formulated by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking in collaboration with the National Thermal Power Corporation to construct a 400 KW power sub-station in Karawal Nagar, Delhi;

(b) whether some land was also acquired for that purpose;

(c) if so, how much land was acquired and the amount spent so far on that project;

(d) whether the scheme is not coming up; and

(e) if so, the details of steps being taken to implement that project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) To facilitate delivery of power into the Delhi system from Rihand Super Thermal Power Station, it was planned that NTPC would establish a 400 KV sub-station and DESU would instal two 315 MVA, 400/220 KV transformers at Karawal Nagar.

(b) and (c). Action was initiated to acquire the land for the proposed sub-station, but the site identified was not found suitable and the amount deposited with the Delhi Administration for acquisition of the land was refunded to DESU.

(d) and (e). The scheme is not being implemented at another site at Mandaula work is in progress.

**Meter for Measuring Quantity of LPG in  
Cylinders**

2100. SHRI RAM DHAN:  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH .  
RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the "Chemte" gas meter devised by a private company for measuring the quantity of gas in LPG cylinders;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to give any instructions to the LPG consumers about the usefulness of this equipment; and

(d) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). This instrument has been tried by the Indian Oil Corporation and is found to have a very low accuracy.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

[English]

**Generation and Conservation of Power**

2101. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of demand of electricity in the industrial and agricultural sectors and for commercial and domestic consumption anticipated to rise in the nineties;

(b) the percentage increase achieved in the generation of power -- thermal, hydel and atomic --as against the installed capacity at the end of 1987 as compared to the years 1985 and 1986;

(c) the programmes taken up by the Government to augment the power supply position in the country and the additional power generation added as a result thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to bring about any changes in the policy regarding generation and conservation of power to achieve better results and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Expansion of A.I.R. Network in Orissa

2102. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of population covered by All India Radio network in Orissa is less than many other States;

(b) if so, the total area covered by All India Radio network in Orissa so far;

(c) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of All India Radio network in the Seventh Plan; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) At present, radio coverage in Orissa is available to 86% of the State's population. In a number of other States it is even less.

(b) Out of the total area of 1,55,700 Square Kilometer, satisfactory radio coverage is available to population within 1,22,600 Square Kilometre, of the State.

(c) and (d). All India Radio have included schemes in the 7th Plan to set up new Radio Stations in Orissa State at Bhawani Patna, Behrampur, Baripada, Rourkela and Bolangir.

Besides, the power of existing 20 KW MW transmitter at Jeypore is to be upgraded to 100 KW. With the implementation of all the 7th Plan schemes radio coverage in Orissa would improve to 98% by population and 97% by area.

#### Demand and Import for Newsprint

2103. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
SHRI R.P. DAS:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for newsprint in the country is higher than domestic production;

(b) if so, the average annual demand of newsprint in the country; and

(c) the total quantity of newsprint imported during the last three years?

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

(b) The annual demand of newsprint has been increasing every year and this year it is approximately six lakh metric tonnes.

(c) the year-wise quantity of newsprint imported by the State Trading Corporation of India during the last three years was as under:--

Year	Quantity (in metric tonnes)
1985-86	1,94,331
1986-87	1,89,064
1987-88	2,43,968

#### Power Generation Target

2104. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:



(a) the present level of power output in the country;

(b) whether Government have fixed higher target for power generation during 1988-89;

(c) if so, the details thereof from different sources;

(d) the measures adopted to achieve the target of power generation fixed for that year; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) During the period April, 1988 -- July, 1988 the total energy generation in the country was 70176 MU.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details of Generation Targets from different sources during 1988-89 are as under:--

Category of Generation	Generation Target (MU) 1988-89
Thermal	163000
Nuclear	5500
Hydro	58000
Total	226500

(d) and (e). The measures taken to achieve the power generation target include supply of requisite quality and quantity of coal to thermal stations, expeditious repair of units under forced outage, early stabilisation of newly commissioned units, expediting commissioning of new projects, improved capacity utilisation of existing thermal generating stations.

### Execution of Hydro-Electric Projects in Orissa

2105. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydro-electric projects under execution in Orissa;

(b) the total MW of power being generated from those hydro-electric projects;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to take up the execution of some more hydro-electric projects in that State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to implement those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). Six hydro-electric projects with a total installed capacity of 1113.5 MW are under execution in Orissa.

(c) to (e). No new hydro-electric project is likely to be taken up in Orissa during 1988-89.

### Laying of Anta Sawaimadhapur Pipeline

2106. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Ltd. has decided against building the proposed 100 Kms. long Anta-Sawaimadhapur pipeline; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). In view of the uncertainty regarding the site for the Sawai Madhopur Fertilizer Plant, it has been decided to terminate laying of the HBJ Pipeline at Borari, for the present, beyond which the pipeline is exclusively

meant for the Sawai Madhopur Fertilizer Plant. The pipeline to Anta, for supply of gas to the National Thermal Power Corporation's Power Plant, will, however, be laid and is not affected by this decision.

### Study on Performance of Public Sector Industrial Units

2107. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA  
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted some new strategy to make public sector enterprises cost effective and their products internationally competitive;

(b) if so what are the various components of the strategy which are being adopted to achieve the above objectives;

(c) whether any study has been made on the performance of the public sector units before adopting new strategy;

(d) if so, the various factors identified by the study which are responsible for the poor performance of some public sector enterprises; and

(e) the various measures adopted to overhaul those public sector units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) to (e). From time to time, Government have been taking various steps to improve the performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises. These steps differ from enterprise to enterprise depending on their specific problems. However, stress has always been laid on cost control and cost reduction so as to remain competitive both in the national and international markets.

### Setting up of Captive Power Plants

2108. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA  
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has suggested to the industries to set up their own captive power plant;

(b) if so, the name and the number of the industries, who have set up their own captive power plants (both in private and public sector);

(c) the total MW of power being generated from each captive power plant set up by different industries against their requirement; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

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

### Electricity Demand in Delhi

2109. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the annual percentage of rise in the electricity demand in Delhi and the consequential gap between demand and supply both in summer and winter months;

(b) the existing generating capacity of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking as against the installed capacity and to what extent generation of power could be increased at the end of 1987 as against the power generation at the end of 1986;

(c) whether Government have considered the question of allowing the private sector to set up small sized gas turbines or thermal plants to augment the existing power supply position in the city; if so, the decision, if any, taken by government in this regard; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to explore such a possibility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has estimated that the power demand in Delhi

has been increasing at about 12% per year. The requirement is being met by and large fully both during the summer and winter months from DESU's own generation and

power supplied from Badarpur thermal station and the Northern Grid.

(b) The desired information is given in the table below:

Name of Station	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generating Capacity (derated) (MW)	Generation (MU)		% over previous year
			1986-87	1987-88	
Indraprastha	284.1	282.5	1635	1218	74.5
Rajghat	15.0	14.0	8	0	0.0
Gas Turbines	180.0	180.0	152	448	294.7
Total (DESU)	479.1	476.5	1795	1666	92.8

(c) and (d). The policy in regard to private sector participation in power generation continues to be governed by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 which does not preclude the expansion of the existing privately-owned units or the possibility of the State securing the cooperation of private enterprise in the setting up of new units when the national interests so require. No project report has been received for techno-economic appraisal in regard to the setting up of small size gas turbines or thermal plants in the private sector in Delhi.

#### **Decline in Oil Production at Bombay High North**

2110. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:  
SHRI K.S. RAO:  
SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI:  
SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether delays in scheduled internal water injection have caused decline in oil production in the Bombay High North oil-field and a sharp rise in the number of gas oil ratio (GOR) and sick wells;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for decline in production;

(d) whether Government have received the report of the institute of Reservoir Studies (IRS) of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(e) if so, what are the findings and the recommendations of the IRS;

(f) whether Government have taken action upon the recommendations; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (g). The matter is under examination.

#### **Shortfall in Thermal and Hydel Generating Capacity**

2111. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the shortfall in thermal and hydel generating capacity in the State sector in the first three years of Seventh Five Year Plan against the targets fixed;

(b) the shortfall in the case of 220 KV transmission lines in the State sector during the same period;

(c) the estimated shortfall in generating capacity and transmission lines in the State sector by the end of the Seventh Plan period; and

(d) the steps Government propose to initiate for improving the performance of State Electricity Boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) There has been a shortfall of about 549 MW in the capacity addition programme in the State Sector during the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) The shortfall in the construction of 220 KV Transmission Lines, in the State Sector, has been 1696 circuit kilometres during the first three years of the Seventh Plan.

(c) According to mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Plan by the Planning Commission, a shortfall of about 753 MW is expected during the Plan Period in the capacity addition programme in the State Sector. A shortfall of about 1700 circuit kilometres is likely in the construction of 220 KV transmission line in the State Sector at the end of the Seventh Plan period.

(d) Some of the measures taken to improve the performance of State Electricity Boards are:

- (i) introduction of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for renovation and modernisation of thermal power stations;
- (ii) introduction of an Incentive Scheme for improved performance of thermal power stations;
- (iii) amendment of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 to make theft of electricity a cognizable offence;
- (iv) introduction of an Incentive Scheme for reduction of transmission and distribution losses;
- (v) training of engineers and opera-

tion & maintenance personnel of power stations;

- (vi) capitalisation of interest during construction;
- (vii) Prompt release of rural electrification subsidies by State Governments; and
- (viii) provision of equity support by State Governments.

#### **Conversion of Manual Exchange into Automatic Exchange in Jaggaiahpet in Andhra Pradesh**

2112. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for conversion of the manual exchange into automatic exchange and provide STD facility in Jaggaiahpet Municipality area in Krishna District in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which an automatic exchange will come up and STD facility provided at Jaggaiahpet?

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

(b) Efforts are being made to automatise it by diversion of equipment within Andhra Pradesh Circle. NSD/ISD facility can be provided only after automatization of the exchange subject to availability of equipment. At present the exchange is having manual Subscriber Trunks dialling facility through Vijayawada TAX.

#### **Industrialisation of Kerala**

2113. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:  
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of industrialisation has increased in Kerala during the past three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of licences issued to Kerala during the last three years;

(d) the number of applications pending till date; and

(e) the steps taken to clear them speedily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). According to the data compiled by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Kerala State, growth rates in Index of industrial production in Kerala during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 were as below:

Year	Percentage change over previous year
1983-84	(-) 12.3
1984-85	(+) 32.0
1985-86	(+) 9.3

(c) 44 industrial licences were issued during the years 1985, 1986 & 1987 for setting up of industries in Kerala.

(d) and (e). 10 Industrial Licence applications for setting up of various types of industries in Kerala are currently being processed. Most of these proposals have been received only recently. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of industrial licence applications as expeditiously as possible.

### Power Production in Kerala

2114. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the anticipated power production in Kerala during this year;

(b) the anticipated demand of power; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) During the year 1988-89, the energy generation target in Kerala has been fixed at 4300 million units.

(b) The anticipated energy requirement in Kerala during 1988-89 is 6625 million units.

(c) As Kerala has only hydel generation, the actual generation mainly depends on the reservoir levels. In order to mitigate the power shortage, assistance to the extent possible has been provided to Kerala from the Central Stations in the Southern Region. Other measures being taken are expediting commissioning of new capacity, reduction of transmission and distribution losses, etc.

### Linking of Deverkonda with Hyderabad via Mall by Telephone

2115. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Ministry to Link Deverkonda from Hyderabad via Mall by telephone;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The trunk calls between Deverkonda and Hyderabad are at present put through on the existing direct trunk circuits. The trunk circuit between Deverkonda and Hyderabad via Mall is not technically feasible as the route involves long sections which are susceptible to power parallelism and also a fault prone area. However, it has been Planned to provide alternate trunk

routes between Deverkonda and Hyderabad via Jadcherla and Nalgonda.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Setting up of New Telephone Exchange

2116. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised any plan to set up new electronic telephone exchange in the country during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) the names of the cities in Andhra Pradesh where such telephone exchanges

are likely to be set up and their capacity; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

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

(b) List of exchanges to be set up, subject to availability of equipment is given in the Statement below.

(c) Rs. 31.00 crores approximately has been allotted for the purpose.

#### STATEMENT

*Statement of exchanges likely to be set up in cities of Andhra Pradesh during 1988-89 and 1989-90*

Sl. No.	Name and type of Exchange	Capacity in lines
1	2	3
1.	Vishakhapatanam Mandi RLU	1000
2.	Vijayawada E-10B	4000
3.	Hyderabad Jeedi Metla RLU	1000
4.	Hyderabad (Line Cards) E-10B	6000
5.	Hyderabad RLU	6000
6.	Ponnur C-DOT 512 Port	384
7.	Tadipatri NEAX	00
8.	Bhongir NEAX	700
9.	Mandapeta NEAX	800
10.	Medak NEAX	600
11.	Nirmal NEAX	600
12.	Madhira ESAX	200
13.	Sathupally ESAX	200

1	2	3
14.	Wyra ESAX	200
15.	Bhimadolu ESAX	200
16.	Achanta ESAX	200
17.	Garividi ESAX	200
18.	Bheemunipatnam ESAX	200
19.	Chaddavaram ESAX	200

[Translation]

**Gas Based Power Plants in Rajasthan**

2117. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for setting up gas based power plants in Rajasthan during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of power plants under construction at present and the progress of each of them;

(c) the number of power plants which have already been commissioned and the

reasons for the delay in completion of the construction of those plants on which work is still going on.

(d) whether Government propose to provide additional amount to the State for those power plants which are under construction; and

(e) if so, the amount thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (e). The following Seventh Plan gas-based power projects are under implementation in Rajasthan:

- |      |  |  |
|------|--|--|
| (i)  | Ramgarh Gas Turbine Project.                 | Finalisation of order by the State Electricity Board for plant and equipment was possible only after the settlement of price of natural gas. Following the settlement of price of gas, global tenders were floated by the State Electricity Board.   |
| (ii) | Combined Cycle Gas based Power Plant at Anta | The order for the main plant equipment was awarded by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) in August, 1987. Land has been acquired for the project and site levelling work is almost complete. The structural steel erection work is in progress. The main plant run-key contractors have commenced supplies and two gas turbines and three generators have reached the site. |

The Ramgarh project is being funded from the State Plan resources. Suitable financial allocation exists for the Anta gas-based power project of the NTPC.

### Extension of time for TV Programmes

2118. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:  
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the time of telecast of programmes on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, whether the present time of telecast from different Doordarshan Kendras varies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the period of telecast proposed to be extended from each Doordarshan Kendra, Kendra-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to commence afternoon transmission from 1345 hrs. to 1445 hrs. on Mondays to Fridays. Programmes telecast under this transmission would be carried in the National network of Doordarshan. This will not affect the time allotted to various Doordarshan Kendras for telecast of programmes in their respective regional languages.

### Capacity of Power Houses

2119. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capacity of power houses in the country is not being fully utilised;

(b) if so, the total number of power stations based on gas, thermal and hydro-power functioning in the country at present, with details thereof, State-wise and capacity-wise;

(c) whether a number of these stations have grown sick and need latest facilities;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The capacity utilisation of hydro stations depends mainly on the reservoir levels and the system requirements. The Plant Load Factor of thermal stations in the country has increased from 50.1% in 1984-85 to 56.4% in 1987-88.

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

[English]

### Waiting list for LPG connections in West Bengal

2120. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the waiting list for LPG connections in West Bengal presently; and

(b) how long will it take to clear the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMADUTT): (a) As on the 30th June, 1988, there were about 1.66 lakh persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in West Bengal;

(b) Release of LPG connections is done by the oil industry all over the country, including West Bengal, in a phased manner under its annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to augmentation in availability of LPG.

### Japanese Aid for Ghatghar Pumped Storage Scheme of Maharashtra

2121. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Ghatghar Pumped Storage Scheme of Maharashtra is likely to get Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund assistance from Japan in 1988-89; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). For the year, 1988-89, the Government of Japan have pledged an OCEF loan assistance of Yen 11.414 billion (Rs. 120.27 crores approx.) for the Ghatghar pumped storage scheme (1x12 MW) in Maharashtra. The exchange of Notes with the Govt. of Japan for the pledge for 1988-89 is yet to be signed.

#### **Precautionary Measures for Offshore Oil Installations**

2122. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:  
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:  
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

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

(a) whether Government have reviewed safety measures on offshore oil platforms keeping in view the recent blast in North Sea oil platform;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the precautionary measures being taken in this behalf at Bombay High and other places where offshore drilling is going on or is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). Safety audits are regularly conducted by ONGC on their offshore platforms and drilling rigs. These have further been reinforced in view

of the oil fire disaster in the North sea by chalking out a special action plan for Bombay Offshore. As a result, 17 safety check teams consisting of General Managers/Dy. General Managers and eight task force teams of senior officer have been deployed to carry out a timebound safety audit/inspection programme and recommend such further safety measures as may be necessary.

[Translation]

#### **CBI Raids on Premises of Officers of Ministry of Communications**

2123. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by Central Bureau of Investigation on the premises of officers in the Ministry of Communications from January to June, 1988;

(b) the particulars of those officers on whose premises raids were conducted; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) During the period January 1988 to June 1988, 14 searches/raids were conducted by CBI on the residential/Office Premises of 14 officers/officials of Ministry of Communications.

(b) Particulars are given in the Statement below.

(c) 7 cases have been registered by the CBI against the 14 officers. The officers at Sl. No. 1 to 7 of the enclosed list have been suspended.

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name & designation of officers
1.	S/Shri D.P. Srivastava, Dy. GM. Mahanagar Telephones Nigam, New Delhi.
2.	O.P. Saxena, SDO (P)-II Deptt. of Telecom. Gzd.
3.	R.K. Mishra, DE(P), D/o Telecom. Gzd.
4.	Naresh Chand, ADET, D/o Telecom. Gzd.
5.	R.P. Gupta, A/Cs Officers, O/o DEP Gzd.
6.	Raju, Store Keeper, O/o SDO(P), Gzd.
7.	Prem Kumar, SDO(P) Telecom. Deptt. Gzd.
8.	Bageshwar, Store Keeper, Deptt. of Telecom. Gzd.
9.	M.G. Chinchekar, Ex-sub-post Master, Akhand Belapur, Parbhani.
10.	V. Kamesan, SPM. Bellampally, SPO.
11.	G. Sambamurtly, Postal Asstt. Bellampally, SPO.
12.	D. Bhanusudhakar, Postal Asstt., Addilabad, SPO.
13.	P.V.V. Sessa Rao, Telephone inspr. Hyd.
14.	C.H. Rayama, Asstt. Supdt. Traffic Telegraph, Mahaboobanagar.

[English]

**Induction of Technocrats and Probationer Managers in Central Public Undertakings**

2124. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there are proposals for inducting technocrats and probationer managers in the Central Public Undertakings instead of I.A.S. Personnel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) and (b). I.A.S. officers

are generally not inducted in Central Public Undertakings unless they resign from their service. Individual public sector undertakings are free to appoint technocrats and/or managers.

**Foreign Investment**

2125. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the country wise break up of foreign investment approved during 1986 and 1987?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): A statement showing the country-wise break-up of foreign investment approved by Government during 1986 and 1987 is given below.

## STATEMENT

*Country-wise Break-up of Foreign Investment Approved during 1986 & 1987*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	1986	1987
1	2	3	4
1.	Australia	59.20	188
2.	Australia	36	44
3.	Belgium	--	275
4.	Baharain	--	1
5.	Bulgaria	8	--
6.	Canada	158	67
7.	Czechoslovakia	90	--
8.	Denmark	66	19.44
9.	Dubai	55	--
10.	F.R.G.	2015.73	986.915
11.	Finland	360	69
12.	France	204.82	535.35
13.	G.D.R.	--	48
14.	Hong Kong	91.10	113.2
15.	Hungary	70	--
16.	Iran	3.62	--
17.	Italy	232.95	297.07
18.	Japan	561.61	690.62
19.	Korea (South)	6.25	13.91
20.	Malaysia	21	50
21.	Mexico	80	120
22.	Netherland	725.60	100.65
23.	Norway	192	--

1	2	3	4
24.	Panama	--	16
25.	Saudi Arabia	40	--
26.	Singapore	25	85.325
27.	Spain	299	100
28.	Sweden	475.15	109.2
29.	Switzerland	325.287	885.3
30.	Taiwan	14	40
31.	U.K.	771.53	845.1
32.	U.S.A.	2936.905	2951.495
33.	U.S.S.R.	-	29.60
34.	Yugoslavia	-	12
35.	N.R.I.	790.40	2077.4
Total		10695.1565	10770.575

12.00 hrs

HOMAGE TO MARTYRS OF FREEDOM  
MOVEMENT

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble members, today, the 9th August, 1988 our thoughts go back to that historic day 46 years ago, when the final battle for freedom - the Quit India Movement - was launched in Bombay.

On this memorable day, we pay our respectful homage to all the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the noblest of causes, namely the liberation of Mother India from foreign rule. Let us re-dedicate ourselves to the cause for which the martyrs laid down their lives and vow once again that we shall never forget the ideals for which they fought, suffered, lived and died.

The House may now stand in silence for a shortwhile in memory of the martyrs of the freedom movement.

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

12.01 hrs.

HOMAGE TO VICTIMS OF SECOND  
ATOMIC BOMB DROPPED ON NAGASAKI

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This day also reminds us of the dropping of the second atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Nagasaki, the first one having decimated the city of Hiroshima three days earlier. Thousands of people lost their lives and many more were

*2nd A. Bomb in Nagasaki*

maimed and disabled for life as a result. The years that have gone by have witnessed development of nuclear weapons many times more powerful than the atomic bombs that fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. On this day, we reiterate the demand of all human kind for immediate halt to the mad nuclear race and for dismantling all nuclear stockpiles in the interest of world peace.

The House may stand in silence for a short while in memory of the victims of the atomic holocaust.

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

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): We also thank Shri Sunil Dutt for having gone there and represented India. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): Sir, I have given a notice... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already admitted that. It was given some days back....

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: It has to be taken up early Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: That we shall see. I will put it before the Business Advisory Committee.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The demand is that the House should appoint a judicial inquiry into the telephone tapings. I request that this may be admitted.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into that also.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): It is learnt now that the flat purchased by Mr. Ajitab Bachchan in Switzerland has been unduly cleared by the Enforcement Directorate....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do anything about that....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The Government should make a statement about it.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do anything. You can go to the court.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Prof. Kurien.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: No please. Not allowed. You have got no *locus stand*.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I have allowed Prof. Kurien.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): Here is an advertisement by the Chief Minister of Kerala in a foreign daily asking money for the safety of Indian Railways. This is denigrating the prestige of this country. And private individuals are collecting money from other countries... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can give it to me in writing. I will have to look into it.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Give it in writing. It should come to me in some form. I have to see it.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I have given a notice, Sir.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): This is a serious matter. It has to be looked into.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard, I will look into it. Prof. Kurien, what are you doing?

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you. I will have to look into it. What else can I do? I have to look into it and then decide.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will you allow a discussion Sir? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kurien, you please go to your seat. I have seen it. I will have to look into it and then decide.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy, the Enforcement Directorate have done it. I cannot handle it. The enforcement Directorate is competent enough to do it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: No Sir. *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: One person should speak at a time. I am answering Mr. Kurup.

*[English]*

I am answering you.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kurup, I am answering you. I say that you can ask for some information. I can get that for you.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, Mr. Reddy is saying that this House was told

that an Inquiry is already going on. What is happening to it?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am saying. If they want some facts, they can write to me.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Enforcement Directorate is competent enough to do it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: No, it is not competent.

MR. SPEAKER: No running commentary. Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**12.06 hrs,**

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

*[English]*

**Annual Report of the Press Council of India for 1987 and statement showing reasons for delay**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1987 along with Audited Accounts.
- (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 - 6373/88]

**Oil Industry (Development) Board Employees (Leave) Amendment Rules, 1988**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

(SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Oil Industry (Development) Board Employees (Leave) Amendment Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 804 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1988 under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 6374/88]

**Annual Report of the coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation for 1985-86 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying it.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation, Dhanbad, for the year 1985-86.
- (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. 6375/88]

**Petroleum (Amendment) Rules, 1988 and a Statement correcting reply given on 2nd August 1988 to S.Q. No. 96 regarding liberalisation of Industrial Licensing System.**

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) A copy of the Petroleum (Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 98 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1988 under sub-section (4) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 6376/88]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 2nd August, 1988 to Starred question No. 96 by Sarvashri S.M. Gurraddi and S.B. Sidnal, M.Ps. regarding liberalisation of Industrial Licensing System.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 6377/88]

12.07 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-sixth Report of the Business advisory Committee presented to the House on the 8th August, 1988."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 8th August, 1988."

*The motion was adopted.*

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know why people should do like this. Things can be done properly. Without rhyme or reason they are unnecessarily shouting. We do not bar anything. We don't do anything which is out of the rules. Unnecessarily they are shouting at the top of their voice.

12.08 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(i) **Need to sanction a thermal power plant in Rajasthan**

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY (Bikaner): There is acute shortage of power in Rajasthan and the State has to ask for power from other States.

Two years ago, when Neyveli Corporation was asked to instal 240 megawatt thermal plant but the work has not been started as yet.

There was another project of the Government of India to instal a 210+210 megawatt thermal plant at Suratgarh, but it is also hanging in the balance. It appears that the Government of India does not want to implement the project of Suratgarh thermal plant.

The projects of thermal plants have been sanctioned for all other States of the country, but the Central Government is indifferent towards Rajasthan, which is very backward in so far as the question of power is concerned.

So I urge the Government of India to sanction a new thermal plant at Suratgarh in Rajasthan in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(ii) **Need to fill up S.C/S.T. quota in Government services from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates only**

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): The provision of reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was made in the Constitution after much consideration. It should not only be continued but some improvements should also be made therein. Some cases has come to light that in some States although eligible persons were available for reserved posts yet they were neither recruited not promoted. Candidates of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are deprived of their right and re-

served posts are filled with general candidates. When there is provision of reservation, then it is not justified to postpone it. Even if the candidate of scheduled caste or scheduled tribe is not readily available, it would be better to wait for the candidate belonging to the same category. For reserved posts, only reserved candidates should be called. In all the departments of Uttar Pradesh, posts covered under the reserved quota are lying vacant and recruitment and promotion has been held in abeyance, although the candidates belonging to the reserved category are readily available. Promotions have been held up to class I posts under reserved quota. Recently, Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court has given verdict in favour of the employees of the Department of Electricity but the Government filed a special appeal in the Supreme Court against the legitimate demands of the reservation which has also been dismissed. So I submit to the Government that reservation quota should be increased. Candidates from reserved quota should be promoted and called for recruitments on reserved posts and if there is delay in recruitment and promotion, then action should be taken to fix responsibility for doing so and person found guilty should be punished.

(iii) **Demand for serial spray of insecticides in Ganganagar district of Rajasthan and for giving subsidy to the farmers**

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir. I want to raise this matter under Rule 377.

In the area of Ganga canal, Bhakhra canal and Indira canal at Shri Ganganagar district, cotton is cultivated in a vast area. Cotton crop is always damaged by insects. So it is necessary to spray insecticides to kill insects. It is not advisable to spray insecticides by hand because the same is not very effective and moreover it is dangerous also. Every year, there are some mishaps and sometimes deaths also take place. The crops are also damaged. Many years have passed, but the Government has made no arrangement for the aerial spray of insecti-



cides. The Central and the State Governments both are indifferent to it.

12.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair* ]

So I urge the Central Government to make arrangements for the serial spray of insecticides in Ganganagar district urgently and full subsidy should be given to the farmers. Most of the expenditure should be borne by the Central as well as the State Government.

[English]

**(iv) Need for reduction in the import of edible oil**

SHRI VIJAY N PATIL (Erandol): The import of edible oil has been increasing every year for the last ten years, due to growing demand and shortage of its supply. While the demand is growing due to increase in population, the domestic oilseeds production has shown no worthwhile improvement. The higher imports are also on account of allotment of imported edible oil to the vanaspati industry and the public distribution system.

The country cannot afford to spend Rs. 1,000 crores in foreign exchange to meet its edible oil requirements in view of acute shortage in foreign exchange balances. Further, imports have to be restricted, to save the country's oilseeds economy and farmers' interest. Steps must be taken to curtail supply of edible oil, with subsidy given to the public distribution system. There is a strong need for the vanaspati industry to use non-conventional oils like cottonseed oil, rice bran oil and other oils. I urge upon the Minister to take immediate steps.

[Translation]

**(v) Demand to connect Agra with other parts of the country by more trains and to increase reservation quota etc.**

SHRI NIHAR SINGH JAIN (Agra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, everyone knows that

Agra is a famous tourist resort because of Tajmahal and other historical monuments and different commercial potentialities 67 percent (nearly 10 lakh) of the total foreign tourists visiting India and lakhs of domestic tourist visit Agra every year, but as compared to large number of tourists, the facilities provided by the railway department are negligible. So, I would like to submit to the Ministry of Railways that they should try to provide following facilities:—

1. A train should be started from Agra for Allahabad High Court which should reach Allahabad in the morning.
2. Agra should be linked directly with the main cities of South India like Bangalore etc.
3. There is great inconvenience owing to the limited berths for reservation at Agra, in the two trains -- Ganga-Yamuna and Avadh Express, which runs from Mathura and Ratlam to Lucknow via Agra. Reservation quota for 2nd class should be increased and one AC sleeper should also be attached.
4. A stoppage should be provided to Tamil Nadu and Andhra Express at Agra to provide facility to the tourism.
5. Reservation facility should be provided from Agra, Mathura and Bharatpur in Frontier mail and Delux from Agra to Bombay.
6. Facilities should be provided to daily passengers from Agra to Gwalior to travel in the morning.
7. Until a direct train starts from Agra to Howrah, reservation quota should be increased for passengers of Agra in all the main trains going to eastern parts of India from Tundla.

[English]

**(vi) Need to establish a separate High Court for Goa.**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): When the Bill to declare Goa as a State was passed by the House, it was felt that there ought to have been a provision for a separate High Court for the State, in the said Bill.

Even otherwise, as a principle, every State ought to have an independent High Court. Clubbing of one or two States for the purpose of establishing a Common High Court for the said States, brings down the stature of such States *vis-a-vis* the States having independent High Courts.

During Portuguese regime, Goa had an independent High Court, whose jurisdiction was extended up to some Portuguese colonies in Africa. Goa was the seat of one of the oldest High Courts in Asia. The Portuguese Uniform Civil Code administered by it, is an ideal law which our country is committed to enact, but is unable to do so due to lack of unanimity.

In the circumstances, I request the Union Government to take urgent steps to establish a separate High Court for Goa.

**(vii) Need to improve railway facilities in Kerala**

SHRI K. MOHAN DAS (Mukundapuram): The total length of railways in Kerala is far below the national average. There is only one direct daily train between Delhi and Kerala. Although the number of people from Kerala working in Delhi and the neighbouring States is far more than those from any other southern State, this has resulted in overcrowding in this train. The condition of the Kerala Express is extremely bad, especially in summer months. Passengers are packed in its compartments like Sardine. After running some distance, water is not available either for drinking or for other essential purposes. Food served is also very bad. Although it is called a Superfast Express it stops at almost all stations between Delhi and Bhopal. All

the good compartments which this train had when it was introduced have been taken away.

The maintenance of track and the bogies of the train is very poor. Railways have made no worthwhile investment in the development of railways in Kerala.

I would request the government to pay immediate attention to the development of Railways in Kerala.

**(viii) Need to construct bridges over Kabuli and Luit rivers in Lakhimpur, Assam**

SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA (Lakhimpur): River Island Majuli is situated in Lakhimpur Parliamentary Constituency in Assam. It is a matter of great regret that there is no communication link of this area with rest of Assam. Matter has been raised in Parliament for constructing two bridges over rivers Kabuli and Luit several times, but the State Government has not been able to do anything because of lack of finance. I, therefore, request the Union Government to take action for immediate construction of bridges over river Kabuli and Luit.

12.17 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF THE PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF NAGALAND - Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now shall take up further discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri Santosh Mohan Dev on the 8th August, 1988, namely:—

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President

on the 7th August, 1988 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Nagaland."

Already we have exhausted the time allotted for this discussion - three hours. Therefore, today, the members who will take part in the discussion are requested to be very brief and try to adjust their speeches within the time that we are going to take. Last time, Prof. Kurien was on his legs. So, he will continue his speech.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): It is only less than a year since the election in Nagaland was over. I myself had been to Nagaland at the time of election. Everybody knows that the election was fought on two platforms: between the National Party (Indian National Congress) on one side and the regional party (NDP) on the other side. The fight was not between individuals at all. The fight was clearly between a national party and the regional party. The verdict of the people was very clear. The people of Nagaland gave a clear majority to the National Party (Indian National Congress). The opposition is saying that this verdict of the people should be reversed by just a decision of certain disgruntled elements. If at all that verdict is to be reversed, it should be reversed by the people. Therefore, at this time, dislodging an elected government and installing a defected government will be an affront on the people of Nagaland itself.

The background of the issue is well-known. The Governor has reported that there is a constitutional break-down and the Governor is being accused by the opposition members. The Governor has discharged only his constitutional responsibility. Under the Constitution, he has certain responsibility. When there is a break-down of the administration it is the constitutional responsibility of the Governor to report to

the President. The Governor has acted according to his best judgement. The opposition is accusing the Governor for the report he has sent.

Whenever a decision of the Governor or any constitutional authority is palatable to the opposition or is infulfilment of their desire, then they will say, the Governor has acted constitutionally and according to the best tradition of our parliamentary democracy. But if the decision is against their desires they will immediately start abusing and accusing the Governor. That was what I was hearing yesterday. A number of Opposition members were even calling names while talking about the Governor. Is it not dishonesty on the part of the Opposition? Is it not double-facedness on their part? Is this their respect for constitutional authority? They should respect the constitutional authority, whether the decision is in their favour or otherwise. A Governor, or for that matter any constitutional authority, while taking a decision objectively cannot always take a decision that is palatable to a certain section or political party. Yesterday's speeches by many of the Opposition members clearly expose their double-facedness in the Indian politics.

What is the question in Nagaland? Many of the Opposition members were bringing extraneous issues or the political issues of Nagaland. Where is the question of a distinct culture, where is the question of the special problems of Nagaland, in this issue? Hon'ble Shri Indrajit Gupta was saying that Nagaland is our special problem. Nagaland is in the periphery of the country and their susceptibilities are to be respected. I agree with him. Nagaland should be handled in a very careful way. I fully agree. But here, what is the problem? Here, the problem in question is not the special culture of Nagaland, nor the susceptibilities of Nagaland. Here the issue in question is whether we should agree, allow, certain disgruntled elements who have broken away from the ruling party to

[Shri P.J. Kurian]

form a Government to satisfy the ingreed. That is the basic question here to be decided. And what is the argument brought forward in their favour? The argument is that, especially the argument brought forward by the Opposition is, that if they are not allowed to form a Government, they will go underground and they will try to disrupt the unity and integrity of this country. What a curious argument is this! Simply because if power is not given certain people will go underground and create problems for the unity of this country. Simply because of that they should be given power. And if that is the argument, am sure, I have no hesitation to say that the Governor is fully justified, is not giving power to these disgruntled elements which otherwise will go underground and create problems for the unity and integrity of the country. I have no doubt in this.

They say that, technically, the Governor has gone beyond his parameters. May be, technically it is correct. But the Governor has acted in the best interests of the country and in the best interests of the unity and integrity of the country.

The point about the distinct culture and the special problems are all extraneous factors to this particular problem. Actually, the Opposition is bringing all these problems to create confusion. To argue that certain disgruntled elements should be given power in order to avoid their going underground itself is a disservice to the unity of this country and is a disservice to the integration of that part of the country with the mainstream. So, the distinct culture or the distinct problems of Nagaland, do not crop up in this particular problem at all.

Even here, I would like to know which is the party which stood with the tribals

and minorities all throughout. It is the Indian National Congress which was standing by the tribals and the minorities and protecting their interests throughout. And all the people belonging to those tribes and all minorities know that it is the Indian National Congress which can safeguard their interests. The argument of the Opposition that by not allowing the regional party to form the Government there, the interests of the tribals and minorities are at stake, cannot be accepted and it is not amenable to reason also.

One point about the regional parties. had been to Nagaland at the time of election. I was there in a particular district, called Zunne Boto. I would like to tell my friends who are supporting the regional parties. Before I reached there the Home Ministry also knows about this, the workers of the particular Regional party, which you want to entrust the Government, under the direction from the leadership of that party has seen to it that all the non-nagas were away from that place, Zunne Boto, before the election. They went to the house of every Indian other than Nagas, every Andhras, every Kannadiga, every Keralite or for that matter all other people and threatened them and said 'You Indian, go back. It is our election'. This is what that regional party was propagating. I was staying there for about ten days in Zunne Boto. When I went there, I found that all the people other than Nagas have left that place because these people did not allow them to stay. My CPI leader friend is supporting them. Telugu Desam member is supporting them. I would like to tell him that Andhra people were asked to go back at the time of election because they say these people will opt for National Party. This is the attitude of this regional party. You are saying 'give power to this regional party or that regional party and they will come to the mainstream....' (Interruptions)

-SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): They

are the people who have resigned from your party. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Yes, that is what am saying. Why they resigned? There was no reason. Can you bring any reason? You have not brought forward any specific reason. There was no specific reason—simply grief, political grief.... *(Interruptions)* You are saying that they will go to the underground if power is not given. So, this kind of attitude of the Opposition in supporting the regional parties, I should say, should be condemned by all the people there. Therefore, I would say that the action of the Government of India in accepting the report of the Governor is in accordance with all the political norms. It is legally correct and it is morally correct also.

Here the simple question is, whether the will of the people should prevail or the will or desire of certain disgruntled elements should prevail. It is in between these two. The Government of India has done well in accepting the recommendation of the Governor. Therefore, the will of the people prevails in Nagaland. So, Sir, support this motion.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, if there is one provision in the Constitution, which has been misused with impunity over the years, it is Article 356 of the Constitution of India. When Article 356 was debated in the Constituent Assembly, it was pointed out that this Article had the potentialities to destroy the federal character of the Constitution. Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that a safety valve has been kept and he hoped that this would never be used. But the very same Ambedkar in 1953, within three years of passing of the Constitution, when President's Rule was imposed in PEPSU, had to comment that a rape had been committed on the Constitution of India.

The Sarkaria Commission itself has gone into the cases of use of Article 356 and has found that in twenty eight cases, this provision was totally improperly used and that this provision was used even to settle intra party disputes. What has happened in Nagaland is not a case of Nagaland alone. I feel this is an assault on the federal character of the Constitution. I feel that this is an assault on the democratic institutions of this country because the institution of the Governor has been totally misused by the Home Ministry by making him as stooge of the Central Government.

Prof. Kurien yesterday said that some people were voted on a particular ticket and when they defected, the Anti Defection Law may not touch them but it was politically immoral to take them or to help them in forming the Government. Prof. Kurien today said that in Nagaland, the issue before the people was, whether to vote for the National Party or the regional party. The people voted for the national party and, therefore by the action of the Governor and by promulgation of President's rule and by not permitting a regional party to come to power, they have respected that particular mandate given by the people. May I ask Mr. Kurien and Mr. Rajesh Pilot, who advanced this argument yesterday, does this argument apply only in the case of opposition? Do you forget that in spite of the fact that one Member of this House was elected on Congress (S) ticket, you allowed him to defect to that side.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): It was the decision of the national party at the national level....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: What has happened in Meghalaya? In Meghalaya the election was fought on two platforms na-

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tional party platform and regional party platform. Indian National Congress Party fought as a national party and the regional parties fought on the basis of regional parties. What were the results? The Congress got 22 seats out of 66 and 38 seats were won by the regional parties. Did you respect the mandate on that day and allow the regional parties to come to power? The regional party HPU had a strength of 18 and HPU Party took a solemn decision that it would form the government. Next evening, five members of HPU, which is less than one-third of 18 and which does not even come under protection under the Anti-Defection Law, were allowed to join the Purna Sangma Ministry and Mr. Sangma was made the Chief Minister. I ask the Home Minister, Mr. Kurien and Mr. Rajesh Pilot: who is showing double face? I throw a challenge in this House that as on that day the mandate of the people in Meghalaya was for a regional party. Are you prepared even today to ask Purna Sangma to resign and face a fresh election? If you respect that mandate, we will withdraw our opposition to this Nagaland proclamation. You cannot have double standards....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SON-TOSH MOHAN DEV): The party which he represents has also formed a government by defection, by taking independent members in his party.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I have not raised that argument but I will meet that argument....

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: You first ask your Government to resign and then talk of Nagaland.....(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Whether we have formed the Government by defection or not was enquired by the Speaker and he has given a verdict that there has been no defection whatsoever and the Speaker's decision under an Act passed by Parliament, is final

What I am pointing out is different. Mr. Kurien and Mr. Rajesh Pilot told us yesterday that when the mandate was for a national party, it would be wrong to put a regional party in power. I ask you: Does the same principle not apply in Meghalaya? When the mandate was for a regional party, why did you allow a national party to come to power?.... (Interruptions)

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: It was not in favour of any one regional party...

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: And this party which had dislodged N.T. Rama Rao and allowed a minority Ministry to come in and on the next election got a slap from the people, talks about political morality. Please do not talk about political morality. I do not want that the concept of split and merger should be there in the Constitution. Bring an amendment. But so long as the Anti-Defection Law in the Constitution stands as it is, we are bound by it. Shri Bhagat is here. He referred to developments in 1980. In 1979, Mr. Charan Singh was allowed to form a Ministry. He could not face the House and therefore the Ministry was dissolved and the correct procedure was adopted. May I remind Mr. Bhagat what was the step taken by Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy? In 1979, when the Janata

Government failed, Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy first called the leader of the Majority party, Mr. Y.B. Chavan, not Shri S.B. Chavan, and gave him an opportunity to form the Government. When he failed, Mr. Charan Singh claimed that he has the majority because Congress I at that particular point of time supported Mr. Charan Singh and he was called to form the Government and he was asked to prove his majority in the House. On the day when the House was to meet in the morning, Congress I withdrew the support and Shri Charan Singh came to the House and said 'I resign'. Why not the same procedure was followed here? Why did not the Governor ask Mr. Vamuzo to form the Government and face the test in the Assembly? He did not permit Shri Vamuzo. Why did he not ask Shri Sema to test the strength in the House because the Assembly was to be convened on 23rd? After all there was a precedent. When there were a lot of talks about a particular development, he should have considered the entire development, not a particular piece of development.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: Sir, he is misquoting me. I am not disputing the point. What I said is the same as the hon. Member has said. My main point was: what happened actually? What was the net result? This Government did not prove as a stable Government and it did not even face the test. Similarly, I was drawing conclusion and the experience from that incident and said that the Governor was very much right in coming to a conclusion that the Government that will be formed will have the same fate which the Charan Singh Government had faced.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: May I point out to Mr. Bhagat about one thing? I will point out an essential difference that Shri Charan Singh relied on the dubious support of the Congress-I and that the support was dubious was proved in this House. If Congress-I has been the supporter, I will tell them "don't rely upon them". The Congress-I is not a supporter of Shri Vamuzo. Sir, not only the President's rule has been now proclaimed, but for several times in the country, it has been proclaimed. But the Governor's reports is an assault on the

Constitution of this country. I have never seen a Governor's report in the past which attacks the Legislature and the Speaker. He has said.

"No Communication had been sent to me either by Shri Chishi or by any of the Congress(I) Legislators who are reported to have broken away from the original party till enquiries were made by me nor did I receive the Constitution of the so called Congress Regional Nagaland Party."

Under the anti defection law that this Parliament has passed, the moment the party comes into being it becomes a political party. The law says:

"From the time of the split, such action shall be deemed to be a political party".

Under the law, it becomes a political party. What right the Governor has when under the Constitution a party becomes a political party, to name it as a so-called political party? Sir, is he an extra constitutional authority to ignore the facts? He says that in Nagaland the new party has not given him the Constitution. Did the Governor of Assam ask the A.G.P. to supply the Constitution when we were invited to form the Government? Has he asked the Congress I Party to supply its Constitution to find out whether the Constitution has been followed by the Congress Party? I want to know whether democratic elections have been held there for so many years. Is there one instance in this country when a Governor has called for the Constitution of a party? What right has he got to call for a Constitution? Then he said that the recognition has not been given by the Election Commission. The hon. Governor, will do better if he goes through the Constitution and the law. There is a particular procedure for granting a recognition and that is that after a party contests and election, if the party gets a particular percentage of votes, then it is recognised. When A.G.P. formed the Government, it was not recognised by the Election Commission. Did the Governor of Assam say that 'as AGP has not been recognised by

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the Election Commission, I will not permit AGP to form the Government.' I think the country is not safe when we have as Governors such people who do not know what the Constitution and the law is, and sign on the dotted line submitted by the Home Minister. Then, what is highly objectionable is his comment about the legislators, and I am happy that one honourable representative of Nagaland in the other House has very strongly condemned it, who belongs not to the Opposition but to the Ruling Party itself. But what he has said about the Speaker? I quote "undue haste with which recognition was accorded to the so-called Congress regional party and the Notification issued soon thereafter without affording any opportunity whatsoever to the Chief Minister." Sir, where is the law that before the recognition the Chief Minister is to be consulted? Mr. Kolandaivelu was sitting here as the Leader of the AIDMK.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur):**  
His Majesty's Opposition.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:** Then, subsequently somebody else was appointed as the Leader of AIDMK. I do not think the Speaker consulted Miss Jayalalitha before appointing that gentleman, Jagadrakshakan. Is it that the Speaker has to consult Miss Jayalalitha and get her approval before appointing or selecting him? Where does it say that the Chief Minister is to be consulted before recognition is given to an opposition political party?

**SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong):** Sir, I am on a point of order. If a Member of the House resign his seat in the House, what is your or the duty of the Speaker to talk to the Leader of that Party or to call the particular Member and ascertain from him whether that letter of resignation was really sent by him without any kind of compulsion? What is your duty? I think your duty is only to ascertain from that particular Member whether the resignation is really his and done out of his free will.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** What is the point of order you have?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):** You have not verified the facts. Please sit down. *(Interruptions).*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Let him finish it. I will take care of it.

**SHRI G.G. SWELL:** He has yet to give his Ruling.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** What is your point of order?

**SHRI G.G. SWELL:** When these 13 Members have resigned from a particular party and they have gone to the Speaker and confirmed that they have done so, is that not the finality of the whole thing? And who is this \*\* of the Governor to question the decision of the Speaker?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** This is not a point of order.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:** Not only he has questioned, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. What he has said is....*(Interruptions).*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** No, Mr. Dinesh Goswami has not violated any rules.

There is no point of order in this.

**SHRI G.G. SWELL:** What conclusion has to be there, Sir? *(Interruptions).*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Not necessary to give now. *(Interruptions).*

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:** Sir, what he has said? I am quoting from the Governor's Report:

"The undue haste with which recognition was accorded to the so-called

\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



Congress regional party and Notification to this effect issued soon thereafter without affording any opportunity whatsoever to the Chief Minister who was away on a foreign tour or even to the Deputy Chief Minister to meet the Members of the Legislative Assembly concerned are indicative of unfortunate and unethical machinations."

He accused the Speaker of unethical machinations. What authority a Governor or an Executive Head has to accuse the Head of the Legislature of unethical machinations? And I feel, for this alone the Governor should go and this House should pass a unanimous resolution condemning this Governor.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I support this. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, I have given also notice of a substantive motion:

"That the Governor of Nagaland, Gen. K.V. Krishna Rao, by casting aspersions on the honourable Speaker, Nagaland Assembly, by making unsubstantiated allegations against Legislators of Nagaland, by exceeding his Constitutional right in regard to recognition of political parties, by his dereliction of duty by remaining away from Kohima when his State was in a political turmoil, by refusing the majority leader to form the Government, has abused his constitutional position and he should be recalled forthwith." And, therefore, he should be recalled forthwith.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): We support.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, not only that a State has been brought under President's rules but the entire relationship, harmonious relationship between the Legislature and the Executive has been destroyed by this one action. And this Governor's report will remain for ever as one document to show how this country is being ruled by people who do not know anything of the Constitution, or of the laws.

Then, it was argued that after all, it is the Congress. Mr. Thombi Singh said, Congress is the mainstream and therefore Congress must be in the power, anywhere, in Nagaland. All right, let us pass a Constitutional Amendment saying that whatever may be the results of the elections, Congress represents the nation and none else and Congress will always be in power. You pass a Constitution Amendment. After all, you have a majority in both the Houses. But it will be better to remember that Congress does not represent the nation. Your leader does not represent the country as a whole. The people have the right to elect its own Government. You cannot arrogate to yourself the very ceremonial role that you are the protector of national interest, when you are causing rape of the Constitution every night and day. In fact the country faces a danger today because there is an assault on every democratic institution and political institutions from your Party.

Therefore, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir we oppose this, we oppose this imposition of President's rule, not only because one State has been brought under President's rule but it will have far reaching political consequences. Once more the people of Nagaland will feel; that the Constitution is not meant for them. This Constitution is a Constitution, which is a play thing of the Centre. The provisions are made, the provisions are merely written there and whatever the Central Government wants, it can do. Whatever the Central Government wants the Governor to do, he is prepared to sign on the dotted line. For those people who are still away from the mainstream, where there is a feeling of alienation, where there is a strong insurgency movement, this action will be politically suicidal. We have registered our protest and this action once more shows the immediate necessity of total restructuring of the Centre-State relationship. This has again proved that for petty political partisan ends, the ruling Party at the Centre can rape the Constitution, can destroy the institutions because to them what is important is not the nation; what is important is the survival of their political party which is at greatest stake at this particular moment of Indian history.

SHRI TARUN KANTI GHOSH (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I fully agree that I am not a Constitutional expert. I am much inferior to many of you, I know that. But as a citizen of this country and as an humble Member of this august body, I want to take a few minutes of the House to project a very basic fact of the whole matter.

Before I say anything that I want to say, I want to pay my tribute to the people of Nagaland. I had the good fortune of visiting this State. They are educated and very fine people indeed. Sir, yesterday, when I was listening to the speeches of some of the hon. Members, I noticed peculiar attitude of some of our hon. Members. First of all, I should say, the people of Nagaland are as much Indians, they are as much in the mainstreams as we are and nobody need to bring them back to the mainstream. This is all I want to say in the beginning.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): You tell them.

SHRI TARUN KANTI GHOSH: Secondly, I would like to say this. I am not going into the question of whether the Opposition had the majority or not. I am not going into the question of whether the Governor by dismissing this Ministry or by recommending for the imposition of President's rule, has done right or wrong. But I want to ask, through you, the Opposition Members, if our country is a democratic country, who are the real masters of this country. Are the legislators the masters of this country or the people who have sent us are the masters of this country? (Interruptions). Pleased do not interrupt me. I did not interrupt anybody during my 3 years. I request you to bear with me for a few minutes. I shall not waste your time. I just want to ask you, who are the real masters of this country. Only a few months back, the people of Nagaland, including the poorest man in the village, the poorest woman in the village, voted in the general election to the Assembly and have clearly stated their view that they want the Congress Government in Nagaland. Now I want to know, through you, my Opposition Members, have the 13 MLAs the right to change the wish of the people? (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Who are you to say that?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): They are reduced to a minority. (Interruptions).

SHRI TARUN KANTI GHOSH: Out of 34 Congress-I MLAs in Nagaland, if 13 have defected, can you say that they have the right to change the wish of the people when we are functioning under democracy?

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: You are functioning under a minority vote.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What Shri Bhajanlal did in Haryana?

SHRI TARUN KANTI GHOSH: So, to instal an anti-Congress Government would absolutely go against the wishes of the people. My fundamental question is this that if we are functioning as a democracy, then these 13 Members whatever may be their number, they should have resigned and gone to the people and sought a new mandate, come back to the Assembly and if they are in majority, they can form the Government. But the peoples' verdict is still there. I feel that there is no power on earth which can change the verdict of the people in a democracy.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What is the percentage of votes the Congress-I got there?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Mr. Rajesh Pilot is here standing. Can he give statistics of what is the percentage of votes polled by Cong(I) in Nagaland? Is it more than 50%? You did not enjoy the support of the majority of the people. What you talk of morality and this and that?

SHRI TARUN KANTI GHOSH: We have got 60% (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not allowed. Please. take your seat.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Majority of the people rejected it. They did not vote for it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Jamir, being a Member of the Congress party, was allowed to express his views. I hope the same facility will be given to Mr. Swell.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will see that when time permits.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Jamir was allowed to speak in the House. Why not Mr. Swell?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: It should be decided by our party, not by them.

SHRI G.C. SWELL: Nagaland has no M.P. in the Lok Sabha. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are you supporting? When time permits, I will allow him. He is not willing. You cannot substitute that. There is no time at all now. *(Interruptions)*. I have reserved time in the beginning itself. There is no time now. Time is already over. If he is not willing to speak, I will call the next Member to speak. *(Interruptions)*. You can allot him time outside the House but not here.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir it is a matter of deep regret that President's rule has been imposed in Nagaland and this has been done by violating all the rules and regulations and the democracy as well as the constitution was subverted. I want to say that you should have taken action in accordance with the rules. All of you are very learned persons. Today, even the rickshaw puller and tongawalla' says that President rule has been imposed in Nagaland by violating the law. This is the view of common man, and it does not improve the image of Congress Government rather it makes it worse. First of all, according to the defection law, the defection of 13 members was legal and the party was split. If this is immoral, then the ruling party should amend the Anti-Defection Act to this effect that if any person or number of persons, will defect from the party on whose ticket he/they had won the elections, then

he/they will no longer remain a Member. You should amend the law to this effect. When it has been provided in the law that if one-third members defect the party, then the party will split and those members can join any other party. So, the defection of those 13 Members was legal and Mr. Speaker accepted their party and they are in majority. After that the Governor should have called the opposition leader and asked him to form a Government. That was the proper thing to do, but it was totally ignored and the Governor went underground. Have you ever heard in the history of 40 years that the Governor went underground. When the delegation of Opposition leaders met the President, then they found that he was present there. After that two Central Ministers arrived there. It was their duty to persuade their party members. Nothing happened but there was rumour in the press and country that they were threatened that the Governor's rule will be imposed and in no circumstances they will be allowed to form a Government. This is undemocratic and wrong. After that the report of the Governor was received. Article 356 has been invoked 78 times but such a report has never been seen as the present one. It appears that it was written at the instance of Congress leaders. This is very bad. The Governor would have allowed the opposition to form a Government in accordance with the rules, then the whole country would have appreciated it. Had that Government been proved corrupt or had there been mal-administration, then you would have removed it. But you did not allow them to form their Government and said that it is immoral to form defectors Government. But you formed defectors Government in Andhara Pradesh and Kashmir and also joined the Government. After that, when you found heavy corruption and there was mis-rule then you have to dismiss it and those defectors earned bad name and not a single person stood for the next elections because public was against them. Had those 13 people committed any wrong, then they would have been punished by the people in next elections. What was the need of your giving punishment. The public would have said that this Government is no good and the elections would have been

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held within one or two months. President's rule was imposed in Punjab and Tamil Nadu for six months, but the elections have not been held so far. The Congress holds elections when conditions are favourable for the party. This spoils the image of the party and it is detrimental to the institution of democracy. This is not proper.

The Sarkaria Commission has said that Article 356 has been misused a number of times. When this Article was initially framed for the constitution, Dr. Ambedkar thought that this Article would not be misused. This Article has been used 78 times out of which 52 times it has been misused in an unwarranted manner.

13.00 hrs.

The Sarkaria Commission Report says that Article 356 should be used only when there is no other alternative. In spite of that, this Article has been misused in Nagaland. Even though other parties commanded a majority over there, they were not allowed to form a Government. Instead President's rule was imposed in the State. So I request that such a step should not be taken in future.

I do not know much about Nagaland nor have any hon. Members visited that State. Professor Swell belongs to that area and is a representative of its 10 lakh population. He is of the opinion that this proclamation is not in the interest of the nation. Under this Act, Article 356 has also been misused. This action adds another chapter to the saga of misdeeds of the Congress Government. The population of the areas has turned against the Congress party due to such actions. Professor Swell has also been saying the same thing. He is a representative of that area and an hon. Member of the Congress (I). He knows all these things. According to him, issuing of Proclamation was not a right step and it will alienate the people who had joined the mainstream.

Another important point is the issuance of the Proclamation without first discussing

it in the Parliament. The Government's report should have been presented to Parliament, discussed and only then a proclamation should have been issued if need be. Instead of doing this, the Proclamation was issued amounting to insult to the institution of Parliament. If the Parliament had not been in session, it would have been a different matter. Therefore, I oppose it.

[English]

PROF. MEIJINLUNG KAMSON (Outer Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have been discussing about Nagaland. I would like to tell you that I am the only Naga Member here, that means, a Member in this House belonging to the Naga tribe. So, I feel very happy when hon. Members are taking interest in Nagaland. I represent Outer Manipur, I represent the hill areas of Manipur, the whole range contiguous to Nagaland.

Before I come to the argument about the procedural matter as well as the spirit of the Constitution, I would like to express that my happiness and joy the Members from both sides of the House are appreciating the Naga people. Even in the report of the Governor, he mention about the noble character of the Naga people and their democratic traditions. From that side also, hon. Members like Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri Somanth Chatterjee were expressing their concern about the Naga people and were appreciating about their joining the mainstream of the people. I should express, on my own behalf and on behalf of the people from that area, out thankfulness and appreciation for the expressions used by Members belonging to both sides of the House and for the understanding shown by the hon. Members about the grievances of the people in the remote part of the country.

I do not wish to go into the argument about the constitutional procedure, this thing and that thing. I think, from both sides enough has been said about it. Maybe, some Members have tried to point out that the Governor or the Home Ministry has done something which is outside the Constitution, and from the other side it has been defended well or justified well.

But what I would like to point out here is that the conflict at the moment in Nagaland is not between the Congress and any other opposition party of that State. But it is a question, an issue between those persons who stand for national integration and those who stand for separatist idea of the area because you know very well that in that part of the country, people coming towards the national mainstream is slowly developing. That means, it is a process of Indianisation; because those who have got some idea of the Nagaland history or the history of the Naga people, not only of the Naga people but of the whole North-East, will understand that the Indian Government of the British time could not do anything to have that experience of the people that they are under the Government of India. But only after Independence, slowly the Government here in India have been trying to bring something to them and also to have some understanding between these two societies, so to say, because they have been cut off geographically and for other reasons. Therefore, if we go by the year 1951-52, you will understand how the whole Naga people of that area have expressed through referendum under the leadership of Mr. Phizo, who is the Naga leader for independence movement, that 99.99 per cent - I should not say hundred per cent because sometimes you may mistake it - of people of Nagaland signed for Naga independence including illiterate tribes or educated whatever may be. That was the situation in 1951-52 just before the General Elections of India under the new Constitution of India. That was the situation from which we have come to this stage that now there come two groups of ideas having different opinion, one going to the national mainstream and the other having in the inner part of their heart of a feeling nurturing about separatist and secessionist movement. Now this separatist and secessionist movement is represented by those regional parties. I would have to appreciate the situation in a different way; if the present conflict were between the Congress Party and the other national party like CPI, CPM or Janata or whatever may be in the opposition, I should appreciate that matter in a different angle. But the problem at the moment is not between the

CPI or Congress or not between the Janata or Congress. Nothing like that. But it is between two forces who stand for the national mainstream and separatism. I don't infer here to make you to think that only the Congress is always standing for national mainstream in the whole of India.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: That means 13 Members were also in the Congress. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MEIJINLUNG KAMSON : I tell you if you go through the details of their past history, past history means their political history, I do not know their personal history - you will find that these 13 Members most of them will be found that they were under the NNDP. This NNDP led by Mr. Vamuzo is known for its connection with separatist and secessionist movement. Therefore, in the last election also, the eastern most two constituencies where Mr. Vamuzo resided... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Which means, in the Congress itself, this separatist and secessionist movement started.

SHRI MEIJINLUNG KAMSON : That is not the conclusion. I am coming to that point. These 13 Members they wanted to come to the mainstream. Whether it is a fact or not you know already. We cannot predict the life of every person. But from their conduct, when they were in Congress they thought that they were coming to the mainstream. Now it is for you to understand. *(Interruptions)* It is for you to draw conclusion. I am not telling that they are on that side. What I want to tell is, that the conflict is not between parties for this election purposes only. It is between two forces one for national mainstream and integration and the other for separatism. Being myself a Congress Member, I should say fortunately, this group who happened to be in the Congress Party in Nagaland represents - the forces for national mainstream. For example, Mr. Sema. In his political life of about 30 years he has been one of those leaders from the north-eastern area who can be called nationalist leaders with nationalism in their hearts. If you want to find out two-three leaders like

[Prof. Meijinlung Kamson]

that, then Mr. Sema is definitely one. I cannot say absolutely because you don't know everything of everybody. But so far as we know from the history and from his actions, he is one of them. Therefore, this group of Mr. Sema and other party members are always for bringing people into the national mainstream. I am not defending Mr. Sema personally; but I am defending the ideal for which he stands. They are fighting for that.

Moreover, the NNDP--I won't predict their future course and I cannot predict now--always represented the separatist and secessionist ideas. The Hon. Members from that side of the House may kindly note it down whether they will be able to control them as a partner in their political aspirations. In the near future you will see what will happen.

In 1980 there was a split in the underground Nagas between the groups of the former leader Mr. Phizo and that of Mr. T.H. Muivah under the organisation called NSCN which was earlier known as NNC led by Mr. A.Z. Phizo.

The NSCN which has got a link with Chinese organisations. This NSCN party has another split recently in last April. A lot of reports have come to the papers and you might have read about it. There have been splits. There has been a downtrend of insurgency movement in the eastern border of India as well as in the adjoining Burmese area where the Naga movement is having its headquarters and is spearheading its activity. There has been a split again. Therefore, the downtrend of insurgency movement is there at this moment also.

I must refer to the para eight of the Governor's Report in which he has spoken about the insurgency movement and to that extent I think he has given the right picture of this situation. How can any Member say that this defection movement is not for that purpose, that means to check that trend also? Nobody can answer these things. Only time can prove it. What

am appealing to the Opposition Members myself not as a Congressman but as an ordinary member - who are representing different parts of this country and who also are thinking for the national integration and unity is that we must look from a broader angle, although there may be some differences among the parties. I cannot say anything about the Governor's conduct because Members have defended all these matters and you are going on arguing about it. I won't put more things to it and take the time of the House.

But I should say that what the Governor has reported as well as what the Home Ministry has done is in the spirit of the national unity. Therefore, the letter of the Constitution, the procedure and the constitutional process sometimes may mislead us so that the spirit of the Constitution is killed and the spirit of national unity is put in danger. Therefore, my appeal is that the present proclamation of President's rule is good where you can have a fresh rethinking. Therefore, I shall support it. The Home Ministry has acted rightly to proclaim the President's rule for some time and see that the people give their fresh verdict. If the people think that it is a good for them to support the NNDP, let them support. Let us see what will happen. If the people think that Congress is better than NNDP, let us also see that. And if the people think that a new party, the National Front in which so many Hon. Members from that side are showing interest, is good for them, the National Front can also come there. Let us see. But every fight must be a fight within the Constitutional framework and for the sake of national integrity and to bring people to the mainstream. The difference between the north-east and other provinces of the country is that whereas these Naga people are coming into the mainstream--I call it Indigenisation not in the sense of religion but in the sense of ideology, in the sense of the spirit of living together...

Whereas if you take the example of Punjab it is de-Indianisation because Punjab has been in India for many years culturally and otherwise. If they want to go back

it is de-Indianisation. It is a negative step. Whereas if something happens in Nagaland it is not going back but it is a re-thinking by the people themselves and we who are the representatives of the people should think it from a broader perspective. Therefore this matter should not be discussed from the procedural angle alone. The important aspect, namely, national integration should not be forgotten. If we forget that then the very purpose for which we are sitting here will get defeated. So I support the motion.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose this motion because Government has dis-regarded the entire tribal people of India by taking this action. The present Prime Minister is very much taking interest about the tribal people of India. He is moving all over India to see how these people have been neglected politically, economically and socially even after forty years of Independence. Perhaps, I think, the Prime Minister is not happy with the action that the Governor has taken in this regard because it seems what has been done is done out of sycophancy to please the master. The master is not pleased because as the tale goes the sycophancy ape to please his master extraordinarily cut his leg in driving out the fly.

The present Governor is an in-experienced person. He should have taken the advice of the Governor of Assam, Shri Bhishm Narain Singh who is an experienced man. He has been there for a longer period.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He would have consulted Mr. Rajesh Pilot.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Governor is thinking how to please the master. So hurriedly it has been done. You will have to repent for this action for years. You have displeased the entire tribal people of India because you think the tribals cannot run the Government.

The 13 members that have resigned there have done so because of your incapability and the prevalence of corruption

there. Corruption is going on there. During the elections in Nagaland and elsewhere we have seen that it was not an election but a grand festival. Lot of drinking, money and everything is produced to get the votes of the tribal people. It is not only in Meghalaya but everywhere because you are thinking these people are still sub-human. Their votes are needed and they should not join the mainstream. The stand of the Congress government is that these people are still sub-human and they should not be allowed to rule themselves but should be ruled by others.

They had the government. They had a right to split. When there is a provision in the Constitution, according to that, they had done this. You should have tested in the Assembly who was having the majority. You have been doing that in other States of our country. Why haven't you done so in the case of Nagaland? You ignored this area. You knew that it was a tribal area. It is a very sensitive area too. Sir, this sycophancy will lead this country to a very bad situation. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.G. SWELL : I can teach you a number of times. You have yet to learn how to speak, my dear.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : I want to say how the Congress government got an alliance in Tripura. What actually has this Government got in forming the Government in Jammu and Kashmir? It is the thinking of the Congress people that Congress party alone can rule over India, which is not at all true. The people of India have already known its intentions. Even the tribal people are knowing that this Government is not at all in favour of the tribals. And they want to exploit the tribals for another hundred years.

Sir, even the British Government, which was more prudent than your government, had some scheduled areas for these people. They had not annoyed the tribal people. But you are going to annoy these people from all aspects - administratively, socially, economically or politically. I appeal to the Government to stop all this and see that they do not become a source of humour. They can teach you a lesson. They

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

too can be the rulers of India. You cannot suppress the tribals. You should stop suppressing them. They have been suppressed even from religion point of view. What have you called these people in 'Ramayana'? There was no Hanuman to find out the Sita in Sri Lanka. You call them Hanuman.

[Translation]

Your wife and the children also have become Hanuman.

[English]

You are spoiling these people. You have no regard for these people. The tribals all over India are very much aggrieved over this action. In the next elections, you will find that the tribals are not with you.

In Tripura, there are about 50,000 tribals. What have you done for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : They have voted for us.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Tribals have not voted for you.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : What are you doing there. What type of action, your administration and security forces have taken for the tribals? It is only out of sycophancy that you have done something. India is a country with different cultures, several language and castes. All the people want to live like brothers and sisters. But you are going to divide them for which you will have to repent.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we had been discussing a very sensitive subject. Yesterday also, during the discussion, got up twice and I requested the Opposition Members that Nagaland is a very sensitive State. And the affairs of Nagaland must be discussed in the same seriousness

because it is a border State. Everyone is praising and talking about the tribals in the same language. They are touching the sentiments of the tribals.

I do not think that tribals are such a cheap commodity that they can be purchased, can be bought. If the Opposition Members have this feeling in their mind, they can go and try in any tribal State. Tribal people are very straightforward, very clear in their thinking and they are not the political commodity which Opposition people feel. I think you will agree with that that tribal people are very straightforward. (Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : The Governor will take this recommendation...

SHRI G.G. SWELL : I said 'not purchasable'. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I said the same thing. I oppose anybody who has said this. It is certainly touching the sentiments of tribals and this hon. House should not touch the sentiments of the tribals. I would request the Opposition people... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : How can you say that they have been purchased?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I will come back to that. I have heard most of the Opposition Members talking about very brave words. I want to know from this House that how many Opposition leaders, how many Opposition parties have talked against insurgency in Nagaland. It is the Congress man who has talked against insurgency in Nagaland. How many people have gone there? How many people talked about the regional feelings in Nagaland? When I was talking yesterday, Mr. Indrajit Gupta said that Congress (I) is the mainstream. I did not mean that. What I meant was that there was an election fought in November, 1987 on two ideologies, the regional forces and the nationalist forces. These were the two platforms. NNDP fought openly on regional forces supported by various regional



parties. I am happy that not many of the national parties went and supported that. It is clear cut ideological election in Nagaland. This is the first time, if you see the history from the statehood onwards, that the people of Nagaland voted for a national stream on national ideology. Whether you agree with it or not, it was fought in the elections. I say this with responsibility because I was involved from the party side in the Nagaland elections. There was a talk

Should we go for the regional forces or should we join the mainstream and see that we catch up with our development? It was the platform by which we came to power. This was the platform from where we fought the elections. It is not a platform of slogans on which we have fought. But it is our responsibility, our duty to keep the promise that we have set in the election manifesto. If you see the complete background today, we are being talked that we are not keen for stability. And Congress is not keen for peace. I want to tell the hon. Members of the Opposition that Congress is for stability and has sacrificed power. We were in power in Assam in 1983 to have stability and peace. We were thrown out of power and gave the power because peace is more important than power. Do you want to blame us that we were for power? In Mizoram, we have done that. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You have lost your elections. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: When were we defeated? We returned first. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Listen to me. I am ready to answer your question. In 1985, we had absolute majority in Assam. We were running a majority Government in Assam. We agreed for peace, for stability. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Do you think that peace has come? You cannot purchase peace like that. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : You ask Mr Goswami who is here whether it is not

peaceful. I am trying to inform the House that Congress is not for power. It is not power hungry.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Congress is always for power.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : This is my right to speak. I am just quoting an example which is available in the whole country that in Assam, we were in majority to have peace and stability. We sacrificed power. We went for the fresh elections. In Mizoram, we were in power. We had a majority with us. We went in for elections only to have peace and stability.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You lost in the elections. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, please keep quiet.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: At what stage? .....*(Interruptions)* I want to bring to the knowledge of this House that Congress was never for power. Yes, We are a political party. We will certainly fight for our rights but we never sacrificed peace and stability for power.

Now, I will go to the previous history of Nagaland. In 25 years of statehood, there were eleven Governments and for two years, we had the President's rule between 1975 and 1977. How the Governments have been changing most of the Members are aware of that. That is what was worrying the Central Government because with great efforts of 25 years of the Central Government and the help of the people of Nagaland, we could bring Nagaland to some extent in the mainstream of the country.

The last elections were fought in November, 1987. We had won thirty four seats, eighteen had gone to NNDP, seven to independent and one to NPP.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: What is the voting percentage?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I will try to get for you. When we formed the Government, we had 34 Congress (I) members. Seven independent members also gave us in writing that they would support us, although it was a voluntary support. It was not needed by Congress (I). But they said, they liked our ideology and they would support us. We accepted that.

Now, the scenario changes. I will give you the total clear position on 30th July. Thirteen-member list was submitted by the dissident leader from our party Shri Chisi. You will be surprised, Sir, that out of 13 Members, one hon. Member was in Calcutta on that day. He was not there. He flew the next day by a civil flight and joined them on the 31st. But on 30th evening, they had claimed that they were 13. They could have said that they were 12. Also, if you see that letter, I wish, we could have produced that - I will ask the State Home Minister to get us that - you will know the position. The signatures had started sometime in March, May, June and July. But that is all right. In a democracy, they can do all that.... (*Interruptions*)

What I am saying is that the picture given to the country was that 13 Members had met the Speaker and the Speaker had physically verified the names and other things and recognized the split. It is certainly not a correct picture to be posed to the nation. They were twelve.... (*Interruptions*).

There was another confusion. When these facts were pointed out to the Speaker by the Congress (I) whip, the Speaker said: "I have received these facts, I am examining and I will come back shortly with my decision" Still the Speaker is not saying: "You may say anything, I am right in my decision; I do not entertain any further facts". It means that the Speaker is not very clear, whether they were 12 or 13. It is here that the political instability starts.

As a Congress worker, I was asked by my party to go there, basically because I was associated there during the elections. It is the right of a Congress worker to talk to his party men. I went there and I talked

to them. They said that they were annoyed with the party for some implementation programmes and some policies. That is what the Members have pointed out here also. I also pointed out to them. I said: "Six of you were in the Cabinet. Why didn't you resign? You will be surprised that till the Assembly was dissolved, none of the Minister had resigned. They continued using the car, office facilities etc. That is bad on their part. If you resign from the party, or you have been recognized a separate group or there is split, you should do that.... (*Interruptions*). On 30th, the split was recognized, they should have resigned from the Government. The Ministers should have sent their resignations to the Governor or the Chief Minister. None of them resigned.... (*Interruptions*).

Sir, it clearly shows that these members who were in our party did not have any intention to leave the party till the last day. Well, I really won't like to put on record what I have talked to them because that is totally a party affair.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why do you think they resigned?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: These people have not resigned. They kept on saying "We are not Congressmen, we have left the party. We are a separate Congress (R) group." But still they were using the Government vehicles, flats and going to their offices, calling their P.As, dictating Letters to them and ordering them whatever they can do. Under these circumstances it appears that they were mentally still with the Congress because they did not say, "We are not with this party any more and so you can take away all the facilities given to us as a Member of this party: We are not the members of the party and so we do not have any moral right to remain as Minister in this Government." They should have said this. But none of them said this. So, after this what was the choice left with the Governor?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: What about the Party?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Yes, about NNDP

have you read what appeared in the newspaper about six months back? There was a fight between Vizol and Vamuzo. There was a division in NNDP. Out of 17, there was a division of about 7 or 9. Do you expect the Governor to ignore all these facts? I say that the Nagaland Governor is not a normal Governor, he is a special Governor..

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: He is a super Governor.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I won't call him a super Governor. But being a border State, the Governor of Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura has special powers and has special duty.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: He should have been more sensible.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: So, Sir, under these circumstances, the normal citizen staying in Nagaland felt that the political instability is there and these people do not subscribe to any ideology. It is a fact, as the Governor said, that they were held up in a tourists lodge, which is a Government building, guarded by not less than hundred guards, maybe even more. They were guarding the building with guns in their hands and they were all in plain clothes. When the Government said that it is not correct and that they should be freed, you will be surprised to know that one of the wives of MLA rang up and said, "Can you please help me to trace my husband?".

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Do you want to say that they did not quit?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: So, they went to that extent. These are the facts. It is not that I am saying all these things from my own side, and it is not something which is not known to the Members of the Opposition.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Whether they quit the party or not?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: As far as the Nagaland is concerned...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You must clarify his statement. He has said that they have not actually left the Congress. Have they left the party or not?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I am saying mentally..

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: What is mentally? (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Since they had left the Congress, do not you think that they have the moral duty to resign from the Ministry?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Was not the oath administered to them by the Governor when they became the Ministers. So, even after resigning when they were using the Government flats, vehicles and all, that, why did not the Governor haul them up and dismiss them?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: As a politician, must say that it is the moral duty of the Ministers to have resigned. Do you expect the Governor to run...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What was the duty of the Governor?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Why did not you expel them from your party?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Gupta, this is your view that the Governor should have dismissed them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They did not want to leave your party mentally, as you said, and you also mentally did not want them to be out of your party and wanted them to hang on in the party. Why did not you allow them to leave the party, or expel them?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Why did not you expel them?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I will repeat what I have said. I said that on 30th they had gone to the Speaker with a list of 13 members. To begin with that was wrong because they were not 13 but only 12. Any-

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

way 12 is also of 34 and there is not much difference whether it is 13 or 12. They had gone and resigned from the Congress (I) and submitted a written letter in which they had asked for setting up of a separate group called National Congress (R) So, was it not their moral duty to resign from the Government of that party which they were leaving? Do you agree with me or not?

SHRI G.G. SWELL: It is the Constitutional duty of the Governor to dismiss them.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why did not you expel them? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Mr. Pilot, before the President's Rule was proclaimed, Mr. Hokishe Sema was the Chief Minister. So, why did he not withdraw all these facilities which they were enjoying as the members of his party?

SHRI G.G. SWELL: And why did not dismiss them?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: They were not allowed to come out of the tourists lodge, not even the Ministers. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not allowed him.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: That means the Ministry was not reduced to a minority. Is that your contention? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.G. SWELL: They were not allowed to come out of the tourist lodge.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They resigned only from the Congress (I); and they did not, according to you, resign from the Ministry. Then why have you brought in the President's rule? You still have got a

majority; why have you imposed the Governor's rule?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Indrajit Gupta, please do not twist the language. What I am saying is this. I am talking about the political morality of those people who say that they do not believe in this party, and were resigning from it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: That is your party matter. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: You are talking about the numerical strength, viz. that if those ministers are still in the Ministry, our strength is still Okay. I am not saying that. What I am asking is a simple question, viz. that when they have resigned from the party, and they are recognized as a regional group, is it not their moral duty, if they are talking about morality in politics and blaming the Congress Government, that they should have resigned from the Government? Yet they continued as Ministers. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: They should not.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: That is what I am saying. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What was Mr. Hokishe Sema doing? Was he also in the tourist lodge? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I am coming to that; listen to me.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: If those people were all in a tourist lodge and were not allowed to come out, how were they running about in cars, and flying the flags? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: If they were kept in a tourist lodge and not allowed to come out, how could they use their cars?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Actually, Mr. Swell has been the Deputy Speaker. He knows how to misuse that also.

SHRI G.G.SWELL: I never misused things.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I am going to tell you this. Let us talk about this. If you want to bring out the ideology, I would like to say that on the 29th they had sent their resignations. On the 30th the split had taken place. For 3 or 4 days they continued using the benefits of the Ministry; and till the dissolution of the Assembly which was done by the President, they had not resigned from their posts till that time. So, I am saying that it was certainly not in line with the ideology which they are speaking about, as a plea to leave the Congress. That is what I am trying to tell the House. *(Interruptions)*

As far as Nagaland is concerned, hon. Members who have visited Nagaland, would all know the efforts of the Congress and the special attention of the Central Government and especially the involvement from the first Prime Minister onwards, from the late Pandit Nehru to Mrs Indira Gandhi to Mr Rajiv Gandhi; how much of effort we have made to develop Nagaland. You can see the allocations themselves: how much increment has taken place in each five-year Plan and how much of effort we have made to bring them into the mainstream. Rs. 400 crores is the allocation for the 7th Plan. In 1988-89 we have Rs. 107 crores, which is nearly 17% more than the previous figure. The House will be happy to know that from the point of view of development.

It was very nice to hear yesterday Mr Indrajit Gupta telling stories about those in Nagaland still being in the jungles. I do agree, but what is the percentage? If you visit Nagaland now, there is a change. I would say I have been visiting there for 7 or 8 years. Every year I find a change--change in the living of the people, living styles, progress, development, roads, electricity and water. If you go to the huts there, you will find that the electric bulb is available there.

That is why I am saying that we are unhappy that this pace of development which

is coming up, has been subjected to the hurdle of political instability. I must tell the House that we are unhappy about this situation in Nagaland. But keeping the sensitive nature of that area, knowing very well that this is a very sensitive State and having our previous experience especially with the threat of insurgency, we know what efforts have been made, how we have progressed. Having kept these factors in mind, I think Government has no other alternative except to go in for Governor's recommendations, and to have President's rule there, so that the pace of development could continue, the stability of this sensitive area could continue, and our efforts to bring there people into the mainstream could also continue.

Yesterday, a question was raised by one of the hon. Members from the Opposition, that with this President's rule we will be forcing them to go away from the mainstream. I do not say this with full authority, but I must say this with my little experience in that area of roughly 23 years--some period in the Air Force and some period of my political activity in that area: with this action, I am hopeful and I am very confident that we will not be cutting off the people from the mainstream, but we shall be able to bring them more close to the mainstream. My colleague from this side has said that thirteen people cannot represent the wishes of the whole people.

13 people cannot decide the wishes of the Nagaland people who have been voted to join the mainstream. On that promise and on that view, we have gone in for the President's Rule. We have assured the House that we will make best efforts to bring them to the mainstream, and continue our efforts to bring Nagaland to a development stage... I hope the opposition members will not take this on political lines, because there are some decisions which have to be above politics, which have to be above political thinking; it has to be in the national interest and not in the political interest.

With these words, I support it and I hope the opposition members will have the same views and same feelings for this sensitive State.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I cannot support the Motion for the approval of the proclamation of President's Rule in Nagaland. You know that this government has done a lot for Nagaland; its record is commendable. Crores of rupees were spent for the development of Nagaland.

The same policy, a wise policy, a good policy, a farsighted policy was adopted to see that insurgency comes to an end in Nagaland. Indeed a good work was being done in Nagaland. I express my apprehension and concern that by denying constitutional rights, all the good work done in Nagaland. is being wasted and watered down. There is a reversal of the policy over there; that is the main thing with which we must be concerned.

This proclamation is not merely an agnising abuse of power, but in the context of Nagaland, it is a constitutional disaster. Indeed Article 356 gives the power to impose the President's Rule, but this power has to be used with great restraint; this power is an emergency power to be used under conditions of emergency; this is power to be used in the last resort, when all other devices, constitutional devices have been exhausted. I am quoting here from this book entitled "President's Rule in the States" prepared by the Indian Law Institute in Delhi. On page 181, it reads as follows:

"Government cannot stiffe parliamentary democracy in the States. Coalition and Minority Ministries must be given a chance to form a government."

The emphasis is on their constitutional rights to form a government and they must be given a chance; that is the grand rule of our parliamentary democracy; that is the governing principle of our Constitution. It further reads as follows.

"It would be inexpedient to treat this as anything other than the governing

principle. Even so to use this a governing principle requires a great deal of courage and sensitivity on the part of those who are Governors of the Indian States."

It is this sensitivity; it is this courage, that has been lacking in the case of Nagaland.

Let us come to the Governor's report. was just hearing the hon. Minister with rapt attention. He has added more to the confusion, blowing hot and cold in the same breath. With respect to the 13 persons there, the MLAs, he says, and he takes objection at some having said that they were being lured to money and other temptations. He says, that the Nagas are not a purchasable commodity. I respect these sentiments and it is the respect to these sentiments which would have led to the rejection of the Governor's report, because the Governor's report says that there would be instability in Nagaland because there would be horse trading. There is therefore this blowing hot and cold.

Look at this report and you will find that the report is a disgrace to constitutional and parliamentary practice. It is devoid of all ethics or Parliamentary and constitutional ethics. Intentions of the members of the Legislative Assembly are challenged, insinuations and aspersions are cast and even the Speaker, and the institution of Speaker is held to contempt.

must say that the attitude of the Governor smacks of an imperial Raj following a colonial policy.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: He is a \*\* of the Government.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: An imperial Raj following a colonial policy, saying that "No, I do not think any common good will be served by the alternative government, if it comes to power. Who is the Governor to decide that point? What a ridiculous attitude taken by the Governor! He says, that he was not provided with a copy of the

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\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

constitution of the newly-formed Congress (R). What a disgrace to the constitutional and parliamentary practice in our country! He says--the Governor comes to the conclusion in his report--that there were no substantial grounds for the split.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: He does not know what he is talking.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: How is he to decide whether the grounds were substantial or not? He has only to see whether the fact of the split exists or not. Therefore, I say that this Governor sitting there, declaring that he has not received the constitution of this newly-formed party, declaring that there was no substantial grounds for the split, declaring that it was an alliance of convenience unlikely to serve the people, this Governor, there, I say, smacks of an imperial Raj with a colonial policy and does not befit the constitutional and parliamentary practice in our country.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: It is most unfortunate that this Government have accepted this report.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Government has prepared the report.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: What is the basis of the report? What is the basis of the Governor's report? All the facts and the institution of Speaker, they are not being relied upon. Everywhere in the report, he says, his "reliable sources have told me". What are those reliable sources? *(Interruptions)*

Everywhere in the report, reference has been made to reliable sources. It is on the basis of the reliable sources having filled something into his ears, he comes to certain conclusion disregarding even the actions that have emanated from the institution of the Speaker of the Nagaland Assembly...*(Interruptions)* He says, the reports indicate, I underline the word 'reports', that there is a great role of money and lure of office. Which report? Whose report? Here, the Minister says Nagas are very honourable people and we respect what he says. He says that they are un-

chasable, commodity and we agree with him. Here the Governor says that he had reports--he does not say even reliable reports--which indicate role of money and lure of office. This sentence appears at page four of the Governor's report. Then, at page five, he says, there are reports from several reliable sources to the effect that some Members of the Legislative Assembly were being held under forcible confinement. What sources are these? Just now, the hon. Minister told us that even after forming the new Government, some of these MLAs were running in cars, attending offices without having the normal sense of resigning from them. How can you say, on the one hand they are under forcible confinement and on the other hand, they are misusing cars and offices. Then the Governor says.... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I have said the facts of the situation. Do you know how they were misusing it? They have been misusing the Government vehicles to pick guards from one place to another. Their PAs are operating from their homes. This is what I meant. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order. Order.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Then the Governor says that these are the reliable sources. Again at Page six, the Governor says that he has learnt from reliable sources that Mr. Vamuzo has threatened the use of violence. This report is based on total hearsay, some reliable sources, some reports, and then a decision has been taken--a flagrant violation of constitutional norms, an arbitrary manner of functioning in our democratic country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I would like to ask the Government one specific question. Why did the Governor not return to the spot for nearly one week in spite of the difficult situation there? Let us be convinced. Even a man with common sense would have rushed over there. Here the Governor with special powers and so many other things sleeps. He does not come back. Why?...*(Interruptions)*. When the first report says of these things of the difficulties

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

and turmoil in Nagaland, he ought to have reported to duty. What should be the punishment for those who have deserted their post? This Government owes it to the nation to explain why the Governor did not return to the capital of Nagaland in spite of the difficult situation over there.

14.00 hrs.

We are told that all these 13 also who were a party to the split, were elected on Congress (I) ticket. That is correct. They were elected on Congress (I) ticket. There was a mandate also for the Congress (I) to rule—a correct and good mandate, I say. But how do you then reconcile this particular fact that your own laws, your own rules, say that where there is a split, that split can be recognised? Do you mean to say that once the people give the mandate to a party, the Governors will always uphold that mandate, whatever facts of the situation be? That cannot be. There are certain ground rules; there are certain governing principles of our Constitution and there can be no compromise on those governing principles. What is lacking today is the federal spirit. What is wanted is the respect for the principles of federalism. And I quote from the same book 'President's rule in the States' prepared by the Indian Law Institute, page 108. Here a very common sense point and a very basic point has been brought about federalism and the respect for federalism.

"Any analysis or interpretation of the circumstances when President's rule can be imposed must take into account the fact that the states were intended to work as decentralised political units with parliamentary governments of their own operating within the conspectus of a federal system. The phrase 'failure in the constitutional machinery of the state' must also be interpreted in this light."

It is this particular federal spirit that is today lacking. It is this respect for the prin-

ciples of federalism that are today lacking. I appeal to the Government and to the House not to treat this as a mere party issue. We have to rise above our parties. We have to see that we are not swayed by party considerations. These party considerations have already created a lot of problems in the functioning of our democracy. Even in the opposition here, they are not saints. They have also grossly at times misused and abused the power under article 356 when they were in power. During the Janata rule, there was a total and gross misuse of an unparalleled nature when 9 states Assemblies were dissolved and the President's rule was imposed. Later on, when the Congress (I) came to power, they also followed. This shows how those in power, whether it is the Congress (I) or the opposition, grossly misuse the power under article 356. Let not opposition today come forward as great defenders of the Constitution and of the principles of federalism and federal spirit. When they were in power they also did the same thing. But then thus far and no further. Let us not further spoil the whole situation. Let us see that this rape on the Constitution comes to an end. This is the thing. We have to rise above party considerations and see that the constitutional and the democratic framework of our country is upheld.

I agree, Nagaland is a sensitive place. Therefore, a greater caution was needed. But here every caution has been thrown to winds. I am afraid, the denial of democratic rights might lead to unfortunate repercussions. It is this concern because of which I have risen to oppose this motion for the approval of the Proclamation imposing President's rule.

Sir, the manner in which this President's Rule has been imposed is in total disregard, as I said, of all ground rules and the governing principles of these ground rules have been compromised. I must conclude by saying that it is most unfortunate that today we are planning for the future of the country in a very impatient and short-sighted manner. There is time even now though this House goes into action only after the event has already taken



place. But then let us realise that no injustice is done and that constitutional and the parliamentary practices are not violated in such a flagrant manner, specially in a sensitive place like Nagaland.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Cuntur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, about the rights and wrongs, what has happened is one matter. The other thing is: what is happening and what is likely to happen? I am glad that this stage has been reached. How it has been reached is another matter. But the baby is there with us. There is an opportunity to the people of Nagaland as well as the people of this whole country and Parliament to re-think about the whole affair whether this kind of system of one in power and another party in opposition is suitable at all, to these areas, border areas, tribal areas, small population but troublesome population? Therefore, it is high time for us to re-think about it and then plan as to how democracy in the manner in which it is being practised in Switzerland, in Denmark, in Netherland and many of those small countries in Europe is suitable for us. There, not one party Government but multiparty Government, all-party Government, by consensus had been tried for more than a century with great success. There are books in our Library; some of them were reviewed by myself. My hon. friend has spoken so many things about Meghalaya. He wanted separation from Assam. Why did he want any separation at all? All these States have come out of Assam. Let him have patience here. Why did they come out? Because they wanted to have decentralisation. For whom? It was for the tribal people who have had their own social hegemony, who have had their own social democracy; they wanted decentralisation. Village by village they were having, between one village and another, they were fighting. My dear friend does not realise, does not remember, it may suit his purpose not to remember, but not so long before those people from one village were not prepared to sit across the table with the people of another village and argue there. We are accepting different people of different cultures, of different traditions to come and sit here and stand here also in this

House and argue patiently. The hon. friend, Shri Banatwalla wants the Government to be patient. Here the Government has got an excellent opportunity, thanks to the courage of the Governor; now to think about how best it can possibly bring the leaders, chosen leaders, trusted leaders of all the most important tribals in that area, Nagaland, how they can be brought together into an all-party Government, to sit together round the table, not across the table, make their own decision, in a conscientious manner, not unanimous manner but in a conscientious manner. My hon. friend, although he went along with the whole stream of criticism and condemnation of the Government in the usual parliamentary manner that we have got used to here, Indrajit Gupta made a constructive suggestion yesterday. We must apply this western course of so-called parliamentary democracy and discussion in the light of the social atmosphere that we have there. It is a tribal atmosphere, not this kind of an Indian atmosphere, which is something new. Theirs is something special. They are intolerant people and at the same time highly democratic among themselves in their own groups. Between one group and another they are extremely intolerant and impatient with each other. They will take a lot more time than we are taking. Not that we are very demonstratic. In the Question Hour we know the kind of democracy that we are able to display for the whole of the world. My dear friend, we are all educated people, experienced people and aged people, yet we behave not in that manner during the Zero Hour. There is difficulty in that area, throughout the day of parliamentary life, therefore, they have got to be helped patiently just as our Speaker helps us to somehow or other to transact business, and for that reason I welcome this opportunity the Governor has given to the Government through the President, and I welcome our Central Government's courage also to have come over here in spite of all those objections my hon. friend, Mr. Dandavate was raising, was voicing again and again saying, 'Oh, this is unparliamentary and unseemly'. They should have come first to this House instead of publishing it. All these are pi-falls, small details, right or wrong. But

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

the most important thing is, this opportunity that the Nagaland people are given through this action of the Governor to re-think about how they would like to, or they would manage to live together. How? They have managed it very badly. There, people gave them a mandate--my hon. friend, Banatwalla, was talking about the minority, but was that a minority which wanted to treat you and their majority as -- "you Indians" --whereas the overwhelming majority of the people wanted to be Indians. They voted for that Ministry. 'Once they have voted, are they to be there for five years?' he asked. They need not be, but they have again got the opportunity today. Let the people of Nagaland be given an opportunity. Somebody was saying, it should be the shortest possible duration of President's Rule. I would like it to be six months, I would like it to be one year and I would like to be patient, I would like the country itself to be patient with this Government as well as the Nagaland people so that it would be possible for them to have a Government in which the major tribes have the fullest opportunity to play their own democratic role.

Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKAR LAL (Pali): I support the Presidential Proclamation for dissolving the Nagaland State Assembly. This is a most justiciable, democratic and constitutional step taken by the Hon'ble President of India. Hon. Members of the Opposition raised the matter of formation of Government by parties enjoying majority....

14.15 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

The country's affairs are being governed in accordance to the constitutional provisions. There are many articles in the Constitution. Before taking any step we should correctly interpret what the constitutional provisions intend to convey. His excellency, the President of India has issued a Proclamation to dissolve the Nagaland

State Assembly under Article 356 of the constitution which reads as under:

[English]

"The President, on receipt of report from the Governor of a State or otherwise..."<sup>2</sup>

[Translation]

It is a different matter that the Presidential Proclamation to dissolve the State Assembly was issued on the basis of the Governor's report. The President is empowered to do so even on his own if he is satisfied that imposition of President's rule is necessary in view of no party being in a position to form a Government in the State. Even without the Governor's Report, we were having fresh reports everyday regarding the situation of instability in the State. Even on the basis of this information alone, the President could have imposed President's Rule in the State. In the existing circumstances the dissolution of the Nagaland State Assembly and imposition of President's Rule was absolutely justified.

The reason, I want to highlight this provision of the Constitution is because it clearly states that we have to act in a democratic way. It also provides for political justice. In the very beginning it has been stated that to run a State administration people will elect their representatives to the State Legislative Assembly through elections. Then a Government would be formed by the majority party.

If later on, some of the elected representatives try to form a Government after defecting to some other party, there are separate provisions for the same. We should make a clear distinction between the two situations.

Unfortunately, I was not a Member of this august House. When the Anti-Defection Bill was passed. But the provisions of this law surprise me because defection of one or two Members is considered a punishable offence but defection of 1/3rd of the party's strength has been merely termed as a 'split', which will not

invite any punishment. Legally speaking, if five or more persons defect it is called an 'unlawful assembly'. But the Anti-Defection Law sees 'group defection' as proper. I fail to see any justification in it. I request that this provision should be given re-consideration. Group defection should also be termed as an offence and be liable to punishment.

So far as political justice is concerned, our hon. Member Prof. Dandavate of the Opposition has just said that defection in the State was due to corruption rampant in the Government. He gave an example of misuse of foodgrains sent as a relief measure by the Centre to Nagaland. May I know whether an enquiry was conducted to find out the facts regarding the use or misuse of the foodgrains supplied by the Centre to that State Government. Is there any justification in levelling charges against a Government without even conducting an enquiry into it? Nobody can approve of it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as it has been stated by the Chief Minister that all legislators wanted to become Minister there. News to this effect has been reported in today's Newspaper also. But the Chief Minister cannot satisfy all of them in this regard. So the charges of corruption levelled by the opposition members is unfounded. Such charges should not be levelled unless an enquiry is instituted & the charges are substantiated. Their charge of indulgence in horse trading is totally baseless & improper. Our party was already in majority there. Why should a party having a majority in the House indulge in horse-trading? Our party had already formed Government there. If the members of opposition can accuse our party for indulging in horse trading and encouraging defection we can also blame them for trying to topple a popular Government duly formed after getting public mandate.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when we talk about the terms such as political justice, unity and integrity contained in our constitution, we should not take only the literal meaning of these terms, rather we should act according to the spirit enshrined in these terms. The strength of democracy lies in the peo-

ple. Did the Government formed after getting public mandate take any step contrary to the public sentiment? In fact, they have not done anything like this. On the contrary, it is those who crossed the floor have violated the public mandate. Did they seek public mandate for their action? The fact is that those who crossed the floor have done a very undemocratic work.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, democratic work is that which is accomplished with public consent. But they did not seek the permission of electorate before defecting, so it is they who can be blamed for doing a thing prejudicial to the society. The members of opposition may ask for holding early elections there and this thing can be discussed in the House. But it is not proper to challenge the propriety of dissolution of the Legislative Assembly and to say that it was a wrong step. If the Assembly had not been dissolved in the prevailing circumstances, it would have encouraged defection and other immoral deeds. So it became necessary to dissolve the Assembly and impose President rule. We should oppose evil practices like defection tooth & nail. We expected the same thing from the members of opposition also. But they belied our hope by opposing the dissolution of the Assembly. In support of their argument, they quoted the provisions of the Constitution. But I do not go merely by the literal meaning of the words of the constitution. I would like to go by the spirit of those words. The articles of constitution of a country which tread upon the path of moral values, will have to be interpreted in the context of moral values only. So, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the proclamation issued by the President to dissolve the Legislative Assembly.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the resolution moved by hon. Shri Buta Singh.

Sir, I had got an opportunity to stay in Nagaland for 20 days 'during an election campaign. We lived even in the remotest villages of Nagaland. Tipri is a small village along the border of Burma. We tried to gather extensive information about Nagaland during our stay there.

[Shri Manoj Pandey]

Sir, the Congress Party won 34 out of 60 seats in the elections and thus formed its Government there. The Congress Government faced two major problems in the beginning. The foremost of them was the insurgency of the underground Nagas, a problem which has not been solved since long. The other important issue was to find out an appropriate solution to the boundary dispute between Assam and Nagaland. All of us agree that the Chief Minister of that State Shri Hokishe Sema has been a great nationalist and efforts were made under his able leadership to find out a solution to the problem.

I would like to mention the sequence of events here. The Government of Nagaland held about 10-12 meetings during the months from January to March, in order to find out the solution to the problems of underground Nagas. The Chief Minister announced that the foremost duty of the Government would be to hold discussions with those who oppose insurgency. Our Hon. Prime Minister has, a number of times, stated in this House and outside as to how this problem could be solved by sitting together. It resulted in signing a number of accords, Congress Party has always adopted the policy to discuss various issues across the table. When these problems were solved, people became aware about it. I would also like to speak a few words about border dispute with Assam. As it has already been reported in the press that the Assam police entered into the territory of Nagaland and committed many atrocities there, due to which tension grew in both states and it has not subsided as yet. When efforts were made to solve these major problems facing the state under a popular Government, a conspiracy was hatched to overthrow the Government within 10 months of its installation.

Much has been said here about the Constitution. I had never been a student of constitution and I do not have deep knowledge of it. But I would like to emphasise that the constitution has been formed for the sake of people which inherit

social, economic and political problems. How do these 13 persons suddenly begin to feel after 10 months that the Government is not functioning properly, it is a bad Government and so this Government should not be allowed to continue? We have to see as to who are the persons behind such thing.

The constitution can be protected only when genuine efforts are made to understand the human feelings. No doubt, the members of opposition have said many things, but why efforts were made to destabilise the state government when it was trying to solve the problem of Nagaland. Is it not really a process of destabilisation? Whenever a Government wanted to do some good work, people of vested interests always oppose it. Out of these 13 persons, 6 were Ministers and Chairmen of different bodies who were in the Government which was trying to find out a solution to the problem during all this period of 10 months. Now what transpired which led to change their mind that the Government was not functioning properly. As hon. Minister Shri Rajesh Pilot has also stated that Nagaland is a sensitive state, I would like to ask from our opposition parties how suddenly those 13 persons arrived at a conclusion on the night of 30th July that the Government of Nagaland has changed into a very bad Government. What I mean to say that such vested interests are found in each and every party who try to topple the Government.

The anti-defection law has been enacted and there are some provisions also in it. Constitutionally, a number of steps are taken, but the Government has been trying its best to carry out its responsibilities. On the basis of the press reports of the last 10 months, we can say that the Government were seized of these two problems. Such reports have appeared in the press also. How can we agree that the Government is worthless just because of the behaviour of only 13 persons. It is unfortunate. I agree that the imposition of President's rule is a bitter pill to swallow but this is not a new thing. President's rule has been imposed many times in the past also. Hon'ble Members of our Opposition are using the

report of the Sarkaria Commission as the Gita, the Bible and the Kuraan. Have they ever tried to know, who had constituted the Sarkaria Commission? Only the Congress had constituted it. Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government that a full discussion should be held on the report of the Sarkaria Commission in the House. Then, we shall also have the opportunity to highlight the weaknesses of the State Governments ruled by the opposition parties. I want to say this thing because many leaders of the opposition parties are not present here. This is unfortunate that they are not present here. I would like to tell them that the things being said about the Governor are not proper. The Governor has taken this decision on the basis of his own sensibilities and these sensibilities cannot be challenged by sitting here.

Sir, there are many ways of asking for the report and it is not necessary for us to know what report the Government has got and from what source has he got? Would they like to see all the details in the House? Is it necessary to show in this House the details of the official work done in Government offices. From whatever source, the Governor has asked for the report, but if he is satisfied that no political party would be able to provide popular administration to the State then it becomes the duty of the Governor to write about this and send his report to the Central Government that it is a fact that it is not possible to form any popular Government here and therefore, the President's rule may be imposed there under Article 356 of the Constitution. What is wrong in it?

Yesterday one of my hon. colleagues was reading out some sentences of the Government's report. I feel that if the Governor had consulted him, he might have prepared a better draft and could have used very good English. I agree that my hon. colleague has a very good knowledge of English, and he can draft better. It may have been in any form but the result would have been the same. I am to say that you cannot agree with all the recommendations made in the Governor's report, and when one makes up his mind not to accept any-

thing then logic has no place in such a situation. When we become prejudiced and do not want to be convinced then nobody, no logic can make us agree. Our colleagues sitting on the opposition benches have become biased and have decided not to agree. In spite of our repeated requests they would not agree. I have observed since yesterday that they are totally biased. Shri Madhu Dandavate was saying yesterday that allocation of rice has been increased from 5 thousand tonnes to 9 thousand tonnes. What can be the objection in it? If the Central Government have increased the allocation of rice to Nagaland from 3000 tonnes to 9000 tonnes then what is objectionable in it. He has also alleged that someone has sold 5000 tonnes of rice and someone has received illegal gratification, such type of allegations are being made.

There are so many things to say. But I am to say that the Central Government have imposed President's rule on the basis of the recommendations of the Governor. The Governor has recommended whatever he felt in the present situation of State and because the House is in session, therefore, it has been placed on the Table of the House and now it is being discussed. Then, now the question arises that the Government did not inform the House earlier. Do you know in advance that the Government of any particular state is to be toppled and the President's rule is to be imposed? Such type of arguments have no utility, no amount of logic could make them agree.

In my opinion, the President's rule imposed in Nagaland is absolutely justified and I would like to thank Hon. Prime Minister and the Central Government for this.

[English]

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU (Madras North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset on behalf of my DMK party, I oppose this President's rule in Nagaland. This Government is heading for a platinum jubilee with the imposition of President's rule in Nagaland. How does the Governor come to a conclusion that the constitutional machinery in

[Shri N.V.N. Somu]

the State has failed when he was away from the capital since the Congress Ministry in Nagaland was reduced to a minority? The Governor ought to have gone there but did not go to Kohima. But instead Mr. Buta Singh and Mr. Rajesh Pilot went there with...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): He must withdraw all his words. It should not go on record. You cannot give a freedom of speech to that extent that he can speak what he feels right. It should not go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI R.S. KHIRHAR (Sitamarhi): You are not speaking outside, it is Parliament. There is no evidence. One should not do anything unconstitutional.

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Chairman, the Hon. Member must say sorry for it. When have spoken as a Member of this House, still I am being accused. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU: Mr. Rajesh Pilot is reported to have told: "I have been invited for a dinner by the 13 MLAs where free and frank discussion would continue and I am sure an amicable solution would be found at the dinner." It appeared in the newspaper. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Does it say that I carried money with me at the dinner? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: It is the manoeuvring of the Congress Party. What does it mean? It is manoeuvring.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: That is very bad. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: And thereafter, only after the explorations of Mr. Buta Singh and Mr. Rajesh Pilot failed and a favourable solution was not found to the Congress Party, the Governor has recommended for the dissolution of the Assembly and the imposition of the President's rule. Even the 13 MLAs were threatened to the extent that the Centre would impose President's rule if they did not return to the Congress fold. That was certainly given to them. What else you want to prove when you are using President's rule to suit only the Congress Party's design.

want to bring another point to your notice. When the defection is into the Congress fold, they call it 'home-coming' Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Sharad Pawar, Chandrajit Yadav and so on they call it 'home-coming'. But when the defection is from the Congress, they call it defection, destabilisation, anti-national, foreign hand and so on. You must appreciate this. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja): The Hon. Member must know that the defection applies to the Members of the legislature and to the Members of Parliament.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Our Prime Minister is touring all over India accusing the non-Congress Governments as unclean. But under Mr. Clean's leadership, the Congress Chief Minister in Nagaland is accused of corruption and diverting the funds to his personal ends.

One Hon. Congress Member argued here that the Governor of Nagaland is also the Governor of Manipur. But is it not the duty of the Governor to rush to Kohima when things developed to this kind of a situation there? I want to ask the Government through you. Not only that, the Governor has not given an opportunity to other democratic rival claims to form the Government. He should have given an opportunity to other parties to form the Govern-

ment. The Governor should act not on apprehensions; but on the basis of the concrete situation and find a solution.

Thiru Madhav Reddi, the leader of the Telugu Desam Party, has rightly pointed out that the Report of the Governor is no less than a report of the State Congress President. For him the survival of the Congress Party and the stand of the Chief Minister heading a minority government were supreme in comparison to the interests of the Naga people. Nagas are brave people, they are politically conscious people and they will have their day of deliverance. The Report of the Governor is an attack on the Naga nationalism, Naga culture and their sentiments. Therefore, the Governor should forthwith be dismissed, I demand from this august House. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You give me the authority, I will do it within 24 hours! *(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: With much agony I want to say that the Governors are acting like the agents of the Congress Party. They are just like glorified errand boys of the Central Government.

Even in Andhra Pradesh when the Governor is away for a long time, the Andhra Pradesh Chief Justice was not asked to act as the Governor; but the Tamil Nadu Governor Mr. Alexander was given the additional charge, extending the jurisdiction of the Congress agency to Andhra also. Why not the Chief Justice was asked to act as Governor there? In 1969 Mr. Hidayatulla, the then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court acted as the President of India when both the President and the Vice-President were not available, when they went abroad.

I want to quote what Dr. K. Subha Rao said:

“Unless the party that happens to be in power in the Centre develop conventions to shed its party affiliations in the matter of relations with the States, the federal character

cannot effectively function in our country.”

It is only the Congress Party which is the root cause for all the confusions which are prevalent in the country now. Please note, the imposition of President's rule is in infectious disease emanating from the Centre spreading all over the country like the Cholera in Delhi. It is high time we have checked it. This is an insult to the people of the Nagaland who are deprived of their democratic rights. People's verdict cannot be sabotaged in the Raj Bhawan by the persons who have no status in the State except that they have been appointed by the Centre.

Article 356 is always misused by the Congress Party to suit its whims and fancies. The need of the hour is, either Article 356 should be suitably amended to prevent the Congress onslaught on the non-Congress parties or it has to be scrapped once and for all.

The famous jurist Palkiwala said:

“The survival of our democracy and the unity and integrity of the nation depend upon the realisation that constitutional morality is no less essential than constitutional legality.”

As I have already protested against the extension of President's rule in Tamil Nadu, I sympathise with the great people of Nagaland. I strongly oppose the President's rule and I demand its immediate revocation.

*[Translation]*

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the report submitted by the Governor for the imposition of President's rule in Nagaland. First of all, I am to say that all the facts mentioned in the report are absolutely correct. The Congress Party won 34 seats in the last Assembly elections and on the basis of its majority Congress party formed its Government. Now, the opposition parties have

[Shri K.D. Sultanpuri]

alleged that the democracy has been murdered and the constitutional provisions have been thrown to winds. The people who are talking like this, do they not know that not even a single candidate of their parties was elected in those elections. The fact is that the Governor came to know that 13 persons had been kept in wrongful confinement in the same way in which, in Andhra Pradesh, some Legislators were first taken to Cinema Hall or to any other place and then paraded before the Governor to save their Government. When the opposition can do such things then it becomes amply clear that who were the people behind this wrongful confinement and were misleading these 13 Members of the Legislature Assembly. I openly charge that they are Members of Opposition parties who were behind this because they can never think of winning any election there. They accept their leader whosoever defects from the Congress party. They have no principles and they follow no rules. In the terms of law they do not think that the person belonging to other faction has joined them. The persons, who talk like this cannot keep the unity and integrity of the nation. They are constituting a morcha on all India basis. The people who cannot contest the election for the post of Pradhan of a Panchayat in that State are alleging that democracy has been murdered there. In my opinion, the step taken by the Governor is fully justified because had he not taken this step, the riots would have started there. The villagers of tribal areas are revolutionaries and one of their distinctive quality is that they give special attention to this that their representative whom they have voted will have to remain in the same political party on the ticket of which he had been elected. That is why the Governor has taken this decision and Hon. President of India has accepted his recommendations. I would like to congratulate him for this and say that a very good and appropriate decision has been taken, otherwise as Shri Ranga has said, riots might have taken place. Shri Ranga is an old person and he has passed all his life here.

You can see what happens in Parlia-

ment. If someone has to say something or to raise a question, all the opposition Members stand on their legs and do not allow to continue the proceeding of the House. Is this the democratic way? If you do not allow any other Member, to speak who is also elected like you, then that is not the democracy. If the Government functions according to the provisions of the Constitution, even then just for the sake of criticism, the Opposition Members say that injustice is being done. I think that the people of that State would make progress under President's rule. Some persons belonging to our party are also opposing President's rule. I think that they are also trying to defect from Congress. If they want to go, they may go. We do not bother about them. Had a large number of our partymen not defected in 1977? But when Shrimati Indira Gandhi came to power, those very persons again defected from those parties to join Congress. The people of this country know which party can rule properly. It is only the Congress which has strengthened the nation. The persons who prove to be the champion to the cause of democracy actually do not believe in this. Several lame persons, say 10 or 20 can not become a complete person. Similarly, 10 one one eyed men cannot become a complete person. I think these people who were recently talking about forming a new party will do no work irrespective of the number of people they include in their party. Whoever defects from the Congress, becomes their leader.

You do not see whether it has any impact or not. There are so many parties here, even comprising only two members. I agree that there should be two-party system in the country but I think that with the existing set of parties in the country we cannot have that system. The two party-system cannot be evolved with the help of the people who are at the helm of these parties.

I agree that Communist Party and the CPM are strong enough and they do not behave like other parties. They talk sense. But sometimes they too are influenced by these and are misled. All this was done to throw the democratically elected Government in Nagaland out of power.



They say that this was done when the Governor and the Chief Minister were out of the State. If they had gone out who had gone there to mislead the MLAs? Could not Rajesh Pilot call the Congress MLAs? Could he not know about their grievances? The Opposition is making a lot of hue and cry here and talking about Hokishesema. He has been the Governor of Himachal Pradesh. He is an honest man. I have met him when he was a member of the Estimates Committee. Shri Madhu Dandavate of the opposition who was a Minister those days, has also met him along with us. Now they are talking about the same Hokishe Sema. So far he is concerned he was made the Governor of Punjab for some time and then of Himachal Pradesh. He wanted to function in a democratic way in Nagaland. I would like to submit that elections would take place and you would see which political parties would fight elections in Nagaland. Even if they are in the fray, they would lose their existence. There the Congress Party would fight elections and win all the seats and form the Government. All of you who are sitting here, will see it.

I would like to submit to those who are jeering at us that the tribals are very honest people. They feel that our Government has done the right thing to save democracy there. This is the only way to save democracy in the hill areas. If horse trading continues democracy cannot be safeguarded. If dissidents are made leaders it would not be in the interest of the democracy. Today the opposition feels that every person in the ruling party is dishonest. I would urge them to peep into their own hearts and see who is dishonest. They will have to see how far they are honest to the nation and where do they want to take the nation.

They have declared 71 point programme. But how many parties do they have? Would one point suffice for each party? They do not have a clear picture of the nation nor do they want to work for national interests. Proclamation of Presidents' Rule in Nagaland by the President and the Governor is a good step. I support it and reject whatever the opposition has said about it.

[English]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Sir, I agree with Shri Banatwalla that Article 356 is an intrusion into the federal structure of our country. But why has it been tolerated? Sir, when the Forty-fourth Amendment to the Constitution was brought forward in this House, the Congress party was not in power but some other political forces were in power. They thought that, in reality, such an article should be there in the Constitution. There have been allegations and counter-allegations that, on some occasions, Article 356 has not been properly used. But still it is there in the Constitution.

My submission now is that a new proposal has come from Sarkaria Commission which has to be considered by the Government and the nation, that is, so far as this notification, dissolution of the Assembly is concerned, unless it is done in the Parliament, the Assembly will be prorogued. That is the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission which is under consideration. Under the existing Constitutional arrangement, it is the prerogative of the Government, it is both subjective and objective to come to a conclusion whether the Government or the State can be carried on with the provisions of the Constitution. That prerogative must be remembered when we are examining the report of the Governor. I do not want to reduce the sanctity of the report of the Governor because he is the person on the spot. He is the Constitutional Authority to take a decision and to make a recommendation... (Interruptions).... Do not try to disturb me. Why do you provoke me when I am not inclined to attack anybody? A number of friends from the other side have said and argued very forcibly, very emphatically that the matter should have been referred to the Assembly because the Assembly was summoned on 23rd August. That is definite. Some Members, some responsible and leading Members of the Opposition demanded that let there be an assurance from the Government where the question of number is in controversy, the Floor of the Assembly is the place where it can be decided. I agree with that. But in this case,

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

there was no question of number, there was no question of minority or majority. Governor's report does not say that the Congress Government which was presided by Hokishe sema commanded the majority and had he not resigned, he would have been dismissed. Of course, he said that some Member has put the signature in the presence of the Speaker but as a matter of fact, he was in Calcutta. I am not giving any importance to it but the fact remains that the Congress was not in majority at that point of time and the Congress Government deserved to be dismissed, had he not resigned. The Congress Government which resigned, submitted an advice to the Governor that the Assembly be dissolved but the Governor has not taken notice of that advice. As a matter of fact, a minority Government as such cannot advise a Governor for dissolution. So, the Governor has not taken notice of that part. Now, the Governor's responsibility is to see whether any alternative stable Government can be formed in the State or not. His view is there that an alternative Government cannot be formed because he has quoted a number of instances. He said that some of the Members of the Assembly, those who have formed the party, joined the Opposition, have defected a number of times. In that background, he has come to the conclusion that because there was horse trading--horse trading has not originally started in Nagaland. 'Aaya Ram Gaya Ram' is not from Nagaland. It is from somewhere else. I do not say that it is from Haryana. It is also in Orissa. But it has not generated from Eastern India. We apprehend that there would be horse trading frequently and the flexibility in the political sphere and we find in that background that it is not possible for a suitable Government to be formed. That is why he has recommended for dissolution. That is the only point in the whole of the matter. Of course, he says that so far as this exercise, movement of the MLAs is concerned, a delegation of Opposition Members who met him promised that they would allow freedom. But they did not. I say that so far as Governor is concerned, it is the Army's

background, and I am sure, that he cannot be a man of political manipulation.

15.00 hrs.

It is a straightforward report. Of course, he could have drafted it in a much better way. If there was a political element in it, the drafting would have been different. But the fact remains that the situation was unstable. He believes that it is the call of the conscience that a stable Government cannot function in Nagaland in the present circumstances. It is in this background that the Governor recommended for the dissolution of the Assembly.

One important thing to consider is whether this action has alienated the Nagaland people. There can be two or even three opinions about it. He says that some M.L.As were linked with insurgency. We all know that we cannot call upon the Government to place the sources of information. Even the courts cannot call upon him to do so. It is a subjective satisfaction. This is the prerogative given to him under the Constitution. In that background, he says that if the other party had been allowed to form the alternative Government, there might have been a lot of problems of law and order and encouragement to the insurgency. That is what he says. I am not a man on the spot. I have very little acquaintance with the Naga politics, although I have visited that State for some times. Whatever may be the report, there was a positive opinion of the Governor that there was no other alternative.

Prof. Dandavate spoke about an episode yesterday that took place in U.K. when the Macmillan Government had to resign. I remember those days.... (*Interruptions*). I recall the historic speech of Sir Winston Churchill after the Dunkirk defeat. I remember those words-it is a colossal military disaster. Chamberlain was responsible for the policy of appeasement. 35 lakhs of people were thrown into the English Channel. That was the background. In that background the only consideration was to save the United Kingdom. From that no conclusion should be drawn that the

Members of political party will vote against it. That is never condoned by the democratic party. Everybody has a right to form association. In Soviet Union also this right is there but that does not mean that you resign from the party and when you are outside the party you continue in the same party. That is not endorsed anywhere. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have one suggestion to make. Those who are coming from the north-eastern States must be given the priority to speak.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAK: Yes, Mr. Minister why do not you allow the members coming from the north-eastern states to speak?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Don't try to dictate us. Leave it to us. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am just requesting you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why did you allow Mr. Jamir to speak in the other House?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: He is a Congress Member.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Swell is also a Congress Member

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: No, he has broken the discipline of the Party. He went to tour with the... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. I have called the Minister.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: At least don't allow such an indiscipline here.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called the Minister. What the other hon. Members say without my permission will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, if he does not want to speak, we cannot force him to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed anybody. Except the Minister nothing will go on record. Please proceed, Mr. Minister.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the speeches made by the Members both from the treasury benches and the opposition benches. During the course of discussion a question was raised by various Members as to why the Parliament was not taken into confidence and why was it done at a time when the Parliament was not sitting. Sir, the President's proclamation can be made at any time. It was made on a day which was a holiday, i.e. on Sunday. We came to the Parliament at the first available opportunity and laid the Proclamation. There is no question of avoiding the Parliament.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are \*\*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Those who are ..... are shouting here. I have not shouted at any time and they are shouting over here.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: You are '.....' Your Government is '.....' *(Interruptions)*

You did not allow the Member to speak. *(Interruptions)*

\* Not recorded.

\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you please proceed.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Sir, he cannot hold the House to ransom. He cannot dictate to the House. *(Interruptions)*

This Member has got to be named. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The word '.....' is unparliamentary. It is expunged from the record.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: What is unparliamentary?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. I have given the ruling. Yes, Minister you please proceed.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: You did not allow Mr. Swell to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not to dictate whom shall I call.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want to be dictated by you. You please listen to me. If a Member wants to speak he could have requested me but not you.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. G.G. SWELL: I have given my name. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called the Minister. You may please proceed.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Member must request to me and not to you.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I would like to submit, Sir....

*(Interruptions)* \*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)* \*\*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How else can he indicate his eagerness or willingness to speak except to write to the Chair? That is what he has done. How can you say that he is not willing to speak?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is over-ruled. Please proceed Mr. Minister.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why is it over-ruled? What is the criterion? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I have listened to the criticism made by some hon. Members here. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please proceed.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: We must realise that criticism of the Governor's action in recommending imposition of the President's Rule is misplaced. We would do well to remind ourselves of what Dr. Ambedkar, one of our foremost constitution makers had to say on this point. Prof. Madhu Dandavate and other members too quoted him. I would like to submit what Dr. Ambedkar had to say on this particular, issue regarding Article 356. Dr. Ambedkar said:

"Such a report by a Governor can hardly be made on the advice of his Ministers, for if the Governor is to act on their advice in the matter of suspension of the operation of the Constitution, the Ministers will never advise him to take such an action which would put an end to their administration."

This clearly shows that in making a report to the President under article 356 of the Constitution, the Governor has to act on his judgment. And the Governor has given his report according to his own judgment.

Now, it has been questioned by many of the members here as to why the Governor has not gone to Kohima. The Governor was not supposed to know that certain members would be defecting on a particular day. He is Governor of not only Nagaland; he is the Governor of Manipur and Tripura also. If he was in Manipur at that time, there was absolutely nothing wrong in that fact. Apart from that, on the day of 30th, when these members had taken their letters to the Speaker, the Speaker gave them the recognition. These members contacted the Governor at Imphal and the Governor gave them time and they went there on 4th and spoke to the Governor. The Governor has stated in his report that he was getting definite information that many of the members of the Assembly had been kept in wrongful confinement and he advised them to ensure that those members should be allowed to move freely. But unfortunately, the Governor's advice was not at all honoured....(*Interruptions*)

15.12 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is not yielding. I cannot allow you. Please sit down.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The action of the Governor is fully in consonance with the constitutional propriety and his discretion and judgment in the matter should not be questioned. After all, in a democracy, the final verdict always lies with the people and going to the people again, by no stretch of imagination can be termed as an undemocratic act. Since the Assembly has been dissolved, as soon as the situation comes back to normal in the

State, elections will be held and it is upto the Governor and his administration there to take a decision about it.

Sir, one question has been asked as to why those members were not called to test their strength in the House. Here I would like to remind the hon. members including Prof. Madhu Dandavate, who was a Minister in the Janata Government about one incident. They alleged that there was no basis for coming to the conclusion which the Governor did, as the trial of strength was not done on the floor of the House. I would like to remind the august House of the precedent to this effect in Karnataka when the Governor of that State had recommended dissolution of the Assembly under Article 356 of the Constitution on 31.12.1977 without testing the strength of the then Ministry of Shri Devraj Urs on the floor of the House. One of the grounds adduced for imposition of President's Rule in this case was vitiation of political atmosphere in the State by undue influence bribery and intimidation and expression of grave apprehensions whether the proceedings in the Assembly would be free and orderly. Sir, at that time Prof. Madhu Dandavate was a Minister in the Central Cabinet. (*Interruptions*)

. He then as a Minister in the Council recommended it to the President. It was then a virtue. Now he is saying that the Governor has done a wrong thing. It is absolutely wrong. I do not think that the Governor has any intention to question the authority of the Speaker. As my colleague Shri Rajesh Pilot has rightly said, because of the situation, the promptness with which he has given the consent and the fact that it was brought to the notice of the Governor, one of the signatories was not available at the time because the matter....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How does he know?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I know very well. I am telling you. Listen to me. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Did you advise the Governor? Did the Governor consult you while writing his report? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: This particular Member was in Calcutta. He travelled along with Mr. Jamir the next day to Kohima and Mr. Jamir is a Member. The Speaker, I would not say, has done intentionally. I would not say that the Speaker had done anything wrong but he was misled by Mr. Vamuzo and by his Secretary. This was a fact. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am on a point of order. Can the hon. Minister supplement the Governor's Report? The Governor has given.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am not yielding. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He says, I know.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: He is not supplementing it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Who has prepared this Report? He must answer this. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: They themselves questioned how the Governor has mentioned the Speaker in this Report. I will tell you. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I think, they don't want the answer. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him. There is no point of order. Why are you standing? Can't you take your seat? This is not the way. You should hear him. When you spoke, he was hearing you. Why are you not hearing him?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am on a point of order. Under the constitutional provision, he has made a report. How is the Minister supplementing that report?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am not supplementing it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are supplementing it.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: You are misleading the House. *(Interruptions)*

In this Report the Governor has mentioned about two Members who were not present. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You said that the signatures are forged.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Who said that?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You said that.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, he is putting words into my mouth. Mr. Saifuddin kindly take your seat. You go through the record. If he can prove it, I will resign.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no substance in any point of order.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I said that the Speaker might have been misled.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The Minister said that those two Members were not present. *(Interruptions)* *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what Rule?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Under Rule 376.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: When I have not yielded, how can you allow him to raise the point of order? *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which rule you have been referring to? Why are you pressing? You please quote the rules. I am not going to listen. You cannot intimidate me. You

can not defy me. I am not going to recognise all these things. No point order.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: The point of order I am raising is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Under rule 376.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a procedure for raising a point of order. That rule has to be seen.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Please listen to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a procedure for raising a point of order. That rule has to be seen.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Please listen to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why should I listen to you? You please quote the rules. This is not the way. I am not going to listen. You cannot dictate to me. I am not going to listen like this.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I am raising a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule are you raising the point of order? There is a procedure for the points of order.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Under Article 356....

MR. CHAIRMAN: No point of order. Nothing, Mr. Minister, you continue.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: What is this, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You continue, Mr. Dev. I am not going to allow like this. Mr. Goswami, you must be specific and quote the rules. This is not the way to raise a point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he speaks under rule 376, about a misinterpretation of Article 357 of the Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Dandavate, there is no misinterpretation.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I have a right to raise a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have a right, but under certain rules. You are not quoting any rules. There is no point of order. You are quoting only the procedure. *(Interruptions)* There is no rule. No. Nothing like that. The Minister may continue his speech. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Dinesh Goswami has stated...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. He has to quote the rules.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Which is Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev's reliable source on the basis of which he has given the information to the Governor. Now he is giving this information. If that is so, the report is vitiated. That is my point of order, on which I want a ruling.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I am on a point of order, under rule 356. *(Interruptions)* What is your ruling on Mr. Goswami's point of order, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: No point of order; no ruling. There is no point of order.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: My friend has quoted from the Sarkaria Commission...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I am raising a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Just now I said something, under rule 356.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule are you making a point of order?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I raise a point of order. My question will be in relation to Article 356. *(Interruptions)* You are allowing, Sir? What I now say has been proved by the Minister's statement. He says that the Speaker was misled. What I said was this. He alleged that one of the signatures was forged. What else did I say?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: No.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: If that is not the case, what is the meaning of the Minister's saying that the Speaker was misled? *(Interruptions)* No; that is what you contradicted. He said that the Speaker was misled.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has contradicted it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I want to know how the Speaker was misled.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already contradicted it, on the floor of the House:

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: All the signatures are true signatures.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: What I have said will be on record--if that is the thing. I must finish. I am not going to reply to you, Mr. Chowdhary. If you think I have done anything wrong, you can bring a Motion against me. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: My point of order is this. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule?

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Mr. G. G. Swell is an hon. Member of Parliament....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule are you raising a point of order?

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Mr. Swell is a

Member of Parliament; he has got a right to speak in Parliament. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Dinesh Goswami and some other hon. Members have mentioned about Sarkaria Commission, but they have mentioned only one side of that Commission's report. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Let me finish.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: What my friend has not quoted is there in Sarkaria Commission's recommendations. It is in paragraph 4.11.5 of its report, which is very relevant to the issue under discussion. I quote from Justice Sarkaria Commission's report. It says in this paragraph.

"...defections were at one time a major cause of instability which often led to proclamation of President's rule as no viable Ministry could be formed, the incorporation of the anti-defection provisions in the Constitution by the 52nd amendment, instability should be significantly reduced..."

That part of the Sarkaria Commission's report Mr. Dinesh Goswami did not quote. He only quoted that portion which suited him. But even then, the Sarkaria Commission's report will be discussed in both the Houses of Parliament.

We have given a letter. That apart, this particular point can be discussed. The report of the Governor has been discussed here. I say the Governor of Nagaland has got certain special powers.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Certain powers to mislead.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: No, definitely not. On the law and order situation, under Article 371(b), the Governor has special powers which other Governors have not. In this particular instance, according to the Governor's Report, a threat



was given by certain leaders that in Nagaland the law and order situation will be going out of control. This has also come out in the national Press. The Speaker, Mr. Reddi, himself said about the insurgency situation in Nagaland. When this particular Government under Mr. Hokishe Sema was there, there was a sense of security. Not only that, there was some dialogue also with the underground Nagas and things were moving in the right direction. We do not know what circumstances led to this defection because the Governor's Report is being questioned here. My friend, Mr. Rajesh Pilot, had gone there. He is being questioned. When Mr. Dandavate goes to Karnataka to discuss his party matter, it is not being questioned; it is beyond question; it cannot be questioned. Agreed.

I think, on every Saturday, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee can go to Calcutta and discuss his party matter; Mr. Saifuddin can go to Calcutta and discuss his party matter. Why Rajesh Pilot cannot go? He was the main architect of bringing the Congress-I Government there. He was in charge of election (Interruptions) Now, a question has been raised why he has gone there? I think, he has got every right to go and discuss with Congress members of the Assembly. He had met the existing members. But I do not want to question the honesty, integrity of any member of the Assembly; this is not my area of discussion. But all that I can say is that the House is divided into two. Some members are saying that there was a horse-trading; some are saying, no. The fact remains that when the Chief Minister was out, the mandate of the people which was given in November election and 34 Congress-I MLAs were elected and they formed a government, at no stage, this government of Nagaland could be destabilised in the manner in which it has been done. Now, this is an assessment of the Governor. Few Members have not agreed to that. As I said, Nagaland has a special law and order situation. The whole north eastern region as such is affected by terrorist activities. Many members have taken the monopoly of saying only about the tribals. I also hail from north eastern region. We were there for four generations.

My father was a Minister in the Assam Assembly. He was an MLA for a long time the opportunity to stay in Shillong for 12 years. I had an opportunity to tour various parts of the north eastern region. Now it is divided; at that time, it was undivided Assam. I had the pleasure of going to Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya. It is Pandit Nehru who had the wisdom of bringing Nagaland and all other north-eastern States into the mainstream.

Step-by-step we have brought Nagaland to this situation. I do not disagree with some members of our party when they say that this act has been done with an idea to see that Nagaland does not go the way it was 20 years before. Men like Prof. Dandavate, Shri Indrajit Gupta and opposition members have differed on it. They say, "By doing so, you are taking these people towards extremism sentiments." That will be a matter of debate in the coming election in Nagaland. The people of Nagaland will have a chance to give a verdict on it. (Interruptions) This is not in my jurisdiction to say when election will be held; election will be held by the Election Commission; election will be held on the basis of the Governor's Report. A few minutes ago, you said that I should not speak about the Governor. Now you are asking a question which the Governor should answer. How can I answer it? (Interruptions) Just now you have said about it. Now, it is under President's rule. If you want me to tell you about it, you give me time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Governor does not decide when elections are to be held.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Yes. He has to give a report under the President's Rule. Mr. Indrajit Gupta, you are a senior member of the House. I may be wrong. You correct me. But when there is President's Rule, the Governor has to give a report about the convenient time. If I am wrong, correct me. (Interruptions) No. Both of you are senior members. If you correct me, I will stand corrected. But am I wrong in saying so? I don't think I am wrong. Opposition members want to put certain words into our mouth.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is mere a delegate of the President. You read the Constitution. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: There is another opinion why the Governor has taken the advice of the outgoing Chief Minister. Many members have spoken about it. Before the President's Rule was imposed there and before Hokishe Sema Ministry submitted their resignation, the Chief Minister was there as the authority and hence he had the authority to inform the Governor about the law and order situation or any other situation arising in Nagaland. I don't think the Governor has done anything wrong. But, at the same time, he has also give a patient hearing to Vamuzo and Chishi. They have met him for two hours at Imphal; they discussed about it. In the Report, the Governor has said, "I have requested them so that all the MLAs who are under confinement in a particular place should be allowed to go." Not only that, he has also said that the government has been instructed to give them proper security from the government side. Now, as per the Governor's Report, till the report was sent by him, it was not done. Now, a question has been raised why the test of strength was not done on the Floor of the Assembly. As per the Governor's Report, at no stage, this 13 plus 17 plus 4 had start demanded from the Governor that the Assembly Session should be called. Their only demand was that they should be asked to form a government. Vamuzo was their leader and he should be invited to form a government. The Governor, in his wisdom thought that this was not the proper time and he had recommended the dissolution of the Assembly. Now this is being discussed in this House and outside. I don't think in any state at any time, whether it is Congress Government or non-Congress Government, the action of the Governor was accepted without criticism in the House. It is always questioned and it will be questioned in future. So, I don't want to go into the merit and demerit from the point of view whether the Governor was correct or not. As I said, in Nagaland special situation exists and Nagaland has to be brought into the national mainstream. In

the next election people will give a verdict. We have to accept it. In the past, we had accepted it. I have read today's paper. Mr. Vamuzo himself has said that traditionally in Nagaland when there is a defection, the leader of the defectors is always invited to become the Chief Minister. So, he thought that the experience would help him. At least a new message would go to Nagaland people who had thought of coming into the mainstream; and for coming into the mainstream, they have not accepted terrorism as one of the ways of their living. I think this message which has gone from here will do a lot of good to the Nagaland people; not only to Nagaland but to the whole north eastern States where certain elements are working to create instability.

Many members have questioned about development. Mr. Rajesh Pilot has said about allocation of funds. I can assure you that whatever might be the government there, the effort of the Central Government to develop the north-eastern region will continue. And especially about Nagaland, there will be no stepdown in the activities for the economic development of that area.

We will send more rice, if necessary more salt and more sugar. I do not want to ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: A little wisdom also, if possible.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: More election funds.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I do not want to enter into any controversy and all that I will request the Hon. Member is, if he has got a source of information, when it is under President's Rule, if he gives me in writing, I will take action against the erring officials or the Ministers. *(Interruptions)* I will request him to do so instead of saying it here.

I fail to reconcile this situation, that a State which was given a mandate, when the Chief Minister was outside the State there was defection at the instance of some people whether of our party or the other

party, the people who spoke about morals on the Bofors and ONGC and other things, how can they support such a move? I cannot reconcile.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Defection!

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAND DEV: It is not a defection or a split. I am not going into this. That is an issue to be decided by the Governor. I do not want to go into that. He has done his duty. (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): It is a split.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I have said, I do not want to go into this. But I cannot reconcile to this situation that a member like Shri Somnath Chatterjee or Prof. Madhu Dandavate, supporting this move by those people who have been elected only in the month of November, 1987. To this, I think, I cannot reconcile. (Interruptions) This have questioned the information of the Governor who is only five hours away from Kohima. Sitting here, the information they had given, that is all correct! Governor's information is incorrect!

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: We are relying on the Speaker's report.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: You are relying on the Speaker's report. The Speaker is one of the persons who has given a report, and I say that the Governor has no intention to question the Speaker's prerogative. No. He has no intention, but the circumstances under which he has done, I have explained to you. I do not want to go into the details because Shri Rajesh Pilot has said that the Speaker has subsequently written a letter to Mr. S. Sema, the Chief Whip of the party. I do not want to bring it in the House again. They said, why did you bring it? Because, the Speaker's right will be questioned. But, that very Speaker, that very night wrote another letter to Mr. Sema, that I am having a re-thinking on what I have done.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is under pressure.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: That is understood, That cannot be done. (Interruptions) It was not under pressure. Lastly, some hon. Member has questioned, why Mr. Buta Singh has visited. Shri Buta Singh had his programme before. He had a meeting with the officials there and also the security of the people regarding law and order. Apart from that when he was there, Mr. Chishi wanted to meet him. He had a discussion with Mr. Chishi. At no stage has he threatened about the President's Rule. I deny it. It is absolutely a concocted story. It is up to the Members there to decide and the Governor to decide. He was there to assess law and order situation. As a party member, he met people. Anything which comes out in the papers if you believe, then it will be a very sorry matter. I am not saying, but a section of the Press has carried the concocted story. (Interruptions)

With these words I request that the Proclamation may be accepted by the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 7th August, 1988 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Nagaland."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.40 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF ARMS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1988  
AND  
ARMS (AMENDMENT) BILL (Contd.)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up item nos. 8 & 9. Shri Indrajit Gupta, please continue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, I was saying yesterday that this Bill amending the Arms Act creates a number of confusions which require to be cleared up. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any weapon, any arms which are not licensed, which are unlicensed, are they not considered as prohibited weapon? They are not. Unlicensed weapon the Arms Act--Please explain this--Unlicensed weapons under this Arms Act are not coming within the definition of prohibited weapons. What is the meaning of it? I take it that any weapon which is not licensed is prohibited...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): If the hon. Member permits me, I will clarify it.

License of arms and ammunition is one thing. Among arms and ammunition, there are two kinds of weapons. One is non prohibited bore and another is prohibited bore.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I am not talking about the bore. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: When you talk about prohibited weapon, you are talking about prohibited weapon as defined in the Act. Prohibited weapon is more lethal than an ordinary weapon. Please see definition of 'arm', definition of 'prohibited arm', definition of 'ammunition', definition of 'prohibited ammunition'. Prohibited is because the arms or the ammunition is more lethal. If you want to possess either an arm or a prohibited arm, you must have a license for prohibited arms. It is a different matter that we do not give licenses. The definitions are of one variety of arms and ammunition and a more lethal variety of arms and ammunition.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What I was saying that any weapon which is not licensed is illegal. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Yes, it is right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If it is illegal, then it is prohibited for him or for me to carry or use that weapon...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Yes, in the ordinary sense.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: In the common sense, yes. But in this Act, you cannot use it in that sense because prohibited arms is a term and it is defined in this Act...(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Prohibited bore is understandable...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I cannot re-write the Act now... (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I take it by prohibited arm, you mean prohibited bore....(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Yes, it is right.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the word 'arm' is defined in Section 2(1) (c); the phrase 'prohibited arm' is defined in Section 2(1) (i); the word 'ammunition' is defined in Section 2(1) (b) and the phrase 'prohibited ammunition' is defined in Section 2(1) (b). So, when you are talking about prohibited in this Act, it is not in the sense of illegal. But it is used as a term of art. That is why, I said, when you use the words 'prohibited ammunition' you will have to read the definition of 'prohibited ammunition' in this Act. When you read the words 'prohibited arms', you will have to read the definition of 'prohibited arms' in this Act.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I hope you are quite clear now when you meant by all this--prohibited arm, unlicensed arm, prohibited bore, unlicensed ammunition, licensed ammunition and so on. The long and short is that the Government has the power to give license.

And in the case of prohibited bores, they do not give licences. That is understood. Those categories which come under

the definition of prohibited bores, are not liable to be licenced even by the authorities. The only licences which are given are for non-prohibited weapons and bores. First of all, all these thousands and perhaps hundreds of thousands of weapons are in the common sense of the word, considered to be illegal. They are considered to be illegal because they are generally unlicensed. The holders of these weapons do not have licences. There are hundreds of thousands of these weapons floating around not only in the Punjab but in other parts of the country also. Moreover, these weapons are being used with deadly effect. Every passing day they are being used either by terrorists to kill ordinary, innocent, defenceless people, unarmed people or they are being used by some landlords or private armies of landlords which we have heard a lot about, various types of senas and so on in Bihar and other States to attack poor landless peasants or Harijans or those who have got possession of land which is coveted by the landlords. So many types of things are going on and these growing from day to day.

I have nothing against this Bill because I have understood now that it is so highly technical that nobody who is affected by this Bill will ever understand exactly what he is supposed to do or not to do. It is upto the Government to decide. But the point I want to raise is that an anomaly is being created here in the sense that today in the actual concrete situation which is prevailing in the country or many parts of the country, those people who are the victims of these attacks, those people who require protection and who are not getting adequate protection from the security forces, who have no other alternative but either to become helpless victims or to think in terms of some kind of self-defence, such people under these Acts, laws, and amendments and ordinances, are deprived--in fact, deprived--of any possibility of having the means of defending themselves. What is the Government policy on this question, we want to know. I can only speak with some experience of what is happening in the Punjab because there are people, parties and organisations--there are our people, I may say

openly, and people of other parties also--who are trying to fight terrorists with whatever means they have at their disposal and who, the Government, I am sure, will not deny of playing this role of combating terrorism and even at the expense of their own lives, but they are not given licences for firearms to defend themselves with. It is a fact. If Mr. Chidambaram wants, I can give him a list of people whose names have even been recommended by the Punjab Government and forwarded to Delhi that they should be given licences, not for prohibited weapons because those will not be given, but for other weapons with which they can at least form some kind of self-defence squads in the villages so that they can resist these terrorists. We know very well from experience that if people have got a modicum of arms and can organise themselves in various villages, these terrorists do not have the courage to attack them. It is only the defenceless people without arms, unarmed people, who are the victims generally of these terrorists. You see the incidents which are taking place everyday with sickening and monotonous regularity. One day it is 10, one day it is 20, one day it is 5, one day it is 35. Not a day passes without it. Since Government is not capable at the moment of doing anything about it, at least those people, who are the victims to it should be given the opportunity and the wherewithal to defend themselves if they can. It is for the Government to encourage them, to stimulate them to form self-protection squads, self-defence squads. I know, he will reply that they have formed some self-defence committees or squads or something in one or two places--I tried to find out about those--with a few hand-picked people, who, they say, are ex-servicemen. They maybe; I do not know.

They have been given some old shot guns or 303 rifles in one or two villages. But political forces which are committed to fighting these terrorists, have no arms to defend themselves. In Bihar and such places, in your State also, Sir, in many places, the security forces are not in a position, the police is not in a position, certainly not in Punjab, certainly not in Bihar, to give protection to the poor people in

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

the villages who are defenceless, who are innocent, who are being killed. We are debating at this moment but an inconclusive debate is still on in this House about the atrocities committed by landlords' armed goondas against these poorer sections of people. So, I want to know that in the applicability of this Arms Act, what is the position of its various aspects from licensing to prohibition, to everything, to the number of weapons which one particular individual is allowed to own. Somebody here mentioned the other day--a Member from the Congress Benches--quite correctly that you will find that the poorer people who are the victims of these attacks, do not possess a single weapon, whereas you will find that in the houses of these landlords and richer people, there are any number of weapons. Whether they are licensed or unlicensed, I do not know, they may even be licensed, but they can own any number of arms without any restriction. There is no restriction even on that. But others have no arms to defend themselves with. So, instead of taking some kind of shelter behind the high-sounding technical phrases of these legal provisions, I want to know from the Government why they are denying the granting of licences on a much more liberal scale to those people who they can satisfy themselves are the people who are actually fighting these terrorists and these forces, and who have even been killed in substantial numbers in their encounters with the terrorists, and who are prepared to organise the people in the villages and in the rural areas to form their self-defence squads to beat back these terrorists. This the Government is not doing; it is refusing to do. Therefore, I say that this is not a theoretical question which we are debating in some kind of a vacuum, this is a real question on the ground today. People are dying. They are being killed. The Government is incapable of stopping the depredations of these terrorist forces. Therefore, I suggest that either within the Arms Act or as a matter of policy, it should be stated clearly here that such people and such forces will be helped and encouraged by the Government and will be given licences so that

they can have weapons for defending themselves and for defending the ordinary poor people in all these areas where they are being attacked. This is an Ordinance after all, an Ordinance which was brought in here only two weeks after the House adjourned. Is it such an urgent matter that they could not think of it during the long Budget Session which went on from February till May? As soon as the House adjourned on the 13th of May, then exactly on 24th of May they had brought this Ordinance. This is, of course, the same old obnoxious practice of always by passing the Parliament, either before the session or after the session, by bringing in an Ordinance, when they could have actually brought a Bill before the House and had it properly debated before passing it. This Government has passed 32 Ordinances. Before every session and after every session it is done with regularity. So, please give up this habit if you can. I doubt it. It has become a very ingrained habit now with some people. But at least on this question of arms, please clarify the matter and state clearly whether people who can at least satisfy even Mr. Chidambaram that they are prepared to fight and risk their lives and are fighting, will be given licences and will be allowed to get arms. They are not getting arms free from the Government. They are wanting only licences with which they will be able to get the arms, buy the arms, and that is a pretty expensive business now-a-days, as everybody knows. There are many former rulers and so on sitting in this House who know something about firearms, certainly much more than I know. They know it is a pretty expensive business now-a-days to get hold of firearms from the market, and the ammunition also costs a great deal.

In spite of that, people are prepared if they can equip themselves to put up a much more organised resistance to these terrorists and other forces than even the security forces are doing in many places, certainly in Punjab. Therefore, I demand that this legislation and the policy which lies behind it should be clearly enunciated so that people are in a position to defend themselves and they would get arms as licensed arms. Nobody is wanting to own

unlicensed arms. But licensed arms should be provided to them and the Government should take courage to do something about this matter instead of allowing the citizens of this country to go on being killed. They cannot provide adequate protection to the ordinary unarmed defenceless citizens of this country. Day after day, I ask why do the Government of that kind have any right to go on governing. Why should they govern if they cannot give protection, minimum protection to their citizens and if they ask for self-defence arrangement, even then it is not given to them? Then what is good of remaining in this country as citizens of this country and what is the use of this Government remaining? Therefore, that is all that I have to say about this particular Ordinance; whether speaking in favour of it or against it, it does not make any sense to me because it has a very little connection with reality. All they have done is to add the word 'missiles'. But all these various types of weapons, well, no ordinary person has got or he is asking for a missile or he is likely to get a missile. So, if some terrorists have used missiles or grenade, launchers or rocket launchers in some place and you can catch one of them, I will be very happy if you give them deterrent punishment, severe punishment. But that also you are not able to do. You don't seem to catch anybody while any of these weapons is in use. So, Sir, with these words, I want to say that let there be the realistic arms policy suited to the requirements of the situation and suited to the requirements of the citizens of this country who should not be permitted to go on being killed in this helpless action day after day.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta has criticised this Bill because the Government had brought forward an Ordinance prior to this Bill. In fact, the hon. Member and others have always criticised issuing of Ordinances irrespective of the fact whether an Ordinance was required on an urgent basis or not. This Government, it must be said to its credit, has never curtailed, stopped or prevented any debate which has been brought before this House by virtue of replacing an Ordinance. All the

hon. Members time and again, in the past had got full opportunity to express themselves when a Bill has been introduced in this House to replace an Ordinance. Despite the fact, despite the urgency which one sees in the subject, it is very tragic that the hon. Members sitting in the Opposite criticise the Ordinance as a matter of rule.

17.54 hrs

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

The question is: why this has been introduced and prior to that an Ordinance, was promulgated? The exact reason has been given in the Statement of Object and Reasons. So much so, that for want of the word 'use' there were many hurdles for the State Governments and the Police machinery. It must be seen that it is very clear and one wonders why this word was not used there. If possessing of arms is prohibited and if the word 'use' is missing there, obviously, the word has been substituted if they had not provided for missiles earlier and that nowadays missiles are being used which is a common knowledge, they we have to provide for it. Now, these are the simple matters of urgency for which I humbly say that the Opposition ought not to have objected.

16.00 hrs.

Secondly, Sir, whether the Government introduces a Bill directly or first issues an Ordinance and then a Bill to replace the Ordinance, has there been any instance in this House--I have been here for three-and-a-half years, I have not seen any -- where the Members of the Opposition Parties have welcomed a comprehensive Bill introduced by the Government? Do they infer that this Government, the Congress Party Government, which has got its history.... (*Interruptions*). You may have welcomed it on some other occasions, but I am referring to it in general. This Party and this Government which has its past traditions, do they mean to say that in the last several years the Government has not brought any substantive legislation of importance which ought to have been accepted by the Opposition in toto without any

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

and they are lying with the administration. Licences are not being given. Therefore, through you, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister that at least some steps should be taken to see that licences are certainly given to known political workers on the recommendations or by ascertaining the facts even from the district chief of the political parties who are fighting terrorism. With these words, I express my opinion.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. We are surprised that every time when an Ordinance is brought, the Opposition always blames the Government. But, if we are to work with speed, sometimes, during the intersession period also, it is but necessary to bring the Ordinance. I would like to say that the Opposition should not always be allergic to the Ordinance.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You should not be allergic to the Opposition.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: We are not allergic.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: I have got experience of working in the Opposition right from the beginning itself.

Sir, with the development of science and technology, humanity is becoming a victim of its bad inventions. Human life is becoming cheaper and it is not only in India that terrorism is increasing or extremists are at work but in many countries of the world this phenomenon is on the increase. In this background, bringing of this amendment for enhancing the punishment for possession of arms, specially lethal arms, is the need of the hour. In all the States of this Indian sub-Continent, we find that killings have taken place because of terrorist acts and also because of acts of fanaticism. Take, for example, Kerala. Some MLA was killed in Nilambur. In Madras, there was a bomb explosion at the Airport and many innocent passengers were killed because of the blowing up of railway bridge after some time. Then, in Andhra Pradesh naxalites acquire sophisticated weapons from outside and kill innocent people. In Bihar, mass killings of Harijans or killings of one caste people by the other caste takes

place. Explosion in a cinema hall in Assam, explosion near Parliament House in the LIC building, all these happenings suggest that we must take very stringent measures to curb possession of lethal weapons and arms and ammunitions. At the same time, as Mr. Indrajit Gupta has suggested, the Government should be liberal in giving licences to the vulnerable people after their credibility is proved, after the necessity is proved. Otherwise, the DSP or the Collector, it is generally observed, is nowadays reluctant to give licences to the deserving people.

We come across examples of misuse of arms even by soldiers and policemen if they become fanatic or emotional. Possession of arms, by itself, is a dangerous thing; it is dangerous to other people. That is why, possession has to be restricted and the punishment should be deterrent. But I want to differ so far as death punishment is concerned. It is alright if 'you increase the punishment from three years' imprisonment to seven years or life imprisonment. But about death penalty we have to see the pros and cons. Sometimes innocent people can also be brought under the purview of this Act by some cunning people. What I want to say is that, many times, the man may not be himself possessing it but if somebody puts the arms in his house and it is found in his house, he can be said to be possessing arms. And you are going to give him death penalty. Therefore, on capital punishment you should have a re-thinking.

It is not sufficient to enhance the punishment only. As Mr. Shantaram Naik has mentioned, implementation of the Act should be proper. If you take the example of Punjab, as many of our friends have mentioned, it is difficult to get witnesses. In modern times we have also to amend the Evidence Act. Otherwise, if you only depend on evidence and if the evidence is not forthcoming, the culprits will go scot-free. It is a pity that even in respect of murderers or the killers of the highest person in this country, it takes three to four years to give the judgement. In the case of the murder of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, four years have already passed and we are listening to the judgment today. There should be time limit prescribed in such criminal



cases. Otherwise, the offenders think that they can pass away the time in the Session Court, in the High Court and in the Supreme Court. 15 or 20 years will pass like this and afterwards if they have to get the punishment, it will be too late; sometimes they are given death sentences and sometimes they are acquitted. Therefore, there should be time limit fixed for decision on such criminal cases in the court of law. We have to put restrictions to terrorism from all angles, from all aspects of life. Even in cinemas, what we see today is that the hero is shown as a person who can get through so many people possessing arms. He uses machine guns; he uses sophisticated weapons. Terrorism is shown in cinema theatres also. That also is required to be stopped.

Then it was just mentioned that sophisticated arms are being smuggled from outside the country. But what about the thefts which are taking place in our ammunition factories? One year before, there was a big case of theft wherein lethal weapons like shouldered fire censored missiles which can be used for bringing down the aircraft flying at lower heights were stolen. Many of these weapons like machine guns, light machine gun, killer rifles were stolen from our ammunition factories. If we find the culprits who were involved in this theft, they also should be punished deterrently. They are the abettors and they are the suppliers of lethal arms from within the country to these terrorists.

Lastly, I would like to suggest that in this Amendment, we should also include chemical weapons because again after some time, you will be required to bring another amendment for inclusion of chemical weapons which are being used in some of the countries nowadays and which are likely to be used along with missiles by the terrorists even within our country.

With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN  
(Etah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think that the

discussion on Arms Amendment Bill, 1988 has been initiated keeping in view the Punjab situation where terrorists and anti-social elements are having a field day. I therefore think that an amendment to this Bill was essential.

In this connection people have different opinions. Some people say that even after 40 years after of Independence we are not trusted and therefore we are not issued arms licence. If you happen to visit foreign countries you will find that arms licence is free and in fact licence is not at all required in some countries. One can buy a weapon, register it at the nearest police station and go back home. Whereas in our country even after 40 years of Independence we are not thought fit or able to keep arms. There is no shortage of arms. Everybody we discuss it in the House and arms are exhibited on the television also. It is true that Pakistan is supplying arms across the border but there are arms factories in the country which are also supplying unlicensed arms. They are not punished. They are arrested but they bribe the police and the case is hushed up. Why can't these arms factories be provided skilled and trained workers and also licences for arms sale. Wenble-Scott revolver is very expensive. It costs Rs. 40-45 thousand. Can't the Indian Ordinance factory manufacture it. It has manufactured this type of revolver but it is exclusively meant for VIPs and is not available in the market. I have only heard about it. I have not seen it but it is reported to be good. Why don't you release it for sale in the market? People have to buy the imported revolver at an exorbitant cost of Rs. 40-45 thousand for no reason. We always feel that the Wenble-scott revolver of America is better one. I want to submit that the UP Government has stopped issuing licences. The most successful representative of the people is said to be that who manages to get arms licences issued to the people from the District Magistrate. It is significant but the UP Government has put a ban on it. Putting a ban is good but this does not mean that the needy i.e. one who needs protection, should not be issued the arms licence. The ruling party members should not mind if I say that gunmen are provided to people against whom 4-5

[Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan]

criminal cases are pending. Gunmen are provided on the recommendation of the Home Minister. MPs or MLAs who are simple by nature are seldom provided gunmen. I can cite a number of such instances. In Uttar Pradesh gunmen are provided to those who are involved in 5-7 criminal cases.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:  
They are of the Lok Dal.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:  
They are of the Congress. when we have the Lok Dal Government in the State we will issue arms licences. Now it is the problem of the Congress Government. It is the Congress which is in power in the State. Dr. Sahib, I can cite examples, some of them are even involved in 7 murder cases each. Whereas we do not get gunmen for our security. This is how you are protecting.....(Interruptions)

I can do it for Shri Malik if he wants. We are in power in Haryana and we can get him the licence there.....(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Your government has provided seven gunmen to each MLA and MP. I have not been provided because I defeated Devlal in the elections.....(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ KHAN: I have told you that if you do not have it I can recommend to my Government to provide you.....(Interruptions)

I just want to say that licences should be provided to those who are in need of such licences. The life in villages is insecure. One does not have anything to protect oneself. Even if you provide them licences what can they do. Licences should be issued and their status should be verified. There is a basic difference between the British Government and the democratic Government in our country in this regard. The British used to verify the ancestry while issuing arms licence but this should not be the procedure now. But

even now the people living in the villages and rural areas are helpless and they do need protection. But they are not provided arms licences for protection.

Shri Chidambaram, so far as punishment is concerned, it is good that unlicensed arms should be seized and cases registered against the owners and they should be punished heavily. Wherefrom do the terrorists and anti-social elements get these arms? This should be enquired into and heavy punishment meted out to them. There is no harm in it. But banning the issue of licences is not good. The people should have a right to possess arms after 40 years of Independence. The Government is banning the use of semi-atomic weapons, which are more useful for hunting and selfdefence. I mean 30 carbines. Why are these being banned. These should be provided. If we do not get them how would we be able to face the terrorists and other anti-social elements. At least do not ban their use and instead provide more such licences.

I would urge that for more security.....(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Do you need carbines to kill a partridge.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:  
Yes we need it. Therefore I urge you to provide more arms licences for protection.

CH. SUNDER SINGH (Phillaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, most of the terrorists are in Amritsar and Gurdaspur. There was a time when they used to be in Patiala. Fortunately, Rao Sahib went there and within a week the terrorists were flushed out from there. You cannot check the happenings in Punjab. When it is dusk we ring up our children in Gurdaspur and ask them whether they are alive. When they say yes we breathe a sigh of relief and go to sleep. This is happening every day. What type of Government is this which cannot check terrorism? You can't do it even when you have come to know that the police is in connivance with the terrorists. Why can't you throw them out when you know that the police is getting money from them.

Why can't you send the police to some other place. If you can't do it, you can at least provide licences to the common people for protection. There have been cases where the terrorists have gone to those who had guns and threatened them with dire consequences if they did not give them cash and provide them wine. Later these people killed the terrorists. This they could do because they had weapons. So I would urge you to provide weapons to the poor people and they would improve the situation. No attention is being paid to the incompetent officers who have been posted at the helm of officers in the police which is inconnivance with the terrorists. Shri Gill is at the top. He has appointed incompetent officers. I fail to understand what the Government is doing. If the Government cannot do anything at least it should provide arms licences to the poor people so that they can protect their lives. Harijans should be provided arms. They can face the terrorists. The rest would run away. When the situation is so bad why can't you provide licences to them.

The other persons are in league with them. They are not able to counter them and the Government is not effective at all. If the Government wants their safety, then it should issue licenses to the poor people and Harijans. They will be able to face them. I want to inform you that the population of Harijans is 20 crores and they will set them right. Our Harijan people live in villages with full confidence and no one can dare to threaten them. Some people want the Rajiv-Longowal. Accord to be implemented but the terrorists and the extremists are out to sabotage it although they are not even aware of its contents. Their aim is to plunder, kill and amass as much of money as possible. It is not that they are only after the lives of Harijans. They kill others as well. They kill those persons and landlords with whom they have disputes. Most of the victims are Sikhs. I want to tell you that we will set them right because we belong to the rural areas. No one can tolerate them in the rural areas. That is why I am saying that if the poor people are issued licences, they will deal with the situation effectively. Then they will not have the audacity to indulge in such acts.

The hon. Members say that the Punjab problem should be tackled. But these extremists do not want it because they simply indulge in plundering and killing those with whom they have land disputes. Most of the victims are Sikhs. They walk boldly everywhere. They do not want that the Punjab problem should be solved. I cannot understand as to how people want the Rajiv-Longowal. Accord to be implemented. It seems as if these people are completely ignorant about their ways. They even state their lives. They kill whoever comes in their way irrespective of whether he is a Sikh, Hindu or even their own brother. They kill those with whom they have disputes. They are after Sardar Dhillon as well. There is no question of any particular community.

No one can solve this problem except Harijans. Kindly issue licences to them and they will set them right. A very small number of Harijans are there in the Punjab Police. I know that this situation was inevitable and that is why I have been in favour of their induction in the Police. This is the plight of Harijans today.

[English]

Swami Vivekananda said:

"The main spring of strength of every race lies in its spirituality. The death of the race begins the day when spirituality waves and materials gain ground"

[Translation]

The number of Harijans in the Police or Defence Services is not in proportion to their population. I will tell you that no one accepts the Longowal Accord in the rural areas. No extremist wants the Punjab problem to be solved. They are only after money. Therefore, licences should be issued to Harijans and other poor people of Punjab. They will solve the problem.

With these words, I am grateful to you

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer).  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1988 presented in the

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

House. In this Bill, ordinary arms and prohibited arms have been differentiated.

The difference shown is that those who keep ordinary arms illegally will be awarded 5 years' imprisonment and in case of these who possess prohibited arms, the punishment will be more severe. Just now one of our friends suggested that the provision of death sentence is not correct. This provision is being made in clause 6(3) of this Bill and it reads as under:

[English]

"Whoever uses any prohibited arms or prohibited ammunition or does any act in contravention of section 7 or any such use or act results in the death of any other person, shall be punishable with death."

[Translation]

This provision is absolutely correct. Because if-

[English]

"...such use or act results in the death or any other person, shall be punishable with death."

[Translation]

In the absence of such a provision, such acts cannot be checked. If such a criminal is not punished in this way, then punishment cannot have any real effect.

We have issued several Ordinances, modified many laws and now presented another amendment for checking terrorism in Punjab. The thrust of these efforts has been to take efforts has been to take effective action against terrorism, but when we take new initiatives in this direction, terrorist activities also increase. We have made an attempt to weaken the terrorists but so far we have not been able to overcome them. Everyday we are reading in the newspapers about the people falling victim to terrorist attacks. Sometimes we read

that 8 persons have been killed, sometimes 10, sometimes the leader of Shiv Sena or of some other political party has been shot dead and sometimes the President or the Secretary of the Prabandhak Committee has been killed. In this way, incidents of such nature are constantly occurring and terrorists are also being arrested or shot down and so they are being countered effectively but what I mean to say is that until we make more efforts to curb them and create a conducive atmosphere for the restoration of popular rule, terrorist activities cannot be put to an end. It is so because there is a clear-cut intention behind terrorism which is to achieve 'Khalistan's. Pakistan is assisting them because Bangladesh had once been its part but had eventually become a separate nation. Therefore, it is also making all-out efforts to divide India into two parts. In this connection, some such a decision has also to be taken against Pakistan and a conducive international atmosphere has to be created and concerted steps have to be taken without which this problem cannot be solved at all. There has to be a concerted effort of all democratic parties to chart out a course of action to defeat the efforts of certain foreign powers which want to disintegrate our country. Pakistan is also doing the same. We should not allow any such design to succeed.

Apart from this, in Bihar, private armies equipped with weapons are there to perpetrate atrocities on and to oppress and exploit Harijans. They do not let the land reform laws get implemented and do not allow the demand of the landless for minimum wages get fulfilled. Such are the forces operating there. If the Central Government and the State Governments make concerted/efforts in this direction and take action against such forces, these can be crushed completely.

Now one point which has been raised is that a lenient view should be adopted in regard to the issue of licences. It is perfectly alright in case of some political personalities and Secretaries. Presidents and other important persons, but it will not be proper to adopt a lenient view in respect of everybody. Because people may misuse it

by utilising it for smuggling and other illegal activities. Therefore, it is essential to take precautions. If a lenient view is adopted without taking necessary precautions, it will not be a proper step. Now the question arises as to what action is taken against those terrorists who are arrested on the charge of possessing a large number of weapons or committing some other offences? May I know the position of such cases and the names of those who have been convicted? We want to know the position of the proceedings which have been instituted against the terrorists who have been arrested and from whom lethal weapons have been recovered? In our country it takes much time to decide a case. Whereas in Canada and in Great Britain, the terrorist cases are settled within 6 months. Even in the case of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, 3 years have been taken to decide it. All such cases should be disposed off within a year. Efforts should be made to ensure that these decisions are effective and are taken early because justice delayed is justice denied. Again, in our Indian films, a lot of violence is shown. We see lethal weapons being used in these scenes. Such films should be banned. With these words, I support this amendment.

[English]

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Arms (Amendment) Bill, which is a Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959.

This Act should be viewed as a part of the overall strategy by Government to fight the terrorists. It is an indication of Government's earnestness to restrain those forces which are creating disturbances and those who are a threat to the national unity. This step will definitely help to see that the illegal arms do not fall into the hands of the anti-national elements. There are many provisions in the Bill which are of national importance from the point of view of curbing the anti-national activities.

I think, the Arms Act is being amended in the context of increasing incidence of violence and the terrorists because they have

now procured sophisticated weapons like missiles, rockets and other arms. That is why, it was the moral duty on the part of the Government to amend this to strengthen its hands legally in order to act effectively.

The present amendment covers both prohibited and other types of weapons. Earlier the use of prohibited weapons was an offence under the Indian Penal Code, but now it has been brought under the Arms Act purview also. The deterrent punishment that has been provided even for the persons who are remotely involved in the sale, distribution and use of such arms, will definitely help to a great extent to curb the anti-national activities. It is clear that the Government is determined to go all out in its effort. This is the indication of this Bill.

I also want to suggest that those persons who are really fighting the terrorist forces and those who have political will, guts should be provided with licences to procure arms and Government should supply them arms and depend more on the peoples' will power and their courage to fight the terrorism, otherwise it is not possible. We may devise a strategy for that. We may depend on the recommendations of the ex-Servicemen, people having patriotic and nationalistic interest. We can devise some suitable system in terms of supplying arms to those who are willing to fight the terrorists and those who have the guts.

Also, as many hon. Members have pointed out, there should be a time limit within which these types of cases should be finalised in the courts. At present, such cases linger on for a long time and the anti-social elements do not have their psychological fear.

We should also be careful to see that the investigating officers for such cases are efficient, well-trained and effective. They should have law experience also. This would help in establishing the guilt and the crime without much difficulty.

Further, we should take care of those

[Shri Jagannath Pattnaik]

persons who are willing and are coming forward and to help police or the Government to fight terrorism. If we cannot look after their lives, families and properties, they will not come forward. This aspect is very important in order to collect evidence and to establish the crime.

We are aware that the illicit arms manufacture which is a cottage industry in many parts of the country is flourishing at so many places. All efforts should be made to track them down. For this concerted efforts are required.

I know that only by dint of these Acts or by dint of police, military or para-military forces, we cannot curb the terrorists; we have to fight terrorism on economic, social and psychological levels also. We know the psychology of terrorists; they are directionless. We have to create a popular upsurge and fight them psychologically and with a sense of confidence. Also, we have to create a sense of fear in their minds. They should be forced to listen to reason. As I said, terrorists have to be fought on the political, economic, social and psychological fronts. Well-equipped armed forces with sufficient training are also a must.

Now, the terrorists are using sophisticated arms and technology. They are taking help of those countries who are trying to destabilise our country because we have emerged in the international arena as a nation with sound economy and our own technology. Those forces who are trying to destabilise our country are supplying arms and ammunition of sophisticated nature to the terrorists. It is, therefore, highly essential that our armed forces should be well-equipped with sophisticated weapons to meet the terrorists' threats.

In order to defend and uphold the national sovereignty and integrity, our Government are determined under the leadership of the Prime Minister to curb anti-national and terrorist forces. This Act will equip them to punish the terrorists and other anti-national elements

With these words, I support this Bill.

17.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Arms (Amendment) Bill is being discussed in the House at present, in which the hon. Members of the ruling party as well as the Opposition have submitted their views.

First of all, it is beyond my comprehension as to what was the emergency because of which our hon. President had to issue this Ordinance. This could have been brought during the Budget session also, which lasted for 3 months. But instead of doing this, you issued it only 2 weeks after the termination of the session. My submission is that the hon. Minister should clarify the circumstances owing to which he had to issue this Ordinance only 2 weeks after the termination of the budget session.

Secondly, I feel that it has become a habit with the Government to issue new Ordinances every now and then. The ruling party does not want to bring any such things in the House and thus wants to weaken the authority of the House. It would be better if you vest all the powers of the House in your self by passing a resolution. Now the ruling party does not feel the necessity of bringing any Ordinance first in the House.

Thirdly, so far as I understand, the ruling party has developed a notion that they alone can rule and that no one else is capable of it. When they have got such a notion that they do not have to step down and remain as the ruling party, then why do you not bring an end to the means which has enabled you to come in power. There is no need of that ladder any more. You should vest in yourself all the powers and reduce this House as a place for merely debating various issues. Otherwise, this House has no other utility now.

Fourthly my submission is, that you have made a provision in this Bill that a person who keeps illegal lethal weapons will be liable to death sentence. Do we not have a similar law already under section

302 of the Indian Penal Code. The very fact that so many murders are taking place everyday despite this provision, implies that nobody is afraid of the law. Hundreds of murders take place in the country everyday, but have you ever taken any action under section 302. When there is anarchy, all the laws become redundant. I do not understand as to why you want to torment masses of the country by enacting new laws.

I feel that our Government is following dual policy. If you remember, when the British were ruling our country, they used to issue the licences of arms to their henchmen only. Of course, the affluent people in the villages also used to get licences but ever since you have come to power you have issued licences of arms to such people who subvert law openly. I am mentioning practical things only. I can say it duly supported by facts that you have issued licences to the anti-social elements and to your favourites by violating provisions of the laws framed by the British who can never be issued licences under the law. Your own interest is involved in it because much people only help you during elections and enable you to come to power. Secondly, some such people who get recommendations from some M.L.A. or who are the listed anti-social elements in police record also succeed in getting the arms. In such a situation there is nothing wrong if your opponents keep some arms for their self defence, security, for safeguarding their political rights and self-respect. You may, however, term it as illegal. That will have to be considered appropriate because it is you who have committed an inappropriate act by issuing arms to those people who should not have got them.

Finally, I want to state that you have provided arms to such people who attack the poor villagers and victimise them by using those arms. They are exploiting them and pressurizing them by all means. Even if you examine this question with law point of view, arms should be issued to those who are weak and cannot safeguard their self-respect and honour. They should get arms for safeguarding their self-respect and honour. But it is not proper to issue arms

to those who are already strong and influential.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the situation which has arisen in the country today, whether it is extremism, terrorism or secessionism, it is creation of the Government. Therefore, Government should deliberate on this issue. The new laws brought forth by the Government will be of no use. If you utilise the laws and the powers already vested in you properly then there will be no necessity of all these new laws.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has formulated a law forbidding the children to work. It is a good thing. But today the children are serving in the households of the M.P.s and the Ministers. Can it be called enforcement of law in this manner? No, the law is being ridiculed. Sir, I am not opposing this law as such but am opposing your policy. You can go ahead if it is in the interest of the nation. With these words, I conclude.

*(English)*

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri):  
Sir, I support the Bill but when I was going through the Amendments, I have found that some confusion has been created. One is regarding ammunition. Here you have mentioned that "Ammunition also includes rockets, bombs, grenades, shells and other like missiles."

Another thing you have mentioned is "prohibited ammunition." It also includes rockets, bombs, grenades, shells and other articles as the Central Government may specify to be prohibited ammunition." I do not understand the significance of other ammunition. It should have been missiles. If you consider some of them as missiles, even the rockets may also be considered as missiles. So in that case there is no use of including missiles therein. I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister for clarifying this point.

Next comes the prohibited ammunition. Two definitions have been incorporated in this Bill.

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

"Ammunition includes rockets, bombs, grenades, shells and missiles and Prohibited Ammunition also includes all this weaponry." In case of ammunition, the licence will be given. In case of prohibited ammunition, no licence would be given; only authorisation of the Central Government will be given. Why all this weaponry have been included in the definition of ammunition? Should we take that licence will also be given in addition to the authorisation of the Central Government? So, it is little bit confusing. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify this point. For the manufacture, storing and for repairing, the authorisation of the Central Government should be required. This is one thing. Another thing is the political will. The first speaker who spoke from the Opposition side said that the Bill is all right but the political will is necessary. True, the political will is necessary, but it is not from the Government but from the Opposition and the nation as a whole.

So far as terrorism is concerned, it is not a new phenomenon. It is not a national phenomenon but it is an international phenomenon. You know Gandhiji was the apostle of non-violence. How was he murdered? You also know how Indira Gandhi was murdered. Not only this. You know what happened to the fate of Jesus Christ.

The motives were different. There was recently an attempt made on the life of Mr. Reagan. Do you know the reason for that? The reason was that the boy who attempted on his life said his girl friend did not like him and he wanted to attract the notice of his girl friend, that is why an attempt was made against the life of Mr. Reagan.

So, these are the phenomena. In this background, my submission is that political will is definitely necessary. But you must remember that weaponry from Pakistan is penetrating into India, and weaponry from China is coming to India. Similarly, CIA is supplying arms to the Afghan *mujahideens*, and they are also coming into India. This is a dangerous phenomenon. We must fight

against this, and political will is necessary for this purpose.

When the Anti-Terrorist Bill was being discussed and passed in this House, a section of the Opposition opposed it. All the same, the very same Act came to their help in fighting against the Gorkhaland movement. So, our vision should not be limited.

Similarly about glorifying the *bhog* ceremony of the terrorists. Once it is glorified, what would be its impact on the Administration? We should not forget it.

One or two months earlier, some of the leaders of a particular party had gone to Orissa and started a campaign saying: 'We do not want the Baliapad project here. Nowhere in the country should such a project be there, especially because nuclear weaponry is being eliminated from the world. So, where is the need for this project?' If political leaders talk like this, what will people think?

So, the successful implementation of this Act depends very much on the cooperation of the people and the political leadership in this country. It is the job not only of the Government and the Opposition, but of the entire political leadership of the country. There is also need for cooperation from the people. Thank you.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (khalilabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are no two opinions that it is the prime duty of the Government to establish law and order in the society and it is sorry state of affairs that despite all the efforts of Government, the law and order situation is not being established in the way it should. The reality is that undesirable and anti-social elements are increasing as a consequence of which the law and order situation is also challenged.

There is no shortcoming in the aims and objects of the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1988 which has been brought because the life is endangered and common citizens are facing challenge, especially in areas like Pun-



jab where after trying all methods during the last five years and even removing the Government, no solid result has come forth.

There is no point in wasting time on the story narrated by the hon. Members. The basic point has not yet been high lighted. With deep regret I would like to draw the attention of Shri Chidambaram to the fact that a similar Bill on Sati glorification had also been introduced. No separate court has been set up to look into thousands of bride burning and dowry deaths taking place in India, but whose trial will you hold by constituting a special court in respect of the case of a sati, which was indeed a shameful incident but such an incident takes place once in 15, 20 or 100 years. It may be possible that there may be no such case after increasing the percentage of education and literacy and awareness, but the law has left such a big lacuna that for only one incident, a special court will be constituted and on the other hand thousands of women who are being burnt, murdered or tormented do not get any special consideration. Similarly, there are all kinds of drawbacks in this Bill. There was no objection had it been brought late, but the Bill should be comprehensive. In my view, it is not good to make changes in the law every day. Such an act is criticised in the society.

I would like to draw your attention towards 2-3 important points. The existing law is very good:-

*[English]*

Under the existing law, the Government was not in a position to distinguish between the crime committed by the normal weapons or weapons which are extraordinary in their range and killing capacity.

*[Translation]*

It is good that you have differentiated it. Normal weapons have been excluded from this. If the prohibited arms or missiles are made use of, then there is less possibility of the misuse by police personnel. Sir, all the hon. Members know that the Indian Police makes the maximum misuse of the Arms

Act. When the police finds a person innocent, it fabricates a charge against him by planting a knife or a country's made pistol. The general licence is heavily misused. But if someone makes use of rockets, missiles and other such arms which are outside the reach of a common man and even the police then this quantum of sentence is very inadequate for him. My submission is that there should be a provision of deterrent punishment for that and the Government should not hesitate providing even death sentence in respect of such cases.

So far as general weapons are concerned, the law should not be strict there because the police can easily involve any person in a crime and send him to prison by planting a knife worth Rs. 20. I would like to submit that if there is a provision to award stringent punishment in it.

*[English]*

That should appear that actually the government has come with courage to introduce a penalty or positive process which is really deterrent.

*[Translation]*

I am of the view that it should appear deterrent to the society. In this connection, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs that there is apparent justifiability if the District Magistrates of Uttar Pradesh grant arms licences to the natives of Uttar Pradesh in view of rising trends of lawlessness, murders and disturbances. But if the arms licences are issued by the Government of West Bengal, the home state of Shri Gupta, and the Government of Haryana to the natives of Uttar Pradesh, these will be grossly misused. Thousands of unlawful elements, gundas and dacoits belonging to Uttar Pradesh have acquired arms licences from Haryana, Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. In this connection, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to how he is going to check this practice? Why does not the Government make it madatory that a person belonging to Basti district of Uttar Pradesh must acquire licence only from the district authorities of Basti. Collector, Su-

[Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathy]

perintendent of Police and Officer-in-Charge of the police station keep full information of the local people. They should issue arms licences only to those persons who furnish correct information about themselves otherwise not. The Government must exercise some control over this practice.

One more important thing has come to notice. There are still some people in India who had acquired arms licence 40 years ago. They get a special kind of explosive powder which is used for these guns. They put the powder in these guns for hunting purposes. But infact they sell this powder to unlawful elements, because these guns are out of use in this age of development and advancement. On the contrary 100 percent quota of this explosive powder which is used for these guns is being mis-used. The gunda elements use it for manufacturing bombs. Would the hon. Minister like to ban this practice and ensure that all the licences of major loading guns are cancelled. Till such time this explosive gun powder is supplied to them, this practice of misusing the gun powder cannot be checked. It is true and we have seen it ourselves.

17.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Similarly, a demand has been made to restrict the number of licences. It is quite appropriate. The poor people also need it, rather they need it more to protect their lives and property. The rich people also need arms, for they possess property. Their property is also looted and the members of their family too lose their lives in protecting the property from being looted. As such there should be no distinction between the rich and the poor in the matter of issuing arms licences. But the major consideration should be for poor classes so that they may acquire the arms licences. But before issuing arms licences their character and antecedents must be verified strictly. Otherwise, if the arms licences fall in the hands of dacoits and undesirable elements, it is

definite that they will misuse them. Hence while adopting a liberal policy in issuing arms licences to poor, it should be strictly ensured that these licences do not fall in the wrong hands.

In this context, for checking crimes, I would urge the Government as has been done by several other hon. Members, that highlighting crime in the cinemas must be banned, because it poses a grave threat to the law and order situation in the society. I would also like to emphasis that films which encourage unrest in the society must also be banned.

There is one more lacunae in the law. It has been often seen that when the holders of arms licences go out of their residences for a month or so their family members, friends and relatives misuse the arms. I would like to submit in this connection that a provision should be made to award stringent punishment in such cases. If a person other than the holder of the arms licences is making use of the arms he should be subjected to stringent punishment. The objectives for which this Bill has been brought are very good and it will definitely help restore law and order in the society. In this connection, I would like to point out to the hon. Members of Opposition that while bringing forward the 59th Constitutional (Amendment) Bill it was considered that the existing law could not check killing of innocent people in Punjab. The hon. Minister while piloting the said amendment Bill had assured the august House that it will not be used against any political party or political leaders. It will be enforced only in a part or whole of Punjab. In spite of that the Opposition opposed the Bill throughout the length and breadth of the country. It appeared as if we are least concerned for the people who have been killed in thousands in Punjab.

I would therefore appeal to the Opposition to extend its co-operation to those laws which are meant for protecting the people and maintaining law and order in the society.

With these words, I support the Arms (Amendment) Bill 1988.

[English]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): I rise to support the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1988, and I will confine myself to the legal aspect of the amendment which has been proposed by the Home Minister.

First of all, I feel that in this proposed amendment there is no category of 'missiles'. Two types of missiles have been defined: The missiles which have been defined in the definition of 'Prohibited ammunition' and those defined as 'prohibited arms'. But so far as the definition of ammunition is concerned, there is a word, which is mentioned, "other missiles", meaning thereby that there are two categories of missiles but in this Bill there is no definition given of the missiles or the other type of missile. Therefore, it is very necessary, that while interpreting the Bill, it should be clearly defined as in Section 2, when they speak of 'other missile' what is meant by 'other missile' and what is meant by 'the missile' which appear in the definition of Prohibited arms and prohibited ammunition.

The second lacuna which I feel in the proposed amendment is that Section 27 has been struck off, as proposed in the amendment Bill.

Now Section 27 was providing punishment for a Licence holder who commits an offence with an intent to commit the unlawful offence or an offence which is punishable under any act of the law. Those provisions have been withdrawn. There is no provision for punishing that licence holder if he commits an offence. Therefore, this striking off of the Section 27 has not been incorporated in any of the provisions of the Act. Therefore, this is the lacuna, which I feel the hon. Minister will look into it.

After striking off Section 27 of the Act, I would like to know whether there is any provision in this Act which will provide punishment for a person, who was a licence holder uses that arm with a purpose to commit unlawful offence. There is no provision except Section 27 in the present

Act. Now, you are striking off Section 27 completely....(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have made a substitution.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: No, that does not cover the person who is a licence holder. Section 27 says:

"Whoever uses any arms or ammunition in contravention of section 5 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine."

Section 25 does not cover it. It says:

"No person shall (you have added the word 'use') use, manufacture, sell, transfer, convert, repair test or prove...."

This is in regard to manufacture, sale transfer, etc.

This is in contravention of this.

Now, the second contravention is Section 7. The provisions of Section 7 are:

"No person shall- (here also you have added the word 'use')

- acquire, have in his possession or carry; or
- Use, manufacture, sell, transfer convert, repair, test or prove; or
- expose or offer for sale or transfer or have in his possession for sale, transfer, conversion, repair, test or proof,

any prohibited arms or prohibited ammunition unless he has been specially authorised by the Central Government in this behalf."

The position today is that the person who contravenes the provisions of section

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5 and who contravenes the provisions of section 7 shall be liable to be punishment under provisions of section 27. Now you have proposed amendment under Section 27.

I quote:

"27(2) Whoever uses any prohibited arms or prohibited ammunition in contravention of section 7 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine."

"27(3) Whoever uses any prohibited arms or prohibited ammunition or does any act in contravention of section 7 and such use or act results in the death of any other person, shall be punishable with death."

Now, tell me, where is the provision for punishing a licenced holder if he commits an offence with an intent to cause any sort of offence, which is punishable? Now, you have struck off Section 27. So, this is the amendment which requires reconsideration.

You have provided deterrent punishment in Section 5; and in section 7. You have provided punishment for this section in the new section, which you are going to substitute. But the existing provisions in the Act have been taken away. What is the impact of it?

Mr. A.N. Gaur, in his book 'Arms, Ammunitions and Explosives' has given the opinion of the judicial courts about the scope of section 27. What were the scope of section 27, as it is, not repealed?

They say:

"The ambit of the section is very wide and the words can be utilised,

even maliciously if one is determined to prosecute a case under the Arms Act on purely technical grounds also, as in the case of the use of a firearm, by the licensee or by his friend or relation, for purposes of display only on ceremonial occasions or a marriage procession. When a licence holder uses his gun for illegal purpose and with illegal object offence falls under this section and not under Section 25."

Meaning thereby there section 27 is essential. It means that if any person, who is a licence holder and if he commits an offence, he can be punished only under the provisions of section 27. But you are not making this sort of provision in the Act which would be lacuna. A licence holder, who is using his gun for unlawful purposes, under what provisions of the Act he shall be punished? Therefore, I say that this omission is the omission which is very substantial and it should be looked into. Section 27 should be kept as it is and the present section which you are going to propose by way of amendment, that should be added as section 27A or you may keep it and the end of section 28 or wherever you think proper.

Another aspect is that you have provided two types of missiles. One type of missiles have been mentioned in section 2(1)(h) and section 2(1)(i). In section 2(1)(b) you have substituted the words 'other like missiles' with the words 'other missiles'. Will you please tell me as to what are the categories of 'missiles' and other missiles? Unless you define it, this will create ambiguity in interpretation of these terms. This ambiguity has been created by proposing the words 'other missiles' in place of existing words 'other like missiles'. In the existing circumstances, the existing terms 'other like missiles' were much relevant. But when you are qualifying the word 'missiles' with the addition of the category 'other missiles' then you will have to define these words under the Arms Act. The word 'missiles' has been provided under section 2(1)(h) by the present amendment. In section 2(1)(i) while defining the word 'prohibited arms', the

word 'missiles' is already there. As you want to introduce the word 'missiles' in section 2(1)(h) it is obligatory to differentiate it with the category of 'other missiles' as defined in section 2(1)(b).

After passing this amendment the definition of words 'prohibited ammunition' will also contain the word 'missiles'. As regards prohibited arms, there is already a provision of missiles in the definition of prohibited category of arms. Thus in section 2 you have mentioned categories of missiles i.e. 'missiles' and 'other missiles'. Please look to the definition given in section 2, sub-section (1), clause (b). It says: "Ammunition means ammunition for any fire-arms and includes rockets, bombs, grenades, shells and other like missiles." Now, instead of 'like missiles', you are going to make it 'other missiles', meaning thereby that you are expecting, you are contemplating, or you are perceiving two types of missiles. One is the missile of which the definition has been given in the prohibited ammunition, and the other is the type or category of missiles, of which you are giving the definition in section 2. So, what are these categories? Have you contemplated it but you have not defined those categories? Therefore, this ambiguity is the patent ambiguity in the Act and I hope you will clarify these ambiguities in your reply.

I also suggest that at present when you are so keen that you want that violence should be controlled by using the arms in the minimum capacity, it is very necessary that you should have some sort of restraint in giving licences. At present you are allowing a person to have licences for three arms. Why don't you reduce it to two? What is the necessity of having three? A person has only two hands, so, at a time he can use only two arms, So, why are you giving him three arms unnecessarily? Therefore, my suggestion is that no person should be allowed to have more than two arms at a time and if anyone has got three arms, then the Government should withdraw the licence for one arm--the option should be left to him. This is very necessary considering the present circumstances, the

present law and order situation in the country. With these proposals, I thank you very much.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH (Surendranagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I rise to talk on this issue, it reminds me of the debate that followed the Bill which was piloted by the hon. Minister for Home Affairs in 1981, Shri Zail Singh, when this very issue of restricting the arms officially owned by an individual to only three was brought up. There was a very heated debate on that. We at that time argued that the very fact that you try to restrict the ownership of arms to an individual, does that mean that the illegal use of arms will be controlled? As a follow up, a specific question was asked by me in the Budget Session that it has been so many years from 1981--to 1988 it has been seven years since this Act has been amended--and now an individual cannot own more than three arms, so, has that brought the illegal use of arms and the illegal possession of arms to any control, and there was no proper answer because the reduction of ownership of arms is not the solution to what we are trying to strive at. I fully compliment the hon. Minister and the Government for introducing this amendment and I fully support the amendment. But I wish to bring this aspect to the notice of the Government and to highlight it.

I would like to say that when we are talking of trying to find ways and means of controlling the ownership of illegal arms and the use of illegal arms, we have to look at it from a much deeper aspect and angle. We have to see how do we prevent the ownership of illegal arms, and I think the only way we can do it is to bring about that kind of consciousness in the society whereby the average man in the street is prepared to come out and disclose--we have good citizens and we have informers--and tell the authorities that here is Mr. 'X' who owns arms when he should not be owning them. Are we trying to find out ways and means of giving some sort of protection to citizens who do this? And besides protection, are we giving them some incentives--incentives to the average man,

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the common man in the street, who would come forward and say: "All right, I am an informer; I am informing that so and so has got arms when he should not have it"? And if it is proven, let that man get Rs. 20,000 or just like that. Can we do such amendments, can we bring such amendments and can we give this kind of incentives?

Only this will produce results. But, Sir, I will dwell on the amendment and I would like just to point out two things. While I have spoken about the main issue which is that of creating this kind of incentive and protection to a man in the street, the common man, I would also like to bring two aspects concerning Arms Act of 1959. One is that those people who own obsolete arms, obsolete means, a weapon which is no more made, whose ammunition is no more made and which may be used for keeping in museums, let us see that such museum pieces which are obsolete do not go out of this country and they are smuggled out of this country because there is a tremendous demand outside this country for them and the way you can keep them in India, in museums in private possession, such obsolete precious weapons should be kept out of the purview of licensing.

My second and the last suggestion is that in my capacity as a keen environmentalist, one of the reasons for a person for getting weapon licence—whatever the weapon licence is to call them crop protection weapons. Now, in a system, as a person who knows the wild life situation in this country, this country needs no crop protection licence from wild life. There is no wild life left. It is finished.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For wild man?

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Then you classify them, call it something else. Don't call the crop protection licence. Let us not give anybody a crop protection licence. You don't need to protect your crop from the domestic animal. You don't need shoot domestic animals. Even marraders you don't shoot. So, Sir, you don't given them

crop protection licence, and if you want to give a crop protection licence, may I suggest that the direction as given by the Union Government to every State Government that if a crop protection licence is to be given, it should not be given by any other authority but by the Wildlife authority of that State. Thank you.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to support the Arms (Amendment) Bill of 1988 which is to replace the Ordinance promulgated on 27th May 1988. Sir, a bill or any measure brought forward by the Government before this House only for effectively meeting the challenge of the terrorists or the Government in their endeavour to combat this menace has got to be supported without any hesitation. Sir, this House also always renders support, full support to the Government in such matters like the present measure.

Sir, there are certain deficiencies in this Act which are intended to be taken care of by this proposed legislation. But I would like to know one thing. Why are the bills as not being properly drafted after a very careful consideration of all aspects? If that has been done at the time of drafting of the original bill, the amendment that was before this House in 1981 which was referred to by the learned previous speaker, Even at that time it could have been taken care of. This is the lacuna. Any way, in the definition Chapter, this 'missile' is being included and there is no difference between the simple arms and the lethal arms in their use. For their use there is no difference in respect of punishment that is being provided there and at the same time I wonder how this lacuna is to exist so far that there was no punishment provided for the use of illegal arms and ammunition. Any way these are the lacunae which have been noticed by the Government and in this Bill they are trying to take care of these things. But, Sir, there is a doubt expressed and we have all our reservations that in spite of all Bills, all measures brought by the Government in Parliament to strengthen their hands to meet the challenge, this terrorist menace, still there is much more lacking for

improvement and this menace is yet to be very effectively met.

Again, another thing that comes to my mind while participating in this debate is that we find in many States that fire arms licences are being very liberally issued. Why so, Sir? (*Interruptions*). The landlords in many States who are in possession of such arms are also reportedly using them to furthering their vested interests, and atrocities on Harijans are also being reported here and this is happening in different parts of the country and there also such arms are being used to terrify them, to let loose a region of terror, to frighten the poor people and that is why, issue of fire arms, and lethal arms to people, to landlords and others, should be very strictly done. Why at all simple citizens require licence for arms, why they require to possess arms, I wonder. There are States, there are countries in Europe and elsewhere where this is absolutely forbidden. Nobody is allowed to possess arms. Our endeavour should be somewhere in that direction. With the situation that is prevailing in our country, I cannot go so far as to suggest it right now, but our endeavour should be somewhere in that direction and particularly about those who are using arms against helpless people, poor people in the economic sector, a very strict view should be taken and they should be rather disarmed, and arms should be taken away from them.

Again, I would like to say, as the time is limited, and I do not like to speak more....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I am closing. Therefore, I would suggest that the issue of arms should be reviewed now and those people, those terrorists and others who are possessing arms, some of them are doing it, keep them under licence, there are many others also who are not having licences, but they are possessing arms. So, political will has to be created throughout the country for this and not only in Punjab, but earlier also as you know, insurgencies were there in different parts of the country, in the north-eastern

parts of India. Our experience is that this law should also be reviewed and there should be stricter provisions to contain this kind of activities. With these words, I support this Bill which is intended to strengthen the hands of Government to meet these activities of terrorists.

17.50 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for the views expressed by them on this Bill.

Sir, the Arms Act of 1959 was extensively amended by Central Act No. 25 of 1983. Again when the concept of "disturbed area" was introduced, the Arms Act was once again amended by Act No. 29 of 1985. But as a famous judge said, law is life and as you find that new situations, new threats and new challenges arise, one has to come back to Parliament and ask Parliament to amend the law. This is a technical Act. I cannot help it if it is a technical Act.

But Parliament today makes complex legislation and while making complex legislation, I am afraid, one must put in some home work to try to understand what the legislation is about. I don't think, it was quite charitable on the part of hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta to dismiss the whole thing as technical jargon or that we are taking shelter under the technical jargon. Here is the ordinance which was made on 27th May and when we debate this Bill on the 9th of August, if it still appears novel and strange, I wonder what he would have said, if I had introduced the Bill yesterday and we debated it today. It would have been even more novel and even more strange.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There is nothing strange about it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The point is, to understand and Amending Bill, one must

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read the parent Act and the rules made under the parent Act. The parent Act contains certain definitions. One is definition of the word "arms". The other is the definition of the word "ammunition". Then, the parent Act also defines "prohibited arms" and "prohibited ammunitions". As I am able to see, the distinction is based on the lethal nature of "prohibited arms" and "prohibited ammunitions". It is true that in common parlance, we use the expression, "prohibited bore" and "non-prohibited bore". But "prohibited bore" and "non-prohibited bore" are not words which occur in the rules or in the Act. So, we have now got two kinds of "arms". One is arms simpliciter, the other is "prohibited."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Both are good enough to kill you!

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Also we have got "ammunition simpliciter" and "prohibited ammunition"

Now, we go to licensing. The rules have been made under the Arms act and these rules contain two schedules which are relevant for our purposes. Schedule 1 which is made under rule 3 categories arms into 6 categories. All prohibited arms fall under category I-(a); some other arms fall under I-(b), I-(c) and I-(d). Then, there is category II, category III, category IV, category V and category VI. There is the corresponding column which deals with the ammunition in relation to the particular kind of arms. This is how Schedule I is structured. Then, we have Schedule II. One hon. Member has made the point about section 27. I wish he was here. Then, we have schedule II which contains 22 different kinds of licences.

Each licence deals with a particular category of arms as categorised in Schedule I. I will not go into each one of the categories. I will merely bring to the notice of the hon. House one or two categories. For example, I(a) is totally prohibited arms. Category II is machinery for manufacture or

proof testing of fire arms. I(a) and II are governed by the first kind of licence which can be issued only by the Central Government. I will give an example of a category which most people are familiar with. Category I(b) in Schedule I deals with semi-automatic fire-arms other than those included in Categories I(c) and III(a), smooth-bore guns having barrel of less than 20" in length. This is governed by licence S.No. 3 for acquisition, possession and carrying for protection, sport and display and the licensing authorities are as prescribed in Column 5 of Schedule II. If you read Schedules I and II, you will know that there are various categorisations and sub-categorisations of arms and the corresponding ammunition, the purpose for which each arm can be licensed, the area or jurisdiction of the licensing authority and who is the licensing authority. If you read the Act, rules, Schedules I and II together, these matters are crystal clear. Now what are we doing? What we are doing is, we are making one or two very simple amendments in order to take note of recent events.

Firstly, in Section 2(b) (i) which reads "rockets, bombs, grenades, shells and other like missiles", we are deleting the word "like" because everyone will agree that 'like' is a limiting adjective, it is a limiting word. Therefore, we are deleting the word 'like' so that the word 'missiles' will have full play and all missiles will be covered by 2(b) (i). In the absence of a definition, it is a well accepted principle that we should look into the common definition of a missile and, we think that a common definition of a missile, is appropriate for this Act and, therefore, no special definition need be attempted.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Why other missiles?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We are deleting the word 'like.'

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: 'Like' you have deleted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Now you read it. We do not delete the word 'other'. Now



you read it. "Rockets, bombs, grenades, shells and other missiles," any other kind of missiles. 'Other' means any other kind of missile. 'Like' is a limiting word. Therefore, we delete the word 'like'.

Missile is object or weapon suitable for throwing at target by a discharge from machine, weapon directed by remote control or automatic. This definition is good enough. Rocket is already there. We are saying rockets, bombs, grenades, shells and other missiles which means all of these are missiles. We have enumerated four kinds of missiles and we are now putting the rest in a residuary basket as 'other missiles'. This is very clear. Similarly, in Section 2 (1) (h), the definition of "prohibited ammunition", that copies the same language, "rockets, bombs, grenades, shells" and we are introducing the word 'missiles' there.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: 'Missiles' is not there.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Not necessary, because ammunition means any ammunition containing or designed or adopted to contain any noxious liquid and includes rocket. Rocket can be an ammunition. It can also be used as a missile. I think it is quite clear. I do not think these very nice things are going to stand in the way. Courts will interpret it. They are very simple. They would not stand in the way of prosecuting anyone. The courts will interpret it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: These are the things the possession of which will make you liable to prosecution.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I do not think anybody here will advocate possession of rockets, grenades and missiles! Those who are in possession know the law very well.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I think they know the law.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What we have done is I have just tabulated it. If you will look at the matter in three columns,

they say (i) nature of offence (ii) dealing with simple arms and (iii) dealing with prohibited arms. The existing Section 25 (1) (b) says for mere possession of arms, the punishment is one to three years and for prohibited arms, it is we have made it now 5 to 10 years; for manufacture, sale, conversion, transfer and repair, for mere arms it is 3 to 7 years; for prohibited arms it is seven years to 1 for imprisonment; for use of mere arms it is three to seven years; for use of prohibited arms it is 7 years to life imprisonment and for use of prohibited arms resulting in death, it is death punishment. If you look at in a tabular form, then the logic is very clear--first is mere possession; the aggravated form is manufacture, sale, conversion, transfer and repair; another aggravated form is 'use' and the most aggravated form is use of prohibited arms resulting in death. So, these punishments have been provided for in the new Section 25(1A) and 25(AA) and in Section 27.

Now I come to the point made by the hon. Members that we have deleted Section 27 and we have not replaced it by a suitable Section. In fact, I expected that criticism. I am glad you noted the point. But I think the answer is as follows. In Section 5, which is about licensing of arms and in section (7) which is about granting authorisation, for prohibited arms, we have introduced the word "use" before the word "manufacture". Now, if you read Section (5) and (7) with new Section (27), you will find that Section 27 (1) says that whoever uses any arms or ammunition in contravention of Section 5 shall be punishable....which means, firstly a person using an arm which is not licensed at all and it includes a person using an arm which is licensed for a purpose which is lawful but he is using it for another purpose which is unlawful--so, in contravention of Section 5. Every licence has a purpose. If you will see Schedule-II--I do not know whether Shri Indrajit Guptaji has seen Schedule-II--it is clear that each licence has a purpose. It is acquisition and possession only; Acquisition, possession and carrying for protection, sport and display; acquisition, possession and carrying for destruction of wild animal; acquisition, possession and carry-

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ing for protection of crops and cattle; acquisition, possession and use for target practice. So, each licence has a purpose. So, the licence forms will now be amended, rules will now be amended to specify, where it does not specify, the purpose for which the licence is granted. It is already there in the form. But we will make it abundantly clear. If any person uses a mere arm in contravention of the licence under Section 5—which is the case you pointed out—he will be hit by Section 27(1). If any person uses a prohibited arm in contravention of the authorisation under Section 7, he will be hit by Section 27(2). If any person uses a prohibited arm and that results in death, he will be hit by Section 27(3).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): That is quite clear. But under which of those purposes for which licences are to be issued? Under which of those purposes does the question of self-defence or self-protection arise? Please read.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Self-protection is there: acquisition, possession and carrying for protection, sport and display. You are entitled to arms which are categorised under Section I(b) i.e. semi-automatic fire arms other than those included in categories I(c) and III(a) smooth bore guns having a barrel of less than 20 inches in length. That is what you are entitled to for protection.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That means a revolver.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I think both of us know very little about arms. We have never carried one. But the point is this. I think Shri Digvijay Singh can explain. This is the arm which you are entitled to possess under this Act for protection.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: For this, will you give licence?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am coming to that in a moment. I am coming to your figures. I am not going to conclude before

you have the figures. What happens is this. This is what you are entitled to for protection. That is Shri Indrajit Gupta's concern. Now, what happened in these cases. The power to grant licences was delegated to the State Governments. But while delegating to the State Governments, we gave them general guidelines; we said, "Allright; you issue licences for category other than I(a), but be a little discreet, be guarded; do not give away too many licences particularly for prohibited bores and semi-automatic arms; be very careful in granting licences". Now, what we find today is that there are 9,01,467 licences in respect of non-prohibited bore weapons of which we have no worry. But there are also 3,166 licences in respect of prohibited bore and semi-automatic weapons. We think that this is a dangerous trend. As Panigrahi mentioned here, you cannot have a trend in this country where people get, what we think, fairly lethal weapons which are usually used by the security forces. Now, let me cite some figures. The hon. Member says that in Punjab we have not granted any licences. It is wrong. Between 1982 and September 1987, 57,158 licences have been granted in Punjab alone...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: To whom?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: To people who apply.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: To terrorists?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM. I do not think, Sir, they should take it so lightly and mock at Government or mock at the country or mock at the Parliament. We are not granting licences to terrorists.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Our people are being killed in those places. Do not take it lightly.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is because you do not apply for licences there. If you apply for licences, they will give you licences. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Even after applying, they are not granted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: There is no point talking without going into Punjab, without asking for facts. I am sorry, I wanted to keep this debate at a cool level, but what I find is that they are not reading the Act, they are not reading the Schedules they are not willing to look into the rules, look into the figures. What can I do? 57,158 licences have been granted in Punjab alone between 1982 and September 1987, out of which 497 are prohibited bore weapons and semi-automatic weapons. What the Government of India has done is, the Government of India has, because of this trend, with effect from 8-8-1987, taken over the power to grant licences in respect of prohibited bore and semi-automatic weapons. In respect of non-prohibited bore, the power continues to be with the State Governments. It is for the Government of Punjab to grant licences, and the Government of Punjab is granting licences for non-prohibited bore. For prohibited bore and semi-automatic-prohibited arms is in Category I(a) and semi-automatic is in category I(b)--the Central Government is the licensing authority. Now we are considering the question as to what are the policy guidelines which should be adopted for granting licences for semi-automatic weapons. Let me make it very clear that we are not going to grant any licences for weapons which fall under Category I(a) which are prohibited fire arms. For semi-automatic weapons there is a high number of applications asking for semi-automatic weapons we have to work out some guidelines by which semi-automatic weapons can be given to people. Semi-automatic weapons are fairly lethal. We think that non-prohibited bore is quite adequate for self-protection. But we are willing to consider rare cases or special cases where people apply for semi-automatic weapons which fall under Category I(b) and for which the licensing authority after 8 August 1987 is the Central Government. When these are the facts, I think it is unfair to make a sweeping charge that no licences are granted for any kind of weapons in Punjab. I think this is wrong. I have figures in respect of all the States where licences have been granted. M.P. leads the list with 157,257 licensed arms. Are we going to go in the direction where

anybody who asks for a licence for arms is going to be given a licence for arms? Mr. Indrajit Gupta is wrong. I say this with great respect. I can show him instance after instance; our intelligence reports and our reports on the ground show that the special target of the terrorists is a man with a licensed weapon; there are any number of cases where people are robbed or killed or waylaid in order to capture the weapon. In fact, most of the terrorist killings of one or two people travelling by scooter or car or in the farm-house are not intended to kill the man but intended to rob the weapon or take away the weapon. And in taking away the weapon, if somebody puts up a resistance or he has identified the intruder, then he is killed in the bargain.

But I do not think that weapons only ensure security. Sometimes possession of weapons without adequate number of people and in certain unprotected places will, in fact, place a person in greater jeopardy. And that is why, today we are experimenting in the villages of Punjab. Again he dismissed it by saying that we have set up one picket. This kind of a cynical approach does not help either the opposition or the Government.

When a question was asked, the answer was given. But you were not here to listen to the answer. 504 pickets have been set up in villages...I will explain if you let me explain. The last report which I got about ten days ago--we get a report every 15 days--504 pickets have been set up which we call Special Protection Force. The core of Special Protection Force is the ex-servicemen. And I heard Mr. Indrajit Gupta again referring in a derogatory manner that some ex-servicemen are told to be there. They are not some ex-servicemen. They are ex-servicemen who are trained for this. They are the core of the Special Protection Force in Punjab. We are now adding the Home Guards to this force. At the third level, we are persuading villagers to join the Special Protection Force.

I said that the experiment is on in two or three police station areas where weapons are given to the villagers every

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evening. They are asked to patrol and keep vigil over the village during the night and the next day weapons are deposited in the local police station because villagers are reluctant to possess weapons. Possession of a mere weapon makes them a clear target for the terrorist. I know that. I have gone there. I have spoken to the villagers there and offered them weapons. They are reluctant to take weapons. We are organising it now in a manner by which a certain number of policemen, certain number of ex-servicemen, certain number of homeguards and volunteers from villages will together form the Special Protection Force. These are complex things which are best left to police officers who are organising it there. I think, it is very easy to stand up and criticise every step that is taken. Those police officers, those ex-servicemen, those home guards are fighting our battle. It is very easy to dismiss every step. I agree, killings are going on. Not that we are saying that we have been able to stop the killings completely.

I heard one Hon. Member saying that only useless officers are being posted there. But how can I accept that contention? Only today, I signed a file and the Home Minister will sign the file about the gallantry award for a SSP who has got his ribs shot off. The point is how can you call him a useless officer? I think, it is unfair to criticise that everybody is a useless officer as though everybody in Punjab is useless and all those who speak criticising the policy alone are useful. They are fighting a battle. In this battle, we have had low points, we have had high points. But the point is we cannot in one sweeping statement criticise every effort. Effort is being made by the Punjab officers. I think, these efforts have brought results. The 'Operation Black Thunder' could not have been done by useless officers or useless planning. The flow of arms and ammunition across the border could not have been brought down considerably by useless officers and useless planning. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Has it?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Of course, it has. You will know if you have been closely following the reports that use of AK-47 has considerably declined. You take the terrorist incidents involving AK-47 in May and involving AK-47 in June and July and compare the result. You will find that it has sharply come down. Why? There are reasons why it has come down. We have seized more AK-47 rifles. The important thing is the replenishment of ammunition for AK-47 is not coming now. I am not saying that it has completely stopped. In fact, I have always candidly confessed to this House that our efforts are there but we have not been able to stop the killings completely.

I think, therefore, what this Act does is it takes care of a particular lacuna which we have discovered, namely, that it does not penalise use of arms and use of prohibited arms except under Section 324 and Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code which refers to causing hurt and causing grievous hurt using dangerous weapons. There is no provision in the law today which penalise *per se* use of arms and penalise *per se*. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: But Section 307 of the IPC is there.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Section 307 is there. But we are now talking of the use of arms for a purpose. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Whatever the proposals you have come with in the new section, do not cover those eventualities which have been laid down in Section 27 which exists today. Whoever has in his possession any arms and ammunition with the intent to use the same for any lawful purpose or to enable any other person to use the same for unlawful purpose.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I just explained it. Section 27(1) takes within it the use of licenced arm as well as the use of an unlicenced arm. In contravention of Section 5....*(Interruptions)*...If another person uses it, as far as he is concerned, it is an unlicenced arm. He has no right to possess it.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: He can authorise him, he can give the gun to his son.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He cannot. It does not enable him to do so. The licence is only for his possession and he cannot authorise others to use it.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Possession is legal, use is illegal.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Possession only by a person who has got the licence to acquire and posses.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Without licence, how can he posses it?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is what exactly I am trying to say. If he possesses without a licence, it is an unlicensed arm. If he possesses it with the licence, he can possess it only for a purpose and if that purpose is violated, Section 27(1) and the rules which shall be made will take care of it. The word 'use' is now added in Section 5 and in Section 7.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: What my learned friend wants to know is that not only he uses but he allows others to use. That deficiency is there.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: What happens is that one persons gives his gun to another person. He does not use it. He only points it out to others. The offence is committed. That has been covered under the provisions of the existing Section 27. But that is not being covered by the new section.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am sorry, I cannot accept it. Existing Section 27 is covered by the new Section 27(1) and 27(2). In fact 27(1) and 27(2) are wider and cover the existing 27. 27(1) now reads:

"Whoever uses any arms or ammunition in contravention of section 5..."

In contravention of section 5 means, it is a licenced arm used in contravention of

the licence or an unlicensed arm which is a plain contravention, 'Whoever uses' will take note of both the licensee as well as the non-licensee. When the rules are made under this Act, we will make sure that we will provide for these contingencies. Only question that we should ask now is...

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Whoever uses or get it used otherwise.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: "Whoever uses" includes the man who has given the weapon to others also. Whoever uses will include the licensee as well as the non-licensee.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Instead of leaving it to the interpretation, why not you make it clear?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: In the rules we will clarify that. At the moment we are dealing with the section. Section should be broad enough. 'Whoever uses' according to me includes both a licensee as well as a non-licensee. When the rules are made, we will make sure that licensee and non-licensee are covered. That is what I am trying to say. We will make it clear.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Whoever uses or causes others to use.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The word 'whoever' will include a licensee as well as a non-licensee. Because it is in contravention of Section 5. Section 5 can be contravened in two manners. One by having an unlicensed arm and another by having a licensed arm; but using it for a purpose other than for which the licensee has been granted. So, two types of contraventions are possible. The licensee can contravene it by using it for a purpose other than for which he was issued the licence. And a non-licensee will contravene it merely by using it. While framing the rules we will provide for the licensee as well as the non-licensee using it or using it for purposes for which a licensee was not granted. I think 27(1) is wide enough, the rules will take care of it and the licence forms will take care of it.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

Some questions were asked about what are the number of arms seized. I won't take much time. I have got the figures for the whole country. In 1984, 23082 arms were seized, 16786 cases have been registered.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: These are all the non-licencees.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Seized for various violations of the Arms Act....(Interruptions)...

In 1985, 27987 arms were seized and 18911 cases were registered. In 1986 the number of arms seized was 19289 and the number of cases registered was 17012. In 1987 the number of arms seized was 19019 and the number of cases registered was 15026. Upto June 1988 the number of arms seized was 8012 and the number of cases registered was 6118.

As far as Punjab is concerned I have got the figures of the arms seizures but they are included in the total figures. I will give you the illegal fire-arms seized and the lethal weapons seized from January 1988 to May 1988:

Sten Guns	2
Carbines	17
Hand Grenades	81
Bombs	20
LMG/SMG/MG	4
Rockets	30
Rocket launchers	7
Power charge unit of anti-tank grenade	14
Missiles	16
Detonators	27
AK-47 Rifles	108

This is for a period of five months. Then Shri Indrajit Gupta also wanted to know the figures about illegal firearms/ammunition seized in Punjab:

In January 1988	175
February 1986	123
March 1988	173
April 1988	206
May 1988	218

In addition to the above a huge quantity of ammunition has also been seized. So it is not as though nothing is being done in Punjab. I think in Punjab a very brave effort is being put forward by the officers against tremendous odds. What we are now doing is to take care of certain lacunae which had been discovered in the Act and, I think, with these amendments the Act will become tighter.

I wish to end with one more word. The administration of this act except the licensing of certain kinds of weapons is entirely with the State Governments. Therefore, if the prosecutions are not launched vigorously, if trials are not held expeditiously and if convictions are not secured--diligently I can only appeal to the State Governments to enforce this Act more strictly and pay special attention to this Act. We cannot go in the direction of brutalising the society by proliferating arms and ammunition in the country. While we must provide enough arms for self-protection I entirely agree with Panigrahi that we must move in a direction where security of an individual is taken care of by the State but in a transitory situation I agree that some amount of fire-arms have to be given to individual citizens. We have a policy by which non-prohibited arms are given to the citizens. As regards prohibited arms we have no intention of giving licences for prohibited arms but there is an intermediate category of semi-automatic weapons for which licensing power has been taken over by the Central Government. We will look into the situation carefully and if the situation warrants we will li-

*of Arms (Admt.) Ord. and Arms (Amdt.) Bill*

cense a small number of semi-automatic weapons in the most deserving cases where we think it will not jeopardise the security of the licence holder or the security of that village or of that area. The point made by Shri Indrajit gupta is well taken and he also knows we are actively considering the matter and we will hopefully take a decision very soon.

With these words I commend this amending Bill and request that the House may adopt this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I find that the mover of the Resolution Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee is not present in the House to reply.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the quorum bell be rung.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now there is quorum. I find that the mover of the statutory resolution, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee is not present in the House. So, I shall now put the resolution to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Arms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1988) promulgated by the President on the 27th May, 1988."

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I shall put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House. This question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will

now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long title stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

18.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

List containing the intercepted telephone numbers

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): While replying to Starred Question No. 198 in the House today, I had mentioned to lay a list containing the intercepted telephone numbers with names and addresses. I now lay on the Table of the House a copy of the said list accordingly.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6380/88]

**Notification under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944**

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 each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:--
- (i) Notification No. 240/88-Central Excises published in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing effective rates of basic excise duty for unwrought aluminium and specified aluminium products.
- (ii) Notification No. 241/88-Central Excises published in

Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum increasing the basic excise duty on aluminium sheets.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6379/88]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. 233/88-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum reducing the basic customs duty on aluminum ingots, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6378/88]

**18.28 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 10, 1988/ Sravana 19, 1910 (Saka).*