

Series, Vol. XXVIII, No. 41,

Tuesday, April 28, 1987

Vaisakha 8, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. XXVIII contains No. 41 to 50)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price · Rs. 6.00

**[Original English proceedings included in English Version and
Original Hindi proceedings included in Hindi Versions will be
treated as authoritative and not the translation thereof.]**

CONTENTS

[*Eighth Series, Vol. XXVIII, Eighth Session, 1987/1909 (Saka)*]

No. 41, Tuesday, April 28, 1987/Vaisakha 8, 1909 (Saka)

		COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:		
*Starred Questions Nos.	820, 829, 832, 833 and 835 to 839	... 1—40
Written Answers to Questions :		
*Starred Questions Nos.	821, 823 to 828, 830 and 834	.. 40—48
Unstarred Questions Nos.	8171 to 8191, 8193 to 8211, 8213 to 8236, 8238 to 8240, 8242 to 8352 and 8354 to 8401	48—307
Statement correcting reply to USQ No 5040 + 31 3 87 re 'Growth Centres in place of Rural Districts'		307—308
Laid on the Table		317—322
...—		
Forty-seventh Report—presented		322
Public Accounts Committee—		
Eighty-ninth, Ninety-fifth and Hundredth Reports —presented		322—323
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—		
Twenty-fourth Report—presented		323
Committee on Papers laid on the Table— Fifteenth Report and Minutes		323—324

* The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member

(ii)

Statement Re: Drawal of Advance from Contingency Fund of India	330—331
Shri Janardhana Poojary	330
Matters Under Rule 377—	
(i) Demand for T.V. transmission facilities in Malyalam at Paliaghat through microwave	
Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan	332
(ii) Need to restore the system of supplying coal by rai. to industrial units in the country.	
Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi	333
(iii) Need to take up construction of Shivalik Project including the Swan Channelisation Project of Himachal Pradesh, before the end of 7th Plan	
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	334
(iv) Steps needed to revive the heavy water plant at Talcher	
Shri Chintamani Jena	334
(v) Measures needed to check the spread of various diseases in tribal areas of Orissa	
Shri Nityananda Misra	335
(vi) Need to render financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh for providing drinking water to East Godavari district and also to clear Polavaram Project	
Shri Srihari Rao	336
(vii) Need to re-examine the SC/ST reservation formula for Bengali families settled in Rajasthan	
Shri Jujhar Singh	336
Demands for Grants, 1987-88—	337—455
Ministry of Agriculture	
Shri Syed Masudal Hossain	338

(iii)

Shri Somnath Rath	...	347
Shri Jujhar Singh	...	352
Shri Vakkom Purushothaman	...	358
Shri Ram Bahadur Singh	..	363
Shri Surendra Pal Singh	...	367
Shri Yogendra Makwana		372
Shri P. Kolandaivelu	.	391
Shri Umakant Mishra	...	396
Shri Uttam Rathod	...	403
Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	...	406
Shrimati Usha Choudhary	..	410
Shri R. Prabhu	.	413
Shri Raj Kumar Rai	...	421
Shri Shaminder Singh	..	423
Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan	..	426
Shri Prakash V. Patil	...	429
Shri Piyus Tiraky	...	431
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	...	432
Prof. N. G. Ranga	..	434
Dr. G.S. Dhillon	...	436
Outstanding Demands for Grants, 1987-88 —	.	455—471
Ministries of Commerce, Communications, Environment and Forests etc. etc.,		
Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 1987—	...	471—476
Motion to Introduce—		
Shri B.K. Gadhvi	...	471

(iv)

Motion to Consider

Shri B.K. Gadhvi ... 471

Shri G.M. Banatwalla . 473

**Clauses 2 to 4 and 1
Motion to pass—**

Shri B.K. Gadhvi ... 476

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, April 28, 1987/Vaisakha 8,
1909 (Saka)*

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

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER: Please sit down

[*English*]

SHRI ACHARIA BASUDEB: You are ready!

MR SPEAKER: Yes, I am always ready

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Ever ready

MR SPEAKER: Ever ready I have to be, because I am paid for it

Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER: If you are happy, I am also happy. If you don't speak a bit loudly, then there will be no disturbance

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

**Interim Report of High Power Pay
Committee For Public Undertakings**

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

(a) whether the High Power Pay Committee for Public Undertakings headed by Justice R.B. Mishra has submitted its interim report to Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee in its interim report;

(c) the action taken by Government thereon; and

(d) whether a copy of the interim report will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY): (a) to (d) A statement is given below

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The High Power Pay Committee in their Interim Report has made the following Recommendations:—

- (i) That D A be continued to be released to these employees on the same basis on which they were getting such D A prior to 1.1.1986 i.e. on the basis on which D A was being released to Central Government employees following the pattern recommended by the Third Pay Commission, and as amended by the Government of India from time to time upto that date. The D A due to these employees on various dates subsequent to 1.1.1986 in accordance with the increase in the Consumer Price Index be released to them with effect from such due dates on the same basis

- (ii) The Interim Relief granted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to all employees of these undertakings drawing a basic pay of Rs. 1000 or less be extended to all employees of these undertakings i.e. even to those employees drawing a basic pay over Rs. 1000 with effect from the same date from which the Hon'ble Supreme Court had given the above relief, namely, January 1, 1986.
- (iii) The recommendation in regard to D.A. at item (i) will govern these employees till such time as the Committee consider this issue and make recommendations regarding the pattern to be followed hereafter. The D.A. to be paid in accordance with item (i) till such time as a new pattern of D.A. is adopted will not be recoverable. In the case of some of these employees the instalments of D.A. that fell due prior to 1.1.1986 were released in accordance with the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court or Hon'ble High Courts and were subject to the condition imposed in those orders that in case such payment results in the employee concerned receiving an excess over the payment to which he would be entitled in case their petitions failed, such excess would be recoverable from the employee from future payments to which he would be entitled. In view of what has been stated above, this condition need not be enforced.
- (iv) In cases where either the Hon'ble Supreme Court or Hon'ble High Courts had ordered the grant of Interim Relief to some employees from dates prior to 1.1.86 the same condition regarding recovery of such payments as has been mentioned in

the preceding paragraphs had been prescribed. Since the position in these cases prior to 1.1.86 is not modified this condition will continue to apply in the case of Interim Relief given in such cases prior to 1.1.86. However, in regard to the Interim Relief recommended under item (ii) with effect from 1.1.86 no such condition has been prescribed, since it is considered to be an Interim Relief pending final recommendations. Therefore, no such condition need be applied in the case of any relief received by the employees from 1.1.86 onwards. This would apply both to those employees whose basic pay is over Rs. 1000 and who are covered by item (ii) above and those employees whose basic pay is Rs. 1000 or less and who had already received this Interim Relief in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of 19.2.86. This slight modification of the earlier orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is necessary to avoid a discrimination between these two categories of employees. This will avoid hardship to the employees retiring or who have already retired since 1 1 1986.

(c) The above recommendations have been accepted by the Government. Suitable instructions have been issued to the public enterprises on 19.3.1987.

(d) No, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know the policy under which interim relief is being provided to the employees in the Public Sector and the reasons for depriving the employees of the Public Undertakings of those benefits which have been given

to the Central Government employees by granting the pay scales recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Sir, the question relates to the Public Sector employees. I want to inform the hon. Member that in the Public Sector, there are about 21 lakh employees and about 2 lakh executives. There are two patterns of pay scales. One is the pay scale related to industrial pattern of D.A. and the other is related to Central Government pattern of D.A. As regards the interim relief, which we have just given, there is some background which the hon. Member might be knowing. As per the decision of the Supreme Court, the Government appointed a High Power Committee under the chairmanship of a retired Supreme Court Judge and according to the recommendations of this Committee the Public Sector employees, who are on the Government pattern of D.A., have been allowed some relief.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: The hon. Minister has referred to the interim relief. An interim relief of Rs 75 to Rs 100 has been granted. I want to know whether it is based on the price index of 1985 or on the current price index and what was the price index in 1985 and what is the current price index?

PROF. K K TEWARY: Sir, I have said that the matter was taken to the Supreme Court by the Associations of Employees and Officers and a High Power Committee was appointed under the direction of the Supreme Court. The Committee after considering all the points made comprehensive recommendations and it is according to these recommendations that interim relief is being granted to the employees.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: It was on 19.2.1986 when the Supreme Court directed that interim relief should be paid. I want to know whether the Public Sector employees will be treated as Government employees or not?

MR. SPEAKER: Two supplementaries have already been asked by you

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT: For 21 lakh employees of the public sector undertakings recently Government has issued a circular that all their agreements must be linked with the productivity and 60 agreements are pending. The second thing is that the variation in the existing dearness pattern in respect of various public sector undertakings and other public sector undertakings like Richardson Crudas and Bharat Petroleum is more. The Government has unilaterally reduced their D.A. prior to this judgement. All these public undertakings like Bharat Petroleum are making more profit and other undertakings are making losses. Now the Supreme Court has given a judgement that the existing service conditions of the private undertakings should not be changed or reduced. So this action of the Government in reducing their D.A. pattern is against the judgement of the Supreme Court. So the Government is unilaterally going to force the workmen to accept whatever D.A. it is giving, nothing will be given unless production is reduced and that it has a right to remove the workers. Is the Government going to act so harshly against the workmen of the public sector undertaking? I am going to ask two things. Why the D.A. which the employees of the public undertakings were getting prior to 1.1.86, has been changed by the Government? Has the Government given directives recently to increase the salaries of the officers cadre?

PROF. K K TEWARY: I thought the hon. Member is a very knowledgeable person about the trade union activities, salaries and service conditions of workmen and officers. But the supplementary put by him has rather been disappointing. I inform the hon. House at the very outset that in the entire public sector we follow two patterns. One is industrial pattern of D.A. All those who are receiving industrial pattern of D.A. and related scales of pay

their scales of pay are revised every four years. And 1986 and 1987 wage agreements have been due. Government has prepared a package which has been approved at the highest level and the Department of Public Enterprises has already issued instructions. I also inform the hon. Members that out of 22 lakh workmen 95 per cent workmen are on industrial pattern of D.A. So far these 95 per cent we have already approved the guidelines for wage settlements.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Reducing the D. A. pattern?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: This is a package which has already gone to all the PSUs and negotiations are on. The second pattern is applicable to about 5% remaining workmen and about 15% executives.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: He has not replied my question. My question is that their D.A. has been reduced.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: That is the Government pattern of D.A. Government wanted these remaining categories i.e. those who are on Government pattern of D.A. to be linked with industrial pattern of D.A. This order went in 1984. Since the workmen and officers were not satisfied with this decision of the Government, they approached the Hon. Supreme Court and the hon. High Courts in many States. The Supreme Court and the High Courts took this decision that a high power committee is to be appointed by the Government under the chairmanship of a retired Supreme Court judge. That we have done. This committee headed by Justice Mishra has submitted its interim report. According to that report, we have issued instructions in the case of this category also that D.A. payment be made according to the directives of the Committee. We have not reduced their D.A. It was for the Committee to make the recommendations whatever be the D.A. pattern. The recommendation of the Committee has been accepted in toto. And we have

issued instructions for payment of D.A. and interim relief also.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Will the hon. Minister make it clear as to what is the justification in having two patterns of D.A.?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Sir, it is very simple. Government had decided in 1984 itself that all the workmen and executives working in public sector should be brought on industrial pattern of D.A. So, we very much like them to be on industrial pattern of D.A. because 95 per cent of the workforce has already accepted it and under that, agreements take place about wage revisions every four years. Right now we are negotiating with 95 per cent of the workforce who are on industrial pattern of D.A. This is actually what Government wanted to do but it was not acceptable to some people and they went to court of law. Supreme Court, the highest court of justice in the land have given us this instruction to have this committee and go according to the recommendations of the committee, and we have gone according to the recommendations made in their Interim Report. Final Report will come towards the end of 1987 and naturally it will depend on what kind of recommendations are received.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I welcome the fact that after a long period of stalemate or deadlock, it has been decided that negotiations should be resumed in the public sector undertakings with the employees for revision of their wages. But is the Minister aware of the fact that whereas these negotiations are just at the beginning stage, already handsome amounts of Interim Reliefs have been sanctioned for the officers alone, for the executives, and is he aware of the fact that this is causing great resentment among the workers? They do not mind the officers getting Interim Relief but at present only the officers are already being given the Interim Relief whereas the workers are asked to wait until their negotiations are over. So, is he aware of the fact

that this is likely to lead to industrial unrest and would he kindly hold the Interim Relief sanctioned for the officers at least in abeyance until the Interim Relief question is settled for the workers also?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Sir, I will seek the cooperation of the hon. Member, who is a very eminent trade union leader, for maintaining industrial peace in the country because that is in the interest of workers also and in the interest of the nation also. As regards the Interim Relief to officers, it has been overdue. I will clarify under what circumstances we had to grant this Interim Relief. So far as the salaries of workmen are concerned, revisions take place religiously after every four years. In the case of officers, as you know, there has been paucity of really good executives and we have failed to attract really talented people in public sector for want of better scales of pay and better career prospects in course of time. Their scales of pay may be revised for quite some time. The existing scales of pay were very poor and there was distortion also. In many public sector undertakings the executives were getting very poor salaries. So, keeping these in view, we decided to give them Interim Relief. This is not a revision of their scales of pay because this also is ultimately linked with the final recommendations of the High-Powered Pay Committee. The workmen have got a separate package according to the standing understanding between the Government and the unionised workforce. Therefore, I think it should not cause any heartburning in the workforce.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But is he aware of the heartburning or not?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Yes, I am. That is why I took this chance to clarify that they are two separate issues. Therefore, no confusion should be created, no agitation should be built up on an issue which is non-existent.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Sir, this is a very important item. If

you permit me, I will ask one supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir. There is rule for only one supplementary Mukhopadhyay Ji.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri H.B. Patil, Shri R.P. Suman, Dr. A.K. Patel, Shri Digvijaya Singh, Shri Narsing Suryawanshi. This is a very large number. I think there is no special protest today.

[*English*]

Is there a protest against the Question Hour?

[*Translation*]

Shri H.G. Ramulu, Shri Radhakanta Dugal, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, this pinches me.

[*English*]

I feel so very sad. We spend so much of time, money and energy. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Contract for gas based power project

+
* 829 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, as a sub-contractor of a West German Company, Kraftworks Union, was interested in getting National Thermal Power Corporation's contract for its proposed gas-based power project to be located at Kawas (Gujarat);

(b) whether the Kraftworks Union could secure the contract;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the

extent to which it affected the interests of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF K K TEWARY) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (d) A final decision in regard to evaluation of offers and award of contract has not yet been taken

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Well, at least, I am glad to know that the final decision has not yet been taken. But I would like to know whether the negotiations which have been going on about awarding this contract for this gas base power project at Kawas has been with three foreign companies—one being Mitsubishi of Japan, the other being Elston G E of France I think, and then this German firm Kraftworks Union. Is it a fact that when tenders had been invited for the contract, then the lowest and cheapest bid was first of all made by this German firm Kraftworks Union. Interest for us is that Bharat Heavy Electricals is a sub contractor or wants to be a sub contractor in this project with the Kraftworks. If Kraftworks gets the contract, then the public sector concern BHEL would get a substantial share of the work which is estimated to be of the value of several hundred crores. The question I would like to ask is whether after the lowest bid was made by Kraftworks which would have benefited BHEL there is some attempt being made to change the magnitude of the tenders, the bid by some Evaluation Committee? I want to know who are the Members of this Evaluation Committee, as a result of which Kraftworks instead of being cheapest bidder has now become the highest bidder? Has World Bank also appointed one Consultant called Abasco who is also favouring some company other than this — Kraftworks Union. We know the World Bank's policy. They want you to give contracts to all the foreign multi-national companies and not to give any part of the work to our Indian firms public sector particularly. So, you have not yet concluded the

contract but I want you to re-assure the House that the interests of Bharat Heavy Electricals, the public sector company of our own, will not be sacrificed for the sake of pressure by the World Bank in favour of these other concerns in which case our BHEL will lose share of this work

PROF K K TEWARY From the supplementaries which I have just heard, it is very clear that this part referred to by the hon Member does not come under my Ministry. This concerns Energy Ministry.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Sitting in front of you

PROF K K TEWARY Global tender or decision about this has to be taken by the Ministry of Energy

I am only concerned with BHEL getting a share. So, any detailed information about the project, decision making process, parties involved, all these are to be referred to the Ministry of Energy. But for the information of the hon Member, I can tell him that this project is a large project involving a cost of about Rs 1500 crores at three places. They are taking up three gas-based power projects. Kawas is one of them and Kawas cost is about Rs 324 crores. Because of qualifying requirements—it is a new technology area—BHEL very much want to participate in it because they gain experience plus they get orders for the company. So, BHEL subcontractor of Kraftworks Union is a participant and Kraftworks Union is the prime participant in the tender. The whole matter is under the consideration of the Government. Evaluation is a process which has to take place and the Ministry of Energy have specifications and parameters. So, while decision is firmed up and finally taken, all the matters will be taken into account. BHEL as an indigenous power equipment manufacturing unit may get its share both in terms of participation in a new technology venture and also in terms of orders for manufacture indigenously.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Government is one. Is it not so?

MR. SPEAKER: That is why he has said something like that.

[*Interruptions*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Somebody has got to answer my question.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, Shri Sathe is also there.

[*Translation*]

There is a saying but I will not quote it.

[*English*]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: I have said it very clearly that the evaluation is taking place. No final decision has yet been taken.

So, any fear on the part of the hon. Member that indigenous capacity will not be taken into account, the fear that indigenous capacity is not properly utilised, will not be taken into account, is unfounded and therefore I can say that at this stage since a decision has not yet been taken finally by the Ministry of Energy. In the Ministry of Industry we have made our point of view very clear and definitely the Government is one, and therefore Government will take a decision which goes in favour of Government objectives including utilisation of the installed capacity.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We are disturbed very much because it is reported rightly or wrongly that the Energy Ministry and the Industry Ministry do not see eye to eye on this question. There is a serious matter which may lead to destabilisation of the Government. That will be very bad.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): Sir, that is not correct. We are not quarrelling.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard about Tobesco but here we have Abasco.

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Who are the people in this Evaluation Committee who have been given the job of final evaluation? Secondly, I would like to know whether the World Bank appointed consultant by the name of Abasco is on the job and if so, we have our own concern about it because we know about the World Bank policy. The World Bank would like to elbow out our public sector company. Therefore, we are feeling a bit apprehensive about it. Madam may kindly throw some light on that.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Although the question was not addressed to us—that is why I was trying to keep quiet—now my hon. colleague as also everyone has said, the Ministry of Energy is dealing with it. We are dealing with it. All these proposals are being examined. It is true that in consultation with the World Bank, a consultant was appointed by the NTPC, not the World Bank, but by us.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Suggested by the World Bank.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There was a panel from which we selected Abasco. They were the consultants. Sir, NTPC Board prepared a whole criteria of terms to be filled up by various parties; six parties filled up their tenders, they have been evaluated, the NTPC Board, the Committee, is evaluating the various tenders, it is in the process of evaluation at present.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Who are the Members of the Board?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Which Members?

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Members of the Board.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: NTPC Board Members—I don't have all the names with me here.

Therefore, as I have maintained, we always take care of national interest. What is supreme and uppermost in every decision that the Government takes, whether of this Ministry or any other Ministry is national interest and that will not be sacrificed.

Postal Transactions Through Private Contractors/Agents

*832. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sale of stamps through contractors has since been discontinued ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether booking of registered articles by licensed private agencies has been introduced ;

(d) if so, whether some other types of works of postal transactions have been given to such licenced private agencies; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the safeguards taken to ensure that these agencies function without any kind of malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (e) A statement is given below

STATEMENT

(a) For sale of postage stamps and Stationery three Schemes have been introduced by the Department at different points of time. These are as follows:

(i) A scheme was introduced in 1969

for sale of postage stamps and stationery through private agencies. This scheme was suspended in 1979 due to the then prevailing shortage of these items. However, the scheme was re-introduced with effect from 1.9.1983. The rate of commission allowed is 1½%. Licenses under this scheme are granted to ex-servicemen, P & T pensioners, dependents of deceased P & T employees, educated unemployed and physically handicapped.

(ii) The second scheme was introduced with effect from 26.6.1980 for sale of postage stamps and stationery through licencees in hilly, backward and tribal areas at substantially higher rates of commission which are as follows:

(a) upto Rs. 100/- per month—5%

(b) Rs. 101 to Rs. 200 per month—7½%

(c) Rs. 201 and above—10%

(iii) The third scheme of licensed postal agents (LPA's) was introduced with effect from 16.8.1985. Under this scheme also postage stamps and stationery are made available to members of the public through licenced agents. A commission of 3% is paid on sale up to Rs. 1000 per day and 1½% beyond Rs. 1000. Under this scheme licenses are normally issued to social institutions/voluntary agencies/women's organisations/Co-operatives and the like. War widows and physically handicapped persons are also considered preferentially. All the three schemes are in force and none has been withdrawn.

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

(c) Yes, Sir. Under the scheme of

licensed postal agents (LPA's) referred to in reply to part (a) of the Question, the licensed agents are also required to book registered articles of the letter mail offered by members of the public.

(d) In addition to sale of postage stamps and stationery and booking of registered letters no other postal transactions may be conducted by the agents. However, LPA's are required to clear the letter box installed at their premises and despatch the articles to the authorised post office

(e) The following safeguards have been provided to ensure that licensed postal agents function properly:

- (i) Licensed postal agents are required to furnish security of Rs. 1000/- in the form of savings certificates or fidelity bond for the proper discharge of the responsibility entrusted to them
- (ii) The agency is also subject to inspection/verification/review by the competent authorities of the Department, who will visit the premises of the agent to ensure that—

(a) the postal work is going on satisfactorily,

(b) postage stamps and stationery are sold at their face value;

(c) only genuine postage stamps and stationery supplied by the authorised post office is used/sold by the agent;

(d) members of the public are not put to any inconvenience; and

(e) the agent maintains a sufficient stock of postage stamps and stationery to meet the local requirements

- (iii) If the competent authority is not satisfied with the work/conduct of an LPA, he may terminate the license by giving notice of one month.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the hon Minister state whether it is a fact that vending of stamps was undertaken earlier and then dropped

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, originally there was one scheme which was called licensed agents, and it was subsequently allied with another scheme, 'Licensed postal agent' It is a fact that for a short period from 1969 to 1979 this was continued, but again the whole scheme was started in 1983 and this new scheme came into existence from 26 6 1986

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the hon Minister state whether there were bogus stamps or there were used stamps vended on a mass scale by some of the parties resulting in huge loss of revenue?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir no bogus stamps can be accepted for communicating postal articles and I don't think there are any bogus stamps; stamps are all brought out by the Government and there are no bogus stamps in the market

[*Translation*]

Lok Adalats in Uttar Pradesh

*833 **DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lok Adalats held in Uttar Pradesh during 1985-86 for expeditious disposal of cases and the number of cases disposed of by these Lok Adalats;

(b) whether a large number of cases are still pending in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for disposal of these cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): According to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes—

(a) 51 Lok Adalats have been held during 1985-86, and a total number of 82,404 cases have been settled.

(b) The required information is con-

tained in Statement-I given below.

(c) The required information is contained in Statement-II given below.

STATEMENT-I

Number of Cases Pending In Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Court	No. of pending cases	As on
1	2	3	4
1.	High Court, Allahabad	2,88,060	30. 6.1986
2.	Sessions Courts	56,432	31.12.1983
3.	Magisterial Courts		
	(i) Police Challans	5,20,357	31.12.1983
	(ii) Complaint Cases	2,58,445	31.12.1983
4.	Civil Courts of Original Jurisdiction	2,43,047	31.12.1983
5.	Civil Courts of Appellate Jurisdiction	1,02,880	31.12.1983

STATEMENT-II

Steps taken from time to time to reduce pendency

The following steps have been taken in recent years to reduce pendency in the High Courts:—

1. Elimination of arrears in all the Courts has been discussed in the Conference of Chief Justice, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of States held on 31st August—1st September, 1985 and the Resolutions of the Conference have been commended to the High Courts and the State Governments.
2. The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from judg-

ment of Single Judge of the High Court in Second Appeal (vide Section 100-A).

3. The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973.
4. The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from 351 in March, 1977 to 440 as on 1st February, 1987.
5. Apart from the above, certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases:-

(a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts.

(b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates;

(c) Dispensing with printing of records;

(d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

6. The recommendations contained in the 79th Report of the Law Commission have been examined. As action on majority of the recommendations is to be taken by the State Governments and the High Courts, these have been sent to them alongwith the views of the Union Government and they have been requested to take necessary action.

7. The Government have entrusted the Law Commission, the study of the judicial system to introduce necessary reforms. The terms of reference are:-

(a) the need of decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by:-

(i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes;

(ii) setting up a system of participatory justice with defined jurisdiction and powers in suitable areas and centres;

(iii) establishing other tiers of systems within the judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of work in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

(b) the matters for which Tribunals (excluding Services Tribunals) as envisaged in Part-XIV-A of the Constitution need to be established expeditiously and various aspects related to their establishment and working.

(c) the procedural laws with a view generally to disposing of cases expeditiously, eliminating unnecessary litigation, delays in hearing of cases and reforms in procedures and procedural laws and particularly to devising procedures appropriate to the forums envisaged in items (a) (i) and (b) (ii).

(d) the method of appointments to subordinate courts, subordinate Judiciary.

(e) the training of Judicial Officers.

(f) the role of the legal profession in strengthening the system of administration of justice.

(g) the desirability of formulation of the norms which the Government and the Public Sector Undertakings should follow in the settlement of disputes including a review of the present system for conduct of litigation on behalf of the Government and such Undertakings.

(h) the cost of litigation with a view to lessening the burden on the litigants

(i) formation of an All India Judicial Service; and

(j) such other matters as the Commission considers proper pre-necessary for the purposes aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.

[*Translation*]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very clear that the need for having Lok Adalats was felt in the country to provide quick and cheap justice to the litigants but according to the procedure being followed in these Lok Adalats.

[*English*]

they are supposed to compromise or they are supposed to accept the fine

imposed on them. This clearly indicates that justice is actually not awarded to those litigants. They are supposed to enter into compromise. I would like to know from the hon. Minister in this context that the gram panchayat or nyaya panchayat which was set up just after Independence to provide cheaper and speedy justice to the litigants is defunct. I would like to know whether the Government is going to revive that old panchayat system to provide facility to the poor litigants or not in the country.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : There are two aspects of this supplementary. First is about the allegation that people are forced to compromise and all this in the Lok Adalat. I would categorically deny it. I may submit that Lok Adalats are held in the presence of very senior judges, namely Supreme Court judges, High Court judges and district judges. All the cases that are settled out of court are settled amicably because they are settled through compromise. I think, this is the best form of justice, one can contemplate.

So far as the second aspect of it is concerned, I would like to inform the hon. Member that about the question of giving alternative mechanism for resolution of disputes at grassroot level, we have received the report of the Judicial Reforms Commission, Justice Deerubai Desai report. We are aware of the view that grassroot litigation must be something like participatory justice where people can participate and justice travels to the doorstep of the people. I have already discussed that issue with several Members in our Consultative Committee and we are trying to bring radical judicial reforms in this direction.

[*Translation*]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Sir, the hon. Minister has admitted that according to the figures available upto 1983, 14 lakh cases are still pending in Uttar Pradesh. Before 1973, petty cases were settled by the Executive Magistrates

but in 1973, after making an amendment in the Cr. P.C., all such cases have been entrusted to the Munsifs and judges and as a result, the cases which could be disposed of by a summary trial within 10 days, 1 day, 1 hour or even immediately, takes 3 to 4 years nowadays and the poor man has to undergo a lot of botheration and spend a lot of money by selling whatever little he possesses. Therefore, will the hon. Minister make the summary trials more effective by creating the situation which was prevailing prior to 1973 and entrusting the petty cases relating to gambling, pick-pocketing, excise, etc. to the Executive Magistrates or will he allow these cases remain pending for three years or so?

[*English*]

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : To give power of trial of the judicial cases to the Executive Magistrate would be a retrograde step because under the Gandhian philosophy of jurisprudence, we have separate judiciary from the executive. So far as the trial of the cases of petty nature is concerned, I will give the figures to the hon. Member, which we have sorted out through the mechanism of Lok Adalats in the country. You will find, so far we have been able to help about 70 lakh people in this direction and we have got compensation to the tune of Rs 20 crores to be paid to the victims of the crimes. This is by no means a less achievement. We are thinking that a summary trial by judicial magistrate or by Lok Adalat or Gram Nyayalaya should be given so that a poor man does not have to spend a lot of money, face a lot of botheration. We are aware that today poor man has to spend quite a lot of money, a lot of time and he has to travel a lot of distance. And that is why, first and foremost priority are giving is to the judicial reforms. Rather we are giving a better quality of justice, we can give some sort of justice which will be a better justice than what we are giving to the poor people today. It is because, in the Executive Magistrate, you cannot ensure that the man will be fully trained in law or

judicial experience. The executive magistrates were there in 1973 or before. They were honorary magistrates who were Rai Sahebs and Rai Bahadurs and the way they tried the cases, the entire Bar agitated against them. So, they were abolished. I don't think, this would be the real solution. The real solution would be that we should change the system as it is, because it is based on Anglo-Saxon system which is not suited to the genius of the country. We are determined to change it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this concept of Lok Adalats is confined only to settle petty cases filed by police against the villagers or will this system also be extended to the cases of the Supreme Court and High Courts, the Judges of which are educating about the Lok Adalat? I apprehend that the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and the Advocates, who charge heavy fees, keep the cases pending for years and for decades together. The Supreme Court should set an example in this field but the cases in the Supreme Court remain pending indefinitely and the programmes, which are undertaken, result in ruination of villagers. Whenever Lok Adalats are to be held by the State Governments at the district level, the police is asked to bring cases and the police bring such cases as are pending under sections 34, etc. The Lok Adalats have not been able to do anything so far about the disputes regarding consolidation of holdings pending for the last 25 years. This so-called new concept of giving justice is, in fact, already existing in the Panchayats of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar but no one goes there and even if some cases are filed, they are immediately transferred. You have said that the system of appointing honorary magistrates has been abolished. I think, there was a provision for the same. The Advocates who were previously against such appointments agitated again for appointment of honorary magistrates and consequently

honorary Magistrates have now been appointed.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are special Magistrates.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: They are also like honorary magistrates and you give them honoraria. In this connection, I want to know from the hon. Minister, who is a capable lawyer himself, whether this concept of Lok Adalat will be extended to the cases of High Courts and the Supreme Court in the near future? What is the line of thinking in this regard and what is the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court?

SHRI H R BHARDWAJ: Surcharged with emotion, Shri Yadav has asked the reasons for not making the concept of Lok Adalats applicable to the cases of High Courts and the Supreme Court. I want to humbly submit that the Lok Adalats are not being organised under any law. It is a strategic legal aid which I think will provide cheap and quick justice to the poor people and it will be like an interim relief to them. A large number of cases are pending in our High Courts and in our Supreme Court and this number is also constantly increasing.

As regards the cases which have been disposed of through Lok Adalats, I want to inform the hon. Member that first of all, such cases were taken up which have been pending for the last two to four years with the Motor Accidents Tribunal regarding payment of compensation to those families whose bread earners have lost their lives in the accidents so that those could be disposed of immediately. For this purpose, the insurance and other officers were called to participate in these hearings and you may be knowing that in Rajasthan, we were able to dispose of a number of cases of motor accidents regarding payment of compensation to the victims. What takes 10 years in a regular court, we have done it within one year. It is a good work done by the Lok Adalats and it should be lauded but the opposite is being said.

Secondly, in Rajasthan, there were some very poor cultivators...

(Interruptions)

Kindly listen to me, I will take up your point also. I want to submit all this to the House because by sitting here we cannot imagine the quantum of work which is being done by the Lok Adalats. Ask any M.P. who has attended Lok Adalats and in whose constituency Lok Adalats are functioning. Today the people are not interested in listening to the speeches of big leaders but at least 25th thousand people attend Lok Adalats....*(Interruptions)*

The hon Member has asked as to how much compensation is being paid. If you are conversant with the compensation rules, then you will be knowing that there are many factors, like age occupation and the life expectancy and the earnings, etc. which are taken into account. High Court Judges are aware of all these factors on the basis of which compensation is fixed after adding Rs 5 to 10 thousand to it. No one is deprived of his entitlement All cheques and cash payments are arranged through Lok Adalats.

Thirdly, in Lok Adalats, at least 50 or 60 thousand cases of the landless labourers have been settled. If they cultivated even a small piece of land along river banks, they were fined by the revenue officials. On the basis of these challans, land has been given to them on five year lease to enable them to earn their living. If you look at its repercussions in its proper perspective, you will find that it is the way through which we can help the poor. The justice in the High Courts and Supreme Court is very expensive and the poor cannot afford to go there.

[English]

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: Sir, as it appears from the version given by the Law Minister, the Lok Adalats are not legal-based courts and they are a bit simply compromising agencies. So, why do you call it Lok Adalats? It is not necessary to call them Lok Adalats when there is no adalat in it.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The results are important and not the name.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: It is true but it does not work.

[English]

The second point is, suppose there is a disagreement after the compromise is reached. What law they will take? What shelter they will take on it? These are the two points on which I would like to know.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Unfortunately, we have not been able to appreciate the spirit behind the Lok Adalat. There are countries in the world, specially the socialist countries where the people participate in the administration of justice. That is why they call it people's court. In India, we....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

You do not let me speak, this is not good. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

If we can look into this mechanism the present system is the man leaves his brief in the Counsel's chamber and pays money and knows nothing about it as to what is happening to the case and then he feels that the case is left for the judge to decide. I certainly do not agree. But if everyone is present, the judge is present in every Lok Adalat, local Magistrate, the District Judge and everyone including the Administrative Judge of the High Court when the people arrive at a settlement in every country whether it is India or America, in any way, there is an out-of-court settlement. 70, 80 per cent cases were settled out-of-the-court. This is the genius of the Indian people also. When there is a dispute, both the parties sit together and settle their disputes amicably. I don't think there is any room for saying that this is not a better quality of justice. If the people

participate, then I am sure, there will not be any appeal out of it because they sit together, amicably sort it out. That is why it is called Lok Adalat. Lok means people and Adalat means court. It is people's court. They participate in the administration of law (*Interruptions*). They get justice. That is why no appeal lies against it because that agreement is filed in the court. It is accepted as a decree or order of the court. It is enforceable because the Magistrate records the compromise and the case is finally settled. Once it is settled by compromise or amicable settlement there is no question at all (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER I think we can have a full discussion, sometime, on this. I cannot allow it anymore now (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER I have already spent half-an-hour on it (*Interruptions*).

Long Distance Switching and Transmission Equipment

*835 SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the extent of shortfall in achieve-

ments against the targets for long distance switching and transmission equipment during the Sixth Plan period and

(b) the present performance during the Seventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) (a) and (b). A statement is given below

STATEMENT

(a) During the 6th Plan, the shortfall in achievement in respect of targets for long distance switching and Transmission equipment was as follows

TAX capacity	·	50 %
Coaxial Cable	·	53.3 %
(R Kms)		
Microwave System	·	62.6
(R Kms)		
UHF System		74.2 %
(R Kms)		

(b) Performance during the 1st two years of the 7th Plan has been as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1985-86		1986-87	
		Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
1.	Trunk Automatic Exchanges. (Nos.)	2	1	4	4
2.	Capacity of TAXs (lines)	6000	5600	9500	7400
3.	Coaxial Cable Systems (R Kms)	2200	1507	1115	1032
4.	Microwave Systems (R. Kms)	1700	2304	2583	1701
5.	— UHF Systems (R Kms)	1500	1605	1685	1605

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY Sir, from the figures furnished to

us, it is clear that the performance of the Ministry during the Sixth Plan period was

poor and is disappointing. What are the reasons for that? What is the explanation? What is the reason for the poor achievement? For instance, about the TAX capacity, the shortfall was 50 per cent. The shortfall regarding the second item was 53.3 per cent. The shortfall regarding microwave system was 62.6 per cent. The shortfall regarding UHF system was 74.2 per cent.. (*Interruptions*) It is gradually increasing. What is the reason for it? There is slight improvement in the Seventh Plan period and I will come to it later

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: It is a fact that in the Sixth Five-Year Plan the performance was not satisfactory. From the Sixth Five-Year Plan we tried to switch over to better technology and at the same time we started indigenisation of the product in our factories like ITI and BEL. Since the Sixth Five-Year Plan was the first year when we had this microwave system and the UHF system produced within our country, we had teething trouble, but, as you have also said, in the Seventh Five-Year Plan in the first two years it has improved and in the current year also the production is much better. Whenever you start a new technology and production is done within the country, there is bound to be some slippage. But we have taken corrective steps. I think, in the Seventh Plan we will be able to achieve our target for the Seventh Plan, and the backlog of the Sixth Five-Year Plan also will be covered.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: In the Seventh Plan period, for instance, in the year 1985-86, in microwave system the achievement was 2,304 R. Kms. but in the year 1986-87 the achievement is only 1701. What is the reason? And how is it that the Minister says that there is better performance in the Seventh Plan period?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Take, for instance, the microwave system. Suppose in the north-eastern area or in the Kashmir Valley or in Himachal Pradesh, we have to instal this; it is very difficult terrain. In certain places we have got the difficulty of acquiring land also; it is not

only equipment. Because of this, the installation process itself takes some time. In Nagaland as well as in Mizoram because of insurgency it becomes difficult sometimes to work in remote areas. So, these are the difficulties because of which we could not achieve. But in areas where there is no such difficulty, we have been able to instal. Now, normalcy is there in Mizoram, Nagaland as well as in Kashmir and I think we will be able to achieve the backlog that we have shown in the past year.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: The Government of India has announced a policy that by the end of this Plan period every district district headquarter will be connected by the STD facility. But as far as achieving the target in the Sixth Five-Year Plan is concerned, the Government was far from achieving the target and during this Plan also it seems that it is falling short of the target. As far as UHF system is concerned, in the year 1985-86 the target was 1500 but the achievement was 1605. It was more than the target, but in 1986-87, the target was 1685 but the achievement was 1605, the same as in the previous year. This gives an impression that the Government has reached a static position—where the position is of no change. I feel that some urgent and necessary steps should be taken by the Government so that the targets can be fulfilled. Whether the Government has planned any steps in this direction or not should be made clear by the Government.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: It is a good suggestion. We are always monitoring, and will continue to monitor, the progress.

Drilling By Oil India Limited In Bay of Bengal

*836. **SHRI PARAG CHALIHA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oil wells drilled since 1981 by the Oil India Limited in Bay of Bengal basin;

(b) the number of oil wells abandoned before reaching the target depth

(c) the quantity of oil/gas discovered in this area

(d) the total cost involved in drilling in the Bay of Bengal basin by the Oil India Limited; and

(e) the future plans of the Oil India Limited for off-shore drilling in this area?

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

(b) Two.

(c) Favourable indications of presence of oil and gas were found in some of the wells but nothing of a commercial nature

(d) Around Rs 126 crores upto 31-3-1987.

(e) OIL plans to drill 4 exploratory wells in this area.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: The answer is very interesting: "there are favourable indications only but nothing of a commercial nature". As is well known, all these exploratory drillings are preceded by proper geological assessments. It is a apparent that proper geological assement in this particular case was not there. Whereas in the western offshore, we have had very substantial success, in the eastern sector it has not been so. Will the hon Minister inform us as to what are the main reasons for such an apparent wastage of Rs 126 crores in making eight drillings in the Bay of Bengal—just to produce nothing of any commercial nature. This is my first supplementary

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, I would like to submit that exploration is a first step. Then exploitation is taken up when the commercial availability is established. The

data was processed and as I have said, the presence of Hydro-carbon was indicated. But later on it was found that it is not commercially viable. So, I cannot call it wastage because oil is not the commodity which can be produced in a factory with the help of certain raw materials. We have to explore, then we have to go deeper and deeper and we have to try and when commercially it is available, we have to go for exploitation. It is a matter of luck.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: A big sum of 126 crores of rupees was spent up to 31-3-87. It produced nothing of commercial nature. Sir, I have to go deep in the matter. Anyway, is it a fact that a number of very capable and experienced Geologists were transferred from the Oil India Headquarters in Duliajan during the last six years? Is it also a fact that all this has been the effect of reckless spending, reckless utilisation of public money and reckless drilling just to show that under the present management of OIL, they are doing very much in terms of production?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, I think the Hon Member knows much more than myself about OIL. All these facts have been brought to my notice several times and I checked it up. I have not found it to be of something. In oil exploration, you have to spend money. Even if these four wells which are being explored are proposed to be drilled and even if one well results in the availability of oil or gas that will cover up everything.

SHRI K S RAO: Sir, from the answer given by the Hon Minister, as Shri Parag was telling, 126 crores of rupees has been spent only to find out whether there is oil or not. I just wish to know from the Hon Minister whether it is because of not adopting the latest technology available in the advanced countries or is it a case in other countries also where oil is explored in a similar manner and hundreds and thousands of crores is being spent to explore? I just wish to know from the Hon Minister if there is latest technology? Will they make any effort to bring the latest

technology to avoid the expenditure only in exploration and surveys?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: We are having this and it is the experience everywhere when they go on drilling and drilling. In Russia there is a place where they have practically drilled half but nothing has been found. But there are certain places where accidentally something was drilled and oil was struck. It is a matter of luck. This work was started in 1978 and the technology available at that time was being used but now we are using latest technology we will be going more deeper and we will have more results.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Nobody objects to the amount being spent on exploration provided the data and the figures indicate that there is possibility of availability of commercially viable crude. Now, already 8 wells were drilled and the information is that no indication of availability of commercially viable crude oil is there. In view of that, may I know the reasons for further exploration of 4 oil wells? Has there been any positive indication which may lead to the conclusion that there will be further exploration of 4 oil wells?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: We cannot abandon our effort only if 8 wells do not yield oil or gas on commercial basis. We have to go on doing it and by analysing the latest data, the four new wells are supposed to yield oil or gas on commercial basis. But I again submit that the first step is that we do seismic survey by using the latest technology available, then we do drilling. Now drilling has also got so many forms—horizontal drilling, vertical drilling, and drilling at an angle. This has to go on

Indo-U.S. Joint Venture Industrial Unit in Goa

*837. **SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are consider-

ing any proposal for an Indo-U.S. joint venture industrial unit in Goa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Details of the proposals which have yet to be examined by the Government and on which decisions have not yet been taken are not revealed in the public interest.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I have asked a question regarding the proposed Indo-Soviet industrial ventures in Goa. Since the answer has not been given, as in the public interest this matter has not been revealed, I would like to know with respect to all foreign collaboration industrial units whether there is a policy to maintain secrecy of the proposals as a rule. I would like to know whether there is a policy as a matter of rule to maintain secrecy with respect to all proposals.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it Indo-US or Indo-Soviet venture?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: As far as our Department is concerned, we are maintaining the secrecy.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: At least would you tell the House taking it into confidence because it is an industrial unit after all as to what is the nature of the unit and in which part of Goa the same is proposed to be set up?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: We have received two proposals. Firstly from M/s Economic Development Corporation of Goa, Daman and Diu Ltd., for foreign collaboration with M/s. Media Engineering U.S.A. for the manufacture of Video Magnetic Tapes, Secondly from M/s. Spencor Filtration Pvt. Ltd., Bombay for foreign

collaboration with M/s. Filtration Sciences Collaboration, USA for the manufacture of pollution control filtration equipment.

[*Translation*]

Telephone Facilities In Garhchiroli District of Maharashtra

*838. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any request for providing telephone facilities in Garhchiroli district of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereon?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) A statement is given below

STATEMENT

No request for any specific telephone facility has been received in Garhchiroli District of Maharashtra. However, Department of Telecommunications has plans to provide certain Telecom. facilities as per details below. Garhchiroli is at present served by a 200 lines manual exchange with 196 working connections and a waiting list of 31.

It is proposed to replace the existing 200 lines manual exchange at Garhchiroli by a 400 lines imported electronic exchange.

It is proposed to open 20 long distance public call offices in the District during the year 1987-88.

A 60 channel UHF link has been planned between Garhchiroli and Chanderpur for connecting the proposed new exchange at Garhchiroli to Nagpur Trunk

Automatic Exchange for providing subscriber dialing facility. This is likely to be provided by the end of the 7th Plan period.

Seven new small capacity automatic exchanges of 25/50 lines are expected to be added in the District during the 7th Plan period based on the anticipated demand in various villages.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Mr Speaker, Sir, the backward areas are backward because infrastructure is not available there. The Government policy in this regard has been to provide concessions to such areas so that they can come up at par with other areas. In Maharashtra, Garhchiroli is the only no-industry district. The hon. Minister has stated that by 1990, that is by the end of the Seventh Plan, certain telecommunication facilities will be provided there. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether in view of it being a no-industry area, those communication facilities will be provided there within two years on a priority basis? The industrialists do not want to set up industries there because communication facilities are not available there. This area is connected with neither Chanderpur, nor Bombay, nor Nagpur. Therefore, these facilities be provided there on a priority basis?

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: It is not a fact that all these schemes are planned for 1989-90. The next change which is an electronic exchange for which many Members of Parliament are not getting is going to be installed in your area in 1987-88. Of course, I have not answered it because I kept it for answering now!

The 60 Channel UHF link between Garhchiroli and Chanderpur is likely to be in 1988-89. As you know, we have divided the country into certain hexagons. In your district we are going to have 51 villages under this long distance public call offi-

ces. So, we have taken care and we are taking all steps and everything will be completed by 1989-90. You need not worry for anything now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR · Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that no such proposal is there. A proposal for a 300 line electronic exchange at Garhchiroli district and Barsadesai Ganj has been received. Barsadesai Ganj is an important place from the industrial point of view. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether a 300 line electronic exchange will be installed in Barsadesai Ganj for the development of this area?

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV · The hon. Member can write to me and we will examine and consider it very sympathetically.

Cost of Production Scooters India Ltd.

*839 SHRI C JANGA REDDY · Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of production in the Scooters India Limited is very high and the sale price of its scooters is fixed much low resulting in huge loss to the company;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken or proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) · (a) and (b)

Whereas the sale price of Scooters is fixed by Scooter India Ltd. on market considerations, the cost of production is comparatively high on account of unabsorbed fixed overheads resulting from low capacity utilisation and interest burden

(c) Various options available to make the unit viable are under examination.

MR SPEAKER · The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Setting up of New Sugar Units

*821 SHRI H. B. PATIL ·
SHRI R. P. SUMAN ·

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

(a) the number of new sugar units set up in 1986-87 in accordance with the Government's licensing policy,

(b) the number of applications received for expansion of existing units during 1986-87; and

(c) the State-wise and sector-wise break up?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) · (a) Nine new sugar units have gone into production in 1986-87 season (As on 31.3.1987)

(b) and (c) A statement giving the required information is given below.

STATEMENT

State-wise and sector-wise applications received during 1986-87 season for expansion of existing units (As on 31.3.1987)

Sl. No.	State	No. of application received			
		Private Sector	Public Sector	Coop. Sector	Total
1.	Maharashtra	—	—	2	2
2.	Punjab	2	—	—	2
3.	Tamil Nadu	—	2	3	5
4.	Gujarat	—	—	1	1
5.	U P	1	—	—	1
	Total :	3	2	6	11

Special Grades for Delhi Judicial Services Officers

*823 DR A K PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the judgment of the Supreme Court delivered on 19 December, 1986 regarding provision of special grades for the Delhi Judicial Services Officers and direction to the Union Government about recruitment rules for higher posts in district judiciary has been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof.

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

(d) whether any advice on the lines of Supreme Court order has been given to States/Union territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). The Notification to amend the Delhi Higher Judicial Service Rules has been published in the Delhi Gazette dated the 17th March, 1987. Proposals have been called for from the

Delhi Administration with regard to the removal of stagnation in the Delhi Judicial Service.

(d) No such instructions have been issued to the States/Union Territories.

Financial Assistance to Manufacturers of Metal Articles from Brass and Copper

*824 SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the Association of small scale manufacturers of metal articles from brass and copper for financial assistance as per liberalised Khadi and Village Industries Commission loan rules; and

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

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

(b) Brass and Copper industry presently is not in the Schedule of industries eligible for KVIC support. However, a Bill for redefining village industries is cur-

rently under the consideration of the Parliament

Allocations for Mangalore Refinery Project

*825. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no allocation has been made in the current budget for Mangalore Refinery Project;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present position of this project as far as allocations are concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). The Mangalore Refinery is proposed to be set up in the joint sector by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation along with a private co-promotor. The joint venture will initially prepare a detailed project report. A provision of Rs Ten crores has been made in the current Annual Plan of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. to meet its share of cost of the DPR.

Management of Power Units

* 826. SHRI M V CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY·
CH. RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power units in the country are not efficiently managed resulting in steep shortfall in the production of power in the country; and

(b) the steps proposed to manage the existing power units efficiently to boost the production of power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). The Plant Load Factor of thermal stations in 1986-87 was 53.2%, which is the highest since 1977-78 Thermal generation in 1986-87 exceeded the target by over 1000 million units The total generation of year in 1986-87 increased by 10.3% as compared with the previous year, inspite of hydel generation falling short of the programme by about 3256 million units The performance of hydel stations is mainly dependent on reservoir levels

The measures taken for the efficient management of power stations include implementation of a Centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation programme, assistance to State Electricity Boards for undertaking plant betterment programmes, improvements in the supply of coal and spare parts, training of operation and maintenance personnel, and implementation of well-planned programmes of maintenance of plant and equipment

Criteria for Foreign Collaborations Involving Import of Heavy Engineering Equipment

*827 SHRI A JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the criteria adopted by Government for approving foreign collaborations involving import of heavy engineering equipment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J VENGAL RAO): While approving foreign collaborations involving the import of equipment, the following broad criteria are ordinarily adopted:

(a) The priority of the project

(b) The essentiality of the equipment for implementation of the project

(c) Indigenous availability of same or similar equipment

(d) If not available indigenously, whether the equipment can be fabricated indigenously by the import of designs, drawings and technical specifications

(e) The technology involved in the imported equipment

(f) Payment terms and sources of finance

(g) Phased manufacturing programme for indigenisation

Loss Suffered by F.C.I.

* 828 SHRI H G RAMULU
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL

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

(a) the loss suffered by the Food Corporation of India under various heads in each of the last three years and the current year:

(b) whether any internal committee was appointed to look into the working of the Food Corporation of India; and

(c) if so, what are the observations and suggestions made by the committee and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H K L BHAGAT): (a) and (c) A statement is given below

(b) Yes, Sir

STATEMENT

(a) The losses of foodgrains are accounted under two heads namely (i) storage and (ii) transit including voyage. The losses incurred by the Corporation during the last 3 years are as under

(Quantity in Lakh MT)

Year	Total purchase plus sales	Total loss	Percentage of loss to total purchase plus sales
1983-84	319.00	6.74	2.11
1984-85	295.14	5.72	1.94
1985-86	368.40	5.95	1.62

The accounts for the year 1986-87 have not been finalised yet

(c) Some of the important recommendations of the Committee for bringing efficiency and economy in the operations of the F.C.I. are briefly as under—

(i) Government may provide funds to FCI for maintenance of buffer stocks.

(ii) Rationalisation of movement and reducing incidence of freight.

(iii) Reduction in the strength of labour.

(iv) Closure of uneconomical godowns and purchase centres

(v) Fixation of norms for unavoidable transit and storage losses

(vi) Fixation of responsibility on officers for lapses.

(vii) Intensifying surprise checks at depots.

(viii) Simplification of depot accounts.

Most of the recommendations of the Committee have been implemented.

Financial Assistance to Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited by West Germany

* 830. DR. V VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Federal Republic of Germany has decided to continue financial assistance to the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited;

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

(c) whether any conditions have been attached to the aid in regard to future deals under the programme by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Government of India have signed a loan agreement for DM 180 million with K.F.W. for the expansion projects of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited in January 1987. In the recent trade negotiations, an amount of DM 110 million was further reserved by K.F.W. for which agreements will be signed in due course.

(c) and (d) K.F.W.'s usual conditions of mixed financing and tenders for equipment being restricted to F.R.G. will apply to these loans also.

Additional LPG Cylinder Facility to Consumers

*834 SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities where the facility of allotment of additional gas cylinder is available;

(b) whether this facility is to be made available in rural areas; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Subject to availability of LPG and bottling capacity, the facility of a second cylinder is available in all the markets where LPG is marketed by the Oil Companies.

(b) and (c). Since rural areas are not presently covered by LPG marketing, the second cylinder facility, too, is not proposed to be made available there.

Organisations Manufacturing Cutting Oil Compound

8171. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the organisations which are manufacturing cutting oil compound and cutting oils;

(b) whether the public sector units are also manufacturing this important industrial input; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the norms and conditions laid down for its distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). All major and minor oil companies are manufacturing cutting oils, in addition to a few processors in private sector. Cutting oil compounds (Additives) are manufactured by the public sector oil companies, M/s.

Lubrizol India Ltd and also by a number of private manufacturers

These products are sold by the manufacturers in the market. These products do not come under price or distribution control

Monitoring of Reserve Stations in Coal Companies by Coal India Limited

8172 DR B L SHAILESH Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the sub-Committee on Safety and Environment set up by the Joint Bipartite Committee on coal of Coal India Ltd. has suggested the monitoring of reserve stations in all the coal companies,

(b) if so, the other suggestion mooted by the above panel for efficient management of reserve stations; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) · (a) to (c) Presumably, the question is about Rescue Stations and not 'Reserve' Stations which appears to be a misprint. The Sub-Committee on Safety and Environment set up by the Joint Bipartite Committee for Coal Industry (JBCCI) has made the following recommendations regarding Rescue Stations in the subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd —

"In every coal company there should be a suitable organisation for efficient management of rescue stations

The Rescue Station officials should be enthused for dedicated service. Appropriate steps should be taken immediately to bring up the strength of rescue-trained persons to the level stipulated in Rescue Rules, 1985. The Rescue Stations should be equipped with modern equipments. Electronic devices to locate miners and for establishing communication with them should be provided. Large dia boring machines, high capacity and high head

pumps, mobile winders etc should be provided at the principal Rescue Stations of coal companies. There should be a dependable communication system between the Rescue Station and the mines "

The JBCCI is yet to take a decision on the recommendations of the Sub-Committee. Government will welcome and support all practical measures for improving the functioning of Rescue Stations

Capacity Utilisation of Sugar Factories

8173 SHRI R M BHOYE Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) what was the installed and utilized capacity of sugar factories in the private and cooperative sectors, separately for the year 1985-86; and

(b) what is the total estimated requirement and production of sugar in the country during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) The installed capacity and capacity utilisation of sugar factories in the Private and Cooperative Sector for the year 1985-86 were as under —

Sector	In- stalled Capacity (Lakh tonnes)	Capacity utili- sation %
Private	25.80	91.12
Cooperative	42.63	96.17

(b) The total requirement of sugar for the current 1986-87 season is estimated at

87 lakh tonnes. The Sugar production during the current 1986-87 season, upto 7th April, 1987 aggregated to 70.09 lakh tonnes and it is expected that the total production may exceed the initial estimates of 75 lakh tonnes.

Manufacture of Polio Vaccine

8174 SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities created or proposed to be created for the manufacture of polio vaccine in the country;

(b) the current and projected demand therefor; and

(c) the imports thereof during 1985-86

and 1986-87 and foreign exchange expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH): (a) A capacity of 10 Mio. doses for the manufacture of Polio Vaccine is being installed by M/s. Haffkine Institute, Maharashtra. Moreover, in the new measures recently announced the production of polio vaccine has been opened to all sectors.

(b) and (c) The demand for 1989-90 has been projected as 80 Million doses. The current demand is being entirely met by imports, details of which are given below for the year 1985-86.

	Item	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
i)	Poliomyelitis Vaccine (Inactivated)	Nil	Nil
ii)	Poliomyelitis Vaccine (Trivalent doses)	80,80,275	26,83,186
	(Oral) (Monovalent doses)	4,50,00,000	51,75,813

Date of imports for 1986-87 are not available as yet.

Conversion of Saxes at Baijnath, Jwalamukhi and Chintpurni in Himachal Pradesh

8175 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects for the conversion of Saxes at Baijnath, Jwalamukhi and Chintpurni in Himachal Pradesh have since been approved;

(b) if so, the dates of approval and the estimated cost in each case; and

(c) the likely dates by which the conversion would be completed and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)	Name of Exchange	Date of Sanction	Estimated Cost
(i)	Baijnath	3.3.1984	Rs. 2,49,400.00
(ii)	Jwalamukhi	8.8.1986	Rs. 5,47,743.00
(iii)	Chintpurni	4.2.1987	Rs. 5,45,170.00

(c) (i) Posts of operators for Jwalamukhi and Chintpurni are to be sanctioned they are likely to be commissioned in 87-88.

(ii) Baijnath is planned to be commissioned in the last quarter of 87-88.

Free Legal Aid

8176 SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA ·
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for legal aid received in each state during the last three years, year wise;

(b) the number of person benefited;

(c) whether any criteria has been laid down for giving free legal aid to the people;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of applications for legal aid still pending at present; and

(f) the amount spent by Government on this scheme during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE · (a) and (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) As on 21.4 1987, the number of persons benefited is over 72 lakhs of people

(c) and (d) The criteria laid down for giving free legal aid to the poor by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS) is for persons with the annual income not exceeding Rs 9,000/- in the case of Supreme Court, and in other cases with the annual income not exceeding Rs 6,000/-. In the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, women and children, Vimukta Jathis and Nomadic Tribes, no monetary limit has been prescribed.

(f) During the last three years, CILAS

has spent an amount of Rs. 80 lakhs on the various legal aid schemes.

Oil Exploration in Orissa

8177. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA · Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state ·

(a) whether Government have proposed any plan for exploration of oil in Orissa during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Oil India plan to drill about eight exploratory wells in the Orissa onshore at a cost of about Rs 12.20 crores and six exploratory wells at a cost of about Rs. 89.89 crores in the North-East Coast offshore. The first onland well has been completed in March, 1987 and the second well was spudded in April, 1987. In the North East Coast Offshore, one well has been drilled in 1986-87 and during 1987-88 drilling of another two wells is expected to be commenced

Closure of Reyrolle Burn Ltd., Calcutta

8178. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 24th March, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 4021 regarding closure of Reyrolle Burn Limited, Calcutta and state:

(a) whether any inquiry was made into the reasons of company's incurring cash losses before issue of closure notice;

(b) what further steps are being taken to revive the company apart from some financial assistance as an interim measure; and

(c) the steps being contemplated for workers participation in the management of the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) It is reported that the matter was discussed in the Board of Reyrolle Burn Ltd. (RBL) before issue of closure notice.

(b) RBL is neither a Government company nor a subsidiary of the Government Undertaking. Burn Standard Co. Ltd. (BSCL) holds 50% shares in RBL. On a request from Burn Standard Co. Ltd. the Government had considered the question of giving financial assistance as an interim measure. However, in view of resource constraint this Ministry is not in a position to provide any financial assistance to BSCL for this purpose.

(c) This is an internal matter of RBL.

Expenditure on Energy Research

8179. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on energy research during the last three years;

(b) the amount utilised by Research Institutions;

(c) the amount utilised by Universities ; IITs and other research organisations; and

(d) the details of the fields of research?

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

High Speed Diesel Oil to Fishermen by IBP Co. Ltd.

8180. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sale of High Speed Diesel Oil to Fishermen has been stopped by the IBP Company Limited under instructions from the Ministry at Mallet Bunder in the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the number of fishermen families affected; and

(c) the loss sustained by them as well as reasons for stoppage?

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

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

Electrification of Villages and Pumps Energised in Eastern Region States

8181. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the total number of villages electrified and total number of pumps energised in each of the eastern region States, State-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): A statement indicating the number of villages electrified and pumpsets energised in the Eastern Region States, State-wise during the last three years is given below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State	No. of village electrified during			No. of pumpsets energised during		
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.	Bihar	603	2127	3605	4410	9743	11,000*
2.	Orissa	1242	1141	947*	3611	2615	1,232*
3.	West Bengal	881	1330	1350	7768	8064	4,842
4.	Sikkim	35	35	30	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Progress for the period from 1.4.1986 to 28.2.1987.

**New Coal-bearing Areas
in Andhra Pradesh**

8182. SHRI S PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and locations of new coal-bearing areas located in Andhra Pradesh since 1983; and

(b) the steps taken for exploitation of these areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Since 1983, as a result of regional exploration done by Geological Survey of India, the following 15 coal bearing areas have been located in Godavari Valley Coalfields (Andhra Pradesh):—

District Adilabad

1. Budharam (Chinnur North)
2. Chinnur East

District Warangal (Mulug Belt)

3. Khammampalli
4. Satrajpalli
5. Bhopalpalli-Chelpur
6. Tadcherla
7. Lakshidevipet
8. Chelvai-Pasra
9. Lingala

District Khammam

10. Manuguru
11. Ansettipalli
12. Mailaram
13. Koyagudem
14. Ayanapalli-Gangavaram-Sattupalli sectors
15. Aravaram.

(b) To assess the extent of power and mineable deposits in the above areas, detailed exploration has already been taken up by Singareni Collieries Company Limited.

Opening of Post Offices in Bihar

8183. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post offices opened during the Sixth Five Year Plan period in Bihar; and

(b) the break up of the post offices by category or grade-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) 761 post offices were opened during the Sixth Five Year Plan period in Bihar.

(b) All these post offices are of the status of extra-departmental branch post offices.

**Closing of Telegraph Sub-Offices
in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa**

8184. SHRI SOMNATH RATH · Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently closed 100 telegraph sub-offices in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa circles;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for taking such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) · (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a)

**S.T.D. Facility in Tamluk (District
Midnapore), West Bengal**

8185 SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA · Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to replace the existing manual telephone exchange of Tamluk in District Midnapore, West Bengal by automatic telephone exchange with S T D. facility; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) · (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. STD facility will be available after the automatising of exchange and after the availability of the media which is expected in 8th Five Year Plan.

**Advance money to WMI and M/s. MAN
against Letter of Intent for second mine
expansion project of Neyveli Lignite
Corporation**

8186. SHRI V SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to

refer to the reply given on the 31st March 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 5057 regarding advance money to WMI and M/s MAN against letter of intent for second mine expansion project of Neyveli Lignite Corporation and state:

(a) the exact amount of advances given to each of the two and dates of payments along with the nature and details of guarantee provided by MAN-GHH of West Germany;

(b) whether the units under the WMI are facing total closure due to various reasons including financial problems;

(c) whether the said company has not done anything towards the performance as required by the LOI;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the NLC has not secured any report from its project's technical consultants about the technical capabilities of WMI and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) DM 5 015 million were paid to MAN on 23-1-87 against a Bank Guarantee for equivalent amount Rs 20 108 million were paid to WMI as first advance on 17-7-86 and Rs 20.108 million on 27-12-86 as second advance Both advances were made against Bank Guarantees of equivalent amounts. The guarantees have been furnished by Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay

(b) No Sir

(c) and (d) The performance of WMI has been according to the agreed time Schedule

(e) and (f) The technical capabilities of WMI were fully evaluated NLC's decision to award the contract for supply of 20000

T/Hr. Spreaders to MAN/WMI was concurred with by the project's technical consultants

**Waiting List for Telephone Connections
in Trivandrum**

8187 SHRI T BASHEER · Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in Trivandrum Telephone District as on date;

(b) the number of telephone connections in each exchange;

(c) the number of persons on waiting

list, exchange-wise;

(d) the number of applicants on waiting list for more than three years exchange-wise; and

(e) the steps proposed to clear the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) · (a) As on date there are 31 (thirty one) telephone exchanges in Trivandrum Telecom District

(b) to (e) The required information is given in the statement below

STATEMENT

Details Regarding No. of Telephone Connection, Persons on the Waiting List, Number of Applicants Waiting for more than 3 years Exchange-Wise as on 31.3.87 and the expansion plans to clear the Waiting Lists.

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Equipped capacity (in No of lines)	No. of working connections	No of persons on the waiting list	No of applicants on the waiting list for more than 3 years	Expansion Plans (Subject to availability of resources)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Trivandrum (Cross-Bar)	9000	8669	2145	248	1000 (9000-10,000) lines expansion of main (Cross bar) exchange in 88-89
2.	Trivandrum (Kaithamukku)	10000	9193	2410	139	Installation of 10,000 lines new Digital Electronic exchange at Medical College in 1990-91.
3.	Sreekariyam	1300	1281	937	240	100 lines in 87-88.
4.	Balarapuram	200	197	124	47	100 lines in 88-89.
5.	Kaniyapuram	300	276	123	4	Expansion plans yet to be finalised.
6.	Neyyattinkara	300	295	171	2	—do—
7.	Vizhinjan	200	192	83	49	—do—

8. Attingal	400	368	220	79	300 lines in 89-90
9. Kilimanoor	200	188	59	6	Expansion plans yet to be finalised.
10. Nedumangad	300	263	136	6	—do—
11. Varkala	400	398	248	77	—do—
12. Vithura	90	87	106	47	110 lines in 88-89.
13. Venjaramoodu	90	89	30	10	Expansion Plan yet to be finalised.
14. Vakkom	90	89	66	18	Expansion plans yet to be finalised
15. Kallambalam	90	90	124	12	—do—
16. Chirayinkil	90	90	133	47	110 lines in 89-90.
17. kattakada	90	90	103	31	110 lines in 88-89.
18. Kanjiramkulam	90	87	9	Nil	Expansion plans yet to be finalised
19. Malayinkil	90	63	38	Nil	—do—
20. Parassala	90	90	16	2	—do—
21. Poovar	90	84	2	Nil	—do—
22. Vellarada	90	90	52	Nil	—do—
23. Karakonam	45	43	4	Nil	—do—
24. Kallara	45	38	10	Nil	—do—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Kanya-Kulangara	90	89	46	Nil	Expansion plan yet to be finalised
26	Madavoor-Pallickal	90	84	103	Nil	--do--
27	Aryanad	45	40	29	Nil	45 lines in 87-88.
28	Madanvilla-Perumathura	45	43	14	3	45 lines in 87-88.
29.	Pacha-Palode	45	45	7	Nil	Expansion plans yet to be finalised
30.	Ottasekharmangalam	35	26	8	1	--do--
31.	Peringamala	35	27	10	Nil	10 (35-45) lines in 87-88.

Setting up of Traco Cable Factory at Thiruvella in Kerala

8188. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are providing any financial assistance for the Traco Cable Factory being set up at Thiruvella in Kerala; and

(b) if so, its details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) This is a state Government public sector enterprise. Central government is not providing any financial assistance. However, units set up in centrally notified backward districts are eligible for central Investment subsidy.

Gas Connections in Jhalawar City, Rajasthan

8189. SRHIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 4th March, 1986 to unstarred Question No. 1210 regarding LPG connections in Jhalawar City, Rajasthan and state:

(a) whether LPG connections have been issued to all the applicants who had registered their names and new applications invited for further gas connections;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c) No, Sir Out of 23,083 new LPG connections released during 1986-87 by HPCL in Rajasthan, the number of new gas connections released in Jhalawar city is 200. In view of the exist-

ing waiting list, no new applications were invited by the District Administration. A larger number could not be released in Jhalawar owing to constraints of bottling capacity in the region

IPCL's Decision on Freight Equalisation for Linear Alkyl Benzene

8190 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) has since taken any decision on freight equalisation for linear alkyl benzene (LAB) supplied to detergent units in the eastern region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R K JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Non-Availability of Raw material for Manufacture of Penicillin Trihydrati I.P.

8191 SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been reported that several small scale manufacturers of Penicillin Trihydrati IP, a vital antibiotic and life saving drug have closed for want of its major raw material 6 Amino Penicillin ACCD;

(b) if so, the current production of 6 Amino Penicillin ACCD in the country and the reasons for its shortage; and

(c) what steps are being taken to meet the shortage of this raw material ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY

OF INDUSTRY. (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) There are no such small scale manufacturers.

(b) and (c). No shortage of 6 APA has been reported.

New Telephone Exchanges in Assam

8193. SHRI HAREN BHUMIJ : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which parts of the Circle Office of North Eastern Circle are still housed in Delhi ;

(b) the number of new telephone exchanges proposed to be provided in Assam, district-wise with details of districts where DET offices are situated/proposed to be set up ;

(c) whether Government propose to upgrade the telephone system in Dibrugarh ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether Government also propose to convert the North Eastern Circle into a public sector enterprise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The headquarters of the North-Eastern Telecom. Circle is located at Shillong. No post of the Circle office is located in Delhi.

(b) New Exchanges programmed during the remaining 7th Five Year Plan are:—

(i) *Electronic—6 Nos.*

District Cochar	3 Nos.
District Kamrup	1 No
District Karbi Anglong	1 No.
District North Cachar Hills	1 No

(ii) *MAX-II—2 Nos.*

District Darrang	1 No.
District Barpeta	1 No.
District North Lakhimpur	1 No.
District Goalpara	2 No.
District Dhubri	1 No.
District Sibsagar	1 No.
District Kamrup	2 No.
Dibrugarh	2 No.
Jorhat	1 No.

(iii) About 10 MAX—III exchanges per year subject to availability of demand for telephones

Districts of Assam Where Det Offices are situated/proposed to be set up :—

- (i) Telecom. District Engineer, Dhubri (Presently at Gauhati).
- (ii) Telecom, District Engineer, Tezpur.
- (iii) Telecom. District Engineer, Silchar.
- (iv) Telecom. District Engineer, Dibrugarh.
- (v) Telecom. District Engineer, Jorhat
- (vi) Telecom. District Engineer, Nowgaon.

In addition to above, there is one Telecom. District Manager at Gauhati.

(c) and (d). The existing PRX/A containerised electronic exchange is planned to be replaced by a digital Electronic Exchange during the 8th plan period.

(e) No. Sir. No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Demand of Mini Cars in U.S.A.

8194. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether mini cars manufactured in India are in great demand in USA and many other countries .

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the production of mini cars . and

(c) the details of the possibility explored to export mini cars to those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) Some European and neighbouring Countries have shown interest in the import of Maruti Cars Maruti Udyog Ltd

have already supplied vehicles to Nepal and Bangladesh and have recently concluded a contract for sale of 500 cars to Hungary.

Targets and Achievements in Tele-Communications in Orissa

8195 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the physical targets set, achieved and proposed and places of implementation in respect of Orissa in general and Jajpur (Cuttack district) in particular in the matter of provision of Switching capacity Direct Exchange lines, Telephone Exchanges, UHF system, Long Distance Public Telephones and Telegraph Offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : A statement is given below.

STATEMENT*Targets and Achievements in Orissa during 1986-87*

Sl. No.	Item	Target for 1986-87	Achievement	Remarks
1.	Switching Capacity (No. of Lines)	3930	3480	In Jaipur Sub-Division 10 Direct Exchange lines and 9 long Distance
2.	Direct Exchange lines (Nos.)	2000	3147	Public Telephones/Combined Offices at Girgamali,
3.	Telephone Exchanges (Nos.)	29	32	Majhipada Gobardhanpur, Barithengam, Mirzapur, Samia
4.	Long Disease Public Telephone/Combined Offices (Nos.)	100	114	Baragoida, Baliapal and Markandapur were opened during 1986-87.
5.	Telegraph Offices (Nos.)	100	111	
6.	UHF System	Nil	Nil	

Completion of Rihand Super Thermal Power Project

8196. DR. T KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased state:

(a) whether there had been delay in completion of the first phase of the Rihand Super Thermal Project ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The first unit of the Rihand Super Thermal Power Project Stage—I (2x500 MW) which was originally to be commissioned in June, 1987 is scheduled to be commissioned in the fourth quarter of 1987. The commissioning programme has been affected by delays on the part of the lead contractor in mobilising project management resources and by delays in completion of design and engineering work, supplies etc.

Demand for LPG Connection in Orissa

8197. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made to assess to need for LPG connections in Orissa and if so, the demand, district-wise

(b) the number of LPG connections sanctioned in each district so far ; and

(c) the future programme to meet the demand for connections particularly in districts with large concentration of tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (c). All the districts of Orissa have the facility of LPG supplies. Release of new connections in these markets is done under the annual enrolment programme of the Oil Industry, determined by augmentation in availability of LPG, bottling capacity and infrastructural arrangements. New locations also having potential demand to sustain an economically viable distributorship are being taken up in a phased manner by the Oil Industry.

(b) The number of connections

released district-wise as on 1-4-87 is as under :

(1) Ganjam	14714
(2) Dhenkanal	5593
(3) Bolanagir	3906
(4) Balasore	5913
(5) Mayurbhanj	1266
(6) Puri	29957
(7) Sambalpur	12835
(8) Cuttack	19362
(9) Koraput	10038
(10) Keonjhar	1777
(11) Phulbani	521
(12) Sundergarh	19143
(13) Kalahandi	2056

Facilities provided by Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation

8198. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for registration of small scale industries with Delhi small Industries Development Corporation (DSIDC) ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) According to Delhi Administration, DSIDC registers small scale industries as Business Associates only for its marketing activi-

ties. The following categories of units are eligible for registration as Business associates —

- (i) SSI units situated in the Union Territory of Delhi having registration with the Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration Delhi
- (ii) Sole selling units/agents of manufacturing units of Delhi having legal agreements with the manufacturing units
- (iii) For items which are not being manufactured in the Union Territory of Delhi but are being manufactured out-side, SSI units located outside Dehi are also considered for registration
- (iv) Entrepreneures of industries complexes of DSIDC and artisans of Community Work Centres of DSIDC

(b) The DSIDC is supplying various kinds of goods to the Government Departments, Semi Govt Organisations and Public Sector Undertakings both in Delhi and outside and the orders received from these organisations are executed through the business associates registered with the DSIDC

The following other facilities are provided by DSIDC to the Small Scale Units and others in Delhi : —

- (i) Display/sale of their products through its Trade Centre, Delhi Emporium and various exhibitions organised in Delhi and outside
- (ii) Technical Consultancy
- (iii) Quality testing of raw-material and finished products through its laboratory.
- (iv) Provision of some raw-material as per Government guidelines.
- (v) Provision of built up industrial

sheds and plots for entrepreneurs intending to start an industry.

Doordarshan Programme for DESU Consumers

8199. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the details of the difficulties expressed by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking consumers in the Doordarshan programme telecast in Delhi on 12 April, 1987; and

(b) the steps taken to rectify them with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) According to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking the difficulties expressed by the consumers during the programme on Doordarshan on 12th April, 1987 mainly related to consumer service such as inadequate number of collection counters leading to long queues the problems with billing, non-availability of the facility of payment of bills through the banks, non-introduction of meter reading cards delay in refund of security in respect of temporary connections and delay in correction of names

(b) According to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, efforts are being made to remove the problems relating to billing etc and improve the consumer service Stray cases of inclusion of arreras of the paid bills in subsequent bills inflated bills, delay in refund of security and delay in correction of names etc will be taken care of with the installation of the in-house computer with terminals at distribution district headquarters of the undertakings

DESU is also introducing the facility of payment of electricity bills through the bank Introduction of meter reading cards, however, is not possible due to administrative constraints.

**Power and Electricity Training Institutes
in Maharashtra**

8200 SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the number of training institutes so far established by the Union Government for imparting training in regard to various aspects of power and electricity

(b) whether Union Government propose to establish one such institute in Maharashtra State and

(c) if so by when and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) The following five Training Institutes in the Power Sector have been set up by the Central Government

- (1) Thermal Power Stations Personnel Training Institute Nagpur
- (2) Thermal Power Station Personnel Training Institute, Durgapur
- (3) Thermal Power Station Personnel Training Institute, Badarpur (New Delhi)
- (4) Thermal Power Stations Personnel Training Institute, Neyveli
- (5) Power Systems Training Institute, including Hot Line Training Centre, Bangalore

(b) and (c) A Thermal Power Stations Personnel Training Institute has already been established at Nagpur in Maharashtra. There is no proposal, at present, to set up another training institute of the Central Government in Maharashtra in the field of electricity

**Study Group on Revision of Royalty
on Coal**

8201 CH RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government had constituted a study group to go into the question of revision of the royalty on coal in 1984;

(b) if so, whether the study group has since submitted its report

(c) if so, the salient feature thereof

(d) the production of coal and amount of royalty paid from 1980-81 in 1986-87 year-wise and State-wise and

(e) whether Government have since taken any decision with regard to the revision of royalty on coal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) to (c) and (e) To consider the question of further revision of royalty on coal a Study Group was constituted in November 1984. The Group after considering the views/proposals of various state Governments has submitted its reports. No decision has been taken by the Central Government

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

[*Translation*]

Statutory Control on Vanaspati Prices

8202 SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to introduce statutory control to check rise in prices of vanaspati

(b) if so, by what time, and

(c) if not, how Government propose to control the increasing price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) No, Sir

(c) Remedial measures, including effective supply management of imported oils will be taken to control the prices at a reasonable level.

[English]

Purchase of Sub-Standard Rice by F.C.I. in Uttar Pradesh

8203 SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rice purchased by Food Corporation of India last year and during the current year from rice mills in Uttar Pradesh has been found to be sub-standard; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Out of a total quantity of 10.67 lakh tonnes of rice procured during 1985-86 and 9.05 lakh tonnes during 1986-87 (upto 21-3-1987), only a quantity of 2357 tonnes was found sub-standard on account of excessive broken.

(b) Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against the staff responsible.

Vasant Vihar Branch of Super Bazar

8204 SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vasant Vihar branch of Super Bazar is under litigation with the lessors of the premises in its occupation;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) whether it is proposed to open a new branch of Super Bazar or to shift the present branch to a place opposite the Hotel Vasanta Continental where a large number of quarters/flats have been constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Super Bazar Delhi, has informed that the lessor of the premises of the branch of Super Bazar in Vasant Vihar has filed a Civil Suit against the Super Bazar, for vacation of the said premises in the court of the Rent Controller, Delhi. The matter is sub-judice.

(c) No, Sir.

Disadvantage to Vanaspati Manufacturers in West Bengal due to Freight Equalisation Policy

8205 SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the vanaspati manufacturers of West Bengal are facing disadvantage owing to freight equalisation policy;

(b) if so, how much extra money per kg is being paid by vanaspati users in that state, and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There is no formal or informal control on the prices of vanaspati and, therefore, there is no question of any disadvantage owing to the freight equalisation policy which includes reimbursement of sales tax and octroi also.

Enquiries Instituted by MRTP Commission

8206. SHRI P M SAYEED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has recently instituted enquiries against some well-known manufacturing companies.

(b) if so, the basis for such enquiries in each case.

(c) the names of the companies involved; and

(d) the approximate time by which the enquiries are likely to be finalised in each case?

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

(a) to (c). The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has instituted a number of enquires against various manufacturing companies in the recent past. The effort involved in compiling details of all such cases may not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be served.

(d) The time taken varies from case to case depending upon the nature of the issues involved, conduct of the parties etc

Letters of Intent issued to MRTTP Companies for setting up units in 'no industry districts'

8207. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

Year	No. of letters of intent issued to MRTTP companies for 'no-industry districts'	Letters of intent, out of those indicated in col. (2), which have been converted into industrial licences as on 28.2.87	
		No.	%
1985	11	2	18.2
1986	5	—	—

(c) and (d). One of the important objectives of Government's industrial policy is to correct regional imbalances and to encourage dispersal of industries to backward areas. With this end in view, a number of incentives and concessions, such as, Central investment subsidy, concessional finance, transport subsidy, etc. are being provided for establishing industries in backward areas. Realising that one of the impediments encountered in the indus-

(a) the number of letters of intent issued to the MRTTP companies for setting up units in 'no-industry districts' in the country during 1986 as compared to the letters of intent issued in the year 1985;

(b) the percentage of the letters of intent converted into industrial licences during these years;

(c) whether there is lack of enthusiasm in setting up units in the 'no industry districts'; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor stating whether Government propose to review the existing incentives to achieve to objective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The table below gives the number of letters of intent issued during the years 1985 and 1986 to undertakings registered under the MRTTP Act for setting up industries in 'no-industry districts' as also the number of such of these letters of intent which have since been converted into industrial licences:—

trialisation of backward regions, more particularly the 'no-industry districts', is the absence of infrastructural facilities, a scheme has been introduced for assisting the State Governments to take up infrastructural development in one or two identified growth centres in each 'no-industry district'.

To give further impetus to industrialisation of backward areas, it has also been

decided to reduce the level of export obligation for MRTP/FERA companies in respect of Non-Appendix-I industries to 25% in category 'B' and 'C' districts and completely dispense with this requirement in respect of Category 'A' backward districts.

Production in New Coal Mining Projects

8208. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of new coal mining projects set up during the last three years;

(b) the estimated production of each project;

(c) the money spent on each project;

(d) whether the production of each project is satisfactory and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to remove the drawbacks of each projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) 44 new coal mining projects costing Rs 5 crores and more were sanctioned during the last three years from 1.4.1984 to 31.3.1987. The details of their production capacity and expenditure are given in the statement below.

(d) and (e). The progress of implementation of these projects is as per schedule.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in crores)	Ultimate capacity (Million tonnes/year)	Expenditure upto 31.3.87 (Rs. in crores) (Provisional)	Slippage if any, in months
1	2	3	4	5	6
1984-85 Eastern Coalfields Limited					
1.	Chora (Sofra mine) 10 Pit Underground	6.41	0.24	0.56	On Schedule
2.	Chinakuri Underground (Revised Project Report)	45.54	0.69	16.61	On Schedule
Bharat Coking Coal Limited					
3.	Liquidation of XI/XII Seam Badroochak	8.95	0.21	0.54	On Schedule
4.	Bagdigi Augmentation	7.10	0.15	1.19	On Schedule
5.	Lodna Colliery	7.94	0.24	0.97	On Schedule
Central Coalfields Limited					
6.	Sayal 'D' Opencast	9.75	0.35	3.36	On Schedule

1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>South Eastern Coalfields Limited</i>				
7.	Churcha West Underground	32.64	0.60	1.81	On Schedule
	<i>Western Coalfields Limited</i>				
8.	Silewara Expansion Underground	38.06	1.00	26.12	On Schedule
9.	Bansi Underground	6.81	0.15	1.20	On Schedule
	<i>Singareni Collieries Company Limited</i>				
10.	Manuguru Opencast II	132.00	2.75	35.49	12
11.	Bellampalli Opencast	11.28	0.35	9.31	On Schedule
	1985-86 Eastern Coalfields Limited				
12.	Sonepur Bazari 'A' Opencast	192.96	3.00	26.76	On Schedule
13.	Pandaveshwar Underground	9.25	0.30	—	On Schedule
14.	Ratibati Scheme Narainkari	6.57	0.21	—	On Schedule
15.	Girija Opencast	6.28	0.24	3.60	On Schedule
16.	Amritnagar Underground Phase II (Revised Project Report)	55.45	1.14	17.03	On Schedule
17.	Sodepur Underground (Revised Project Report)	9.81	0.40	5.35	On Schedule
	1985-86 Bharat Coking Coal Limited				
18.	Liquidation of Upper Seam at Hurrallidih	5.74	0.27	0.50	On Schedule
19.	Bhurungiya Underground (Revised Project Report)	9.47	0.30	6.82	On Schedule
	<i>Northern Coalfields Limited</i>				
20.	Khadia Opencast (Revised Project Report)	400.00	4.00	26.84	On Schedule
21.	Bina Opencast (Revised Project Report)	140.55	4.50	113.61	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Central Coalfields Limited</i>					
22.	Sangam Opencast	9.87	0.30	1.48	On Schedule
23.	Gidi Colliery Underground	9.03	0.60	3.90	On Schedule
24.	New Swang Opencast	9.78	0.30	2.86	On Schedule
<i>South Eastern Coalfields Limited</i>					
25.	Bangwar Underground	25.14	0.65	1.89	On Schedule
26.	Dipka Opencast	56.05	2.00	21.82	24
27.	Gevra Opencast Expansion	224.39	10.00	101.03	On Schedule
<i>Western Coalfields Limited</i>					
28.	Tandsi Underground	51.58	0.90	1.20	On Schedule
29.	Nandan Underground (Revised Project Report)	17.89	0.60	15.01	12
<i>Singareni Collieries Company Limited</i>					
30.	Godavari Khani 10A Underground	27.31	0.57	1.46	On Schedule
31.	Ravindra Khani 1A Underground	29.78	0.54	3.74	On Schedule
32.	Srirampur 3&3A Underground	10.46	0.30	0.75	On Schedule
1966-67 Eastern Coalfields Limited					
33.	Kalidaspur Underground	47.95	0.96	3.44	On Schedule
34.	Chinakuri Underground (top lifting caving of Dishergarh Seam)	9.63	0.18	—	On Schedule
35.	Madhusudanpur Underground	10.34	0.36	0.39	On Schedule
<i>Central Coalfields Limited</i>					
36.	Pipradih Opencast	9.84	0.40	0.91	On Schedule

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>South Eastern Coalfields Limited</i>					
37.	Scheme for introduction of side discharge loaders in Orient No. 3 Mine	5.32	0.50	—	On Schedule
1986-87 Western Coalfields Limited					
38.	Sethia Opencast	9 70	0.22	8 91	On Schedule
39.	Dhuptala Opencast	9 45	0 25	—	On Schedule
40.	Bellora Opencast	19 30	0 45	—	On Schedule
41.	Shobhapur Underground (Revised Project Report)	20 72	0 60	20 59	On Schedule
<i>Singareni Collieries Company Limited</i>					
42.	Ramagundam II Opencast	147 16	2 00	—	On Schedule
43.	Kakatiya 1&1A Underground	13 27	0 30	—	On Schedule
<i>Bharat Coking Coal Limited</i>					
44.	Beguina Underground (Revised Project Report)	9 47	0 18	4 70	Completed

Decline in Sugar Production

8209. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY · Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar production in India has been declining for the last five years despite marked improvement in per hectare yield of sugarcane and percentage increase of recovery; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) · (a)

and (b) The sugar is an agro-based industry and its production varies from year to year due to a variety of reasons including climatic conditions, rain fall etc. Despite a marginal fall in area under sugar cane, the sugar production in the country has shown an increasing trend during the last 2 years due to the positive policy measures initiated by the Government

After a fall in the season 1983-84, the sugar production is showing an increasing trend. During the current 1986-87 season it aggregated to 70.09 lakh tonnes as on 7-4-1987, which is higher than the annual sugar production of 1983-84 (59.16 lakh

tonnes), 1984-85 (61.44 lakh tonnes), and 1985-86 (70.03 lakh tonnes) seasons.

Export of Pesticides

8210. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:
SHRI SRIHARI RAO :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Pesticides Association of India of which Hindustan Insecticides Limited, a public sector unit, is a member is advocating export of pesticides;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allow export of pesticides; and

(c) the policy of Government regarding issue of new licences for manufacture of pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Exports are encouraged as the country has an overall surplus of manufacturing capacity.

(c) Pesticides Industry is included in Appendix-I of the Industrial Policy Statement, 1973(as amended). All companies are eligible for grant of industrial licences. New licences for pesticide formulations are, however, not issued, except to Government, State Sector or Cooperative undertakings, unless linked to manufacture of technical grade pesticides.

[*Translation*]

Glass Industry in Firozabad, U.P.

8211. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the glass industry in Firozabad is facing a crisis at present;

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

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

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

(b) and (c). There have been, however, some complaints about the poor quality of coal supplied to Firozabad units. Due to inadequate availability of steam coal from Raniganj and South Karanpura Coalfields, the requirements are being met with better grade coal from other coalfields. To ensure proper sizing and removal of extraneous material, a crash programme for constructing coal handling plants has been undertaken by the Coal India Ltd. The Coal companies have also been directed to ensure manual breaking of bigger pieces and picking up of extraneous material. Quality Control cells have been established in each coal company.

[*English*]

High Power Committee on Digital Switching System

8213. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a High Power Committee to formulate digital switching system;

(b) if so, its composition and terms of reference; and

(c) by what time its report is likely to be submitted to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) A High Power Committee has been constituted to draw up a plan regarding manufacturing capacities needed for digital

switching system and best utilisation of existing Infrastructure of various existing units of I T I

(b) (i) Members of the Committee are—

- 1 Shri V Krishnamurthy—Chairman
Chairman—SAIL
- 2 Shri V M Sundaram, Member
(telecom Technology)—DOT
- 3 Dr N Seshagiri, Additional Secretary,
Deptt of Electronics
- 4 Shri B L K Rao, G M , B B L
Machali Patnam
- 5 Dr Krishan Sondhi, Adviser (C & I)
Planning Commission
- 6 Shri G N Tandon Joint Secretary
(PF), Department of Expenditure
- 7 Shri B R Prabhakara, Joint Secretary,
Deptt of Public Enterprises,
Ministry of Industry
- 8 Dr V K Misra, Dir (TSG), Deptt of
Science & Technology
- 9 Shri A K Gangopadhyay G M R &
D, HMT Bangalore
- 10 Shri S K Giri Director of Apprenticeship
Training, Ministry of Labour
- 11 Shri D V Gupta, Acting M D , I T I
- 12 Shri Michael Fernandes, I T I
Bangalore
- 13 Shri Y Muthuswamy DDG (EP),
DOT Member-Secretary

(ii) The terms of reference of the committee are—

- 1 To assess the progressive manufacturing capacity required for electronic switching systems in the country upto the year 2000 This will

cover the indigenous requirements as well as possible exports and will cover various sizes and applications of the electronic switches, rural automatic exchanges, medium and large size automatic exchanges and trunk and transit exchanges.

2. To determine optimum size of individual factories to produce electronic switching systems for various sizes of exchanges and applications
- 3 To review the existing infrastructure of ITI and other manufacturers in electronics in the country and recommend a suitable strategy for setting up the future electronic switching system factories
- 4 To make such recommendations as appropriate in regard to the use and redeployment of the existing infrastructure, manpower, etc available at the various existing switching factories of ITI This could cover setting up production of ESS equipment as well as alternative lines of products

(c) The committee is expected to submit its report by 31-7-87

Holding Elections in Haryana

8214 SHRI DHARAM PAL
SINGH MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA
SHRI M RAGHUMA REDDY
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether any programme has been drawn up for holding elections to Haryana Assembly,

(b) if so, its details, and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The term of the present Haryana Assembly is due to expire only on the 23rd June, 1987 and as such there is no delay in announcing the programme for the elections

[Translation]

Postal Stamps in the Memory of Maharishi Dadhichi and other Saints

8215 SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received letters suggesting release of postage stamps in the memory of Maharishi Dadhichi;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue a postage stamps in the memory of Maharishi Dadhichi;

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

(d) whether postage stamps in the memory of some other Indian saints are proposed to be released in the near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) A Philatelic Advisory Committee functions in the Department to advise the Government regarding issue of commemorative/special postage stamps and other related matters. This proposal will be placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee, for consideration at its next meeting

(d) and (e) Names of personalities who may perhaps be termed as saints and seers and on whom stamps are tentatively proposed to be issued during 1987 are listed in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

Saints on whom commemorative/special stamps are tentatively proposed to be issued

1 Shree Shree Ma Anandamayee.

2. J. Krishnamurti.

3. Guru Ghasidas.

4. Saint H.S. Longowal.

5. Shree Shree Thakur Anukulchandra.

[English]

S.T.D. Service Between Sihora and Jabalpur

8216. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce STD service between Sihora and Jabalpur; and

(b) if so, the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) There is no proposal for introduction of STD service between Sihora and Jabalpur during the 7th Plan

(b) Does not arise

Incentives for Sugar Production

8217 SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: SHRI S.M. GURADDI: SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 24 February, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 227 regarding review of sugar incentive scheme and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding incentives to sugar units;

(b) if so, the details of the incentives provided;

(c) the basic objective of giving these incentives; and

(d) by what time the scheme is likely to be introduced and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The basic objective of giving these incentives is to assist the sugar factories in becoming viable in order to enable them to repay the term-loans to the financing institutions

(d) The matter is still under consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly

Import of coal by Tamil Nadu for Ennore Thermal Power Station

8218 SHRI K RAMAMURTHY Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have sought permission to import 60 000 tonnes of coal a month for the Ennore Thermal Power Station near Madras and

(b) if so the reasons therefor and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) and (b) The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board have sought permission to import 50 000 MT of coal per month for the Ennore Thermal Power Station in lieu of the linkage from Singareni Collieries Company Limited diverted to meet the coal requirements of the 1st Unit of 210 MW of Mettur Thermal Power Station in Tamil Nadu. It is not proposed to allow import of coal for these stations since the coal requirements of the power stations of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board can be met at present from indigenous sources

Clearance to Talcher Thermal Power Project

8219 SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Talcher Thermal Power Project is awaiting clearance from the Department of Environment

(b) whether World Bank has extended financial assistance for implementation of this project and

(c) whether any other foreign offer for investment has been received for this project if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests have conveyed 'in principle' clearance to the proposed Talcher Super Thermal Power Project which has been posed to the World Bank for financial assistance. It is envisaged that M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd (BHEL) would manufacture tower-type boilers for the project in collaboration with M/s Stein Industries of France who have also offered to arrange a suitable financing package

Wages to labourers in Neyveli Lignite Corporation

8220 DR P VALLAL PERUMAN Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the number of labourers working in Neyveli Lignite Corporation on contract basis

(b) for how much period this labour is working on contract basis

(c) whether most of these contract labourers are paid only 50 per cent of the permissible wages and

(d) if so the steps proposed to make them casual labourers and then to absorb them on regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) and (b) Labourers are employed on contract basis by the con-

tractors to whom works are awarded by NLC. The number of such labourers is 7800. The period of contracts is generally for one year.

(c) No, Sir. Necessary steps are taken by NLC to ensure that contract workers are paid the minimum statutory wages.

(d) NLC is not under any statutory obligation to absorb the contract labourers on regular basis.

[*Translation*]

Setting of Automatic Telephone Exchange at Devidhura in Pithoragarh District, U.P.

8221 SHRI HARISH RAWAT Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether a proposal to set up an Automatic Telephone Exchange at Devidhura in Distt Pithoragarh U.P. has been approved

(b) if so when

(c) whether the said exchange has started functioning and

(d) if not the time by which it is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) (a) No Sir

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

(d) Minimum required demand does not exist as yet

Supply of Kerosene to Industrial Units

8222 SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are supplying kerosene oil to industrial units for their industrial use and

(b) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) and (b) Kerosene is essentially meant for domestic purposes i.e. cooking and illumination. Under the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Price) order 1966 as amended from time to time the use of kerosene for essential industrial purpose is permitted only on technological grounds and necessity and the state Governments are competent to make allocation for such essential requirements from the State's quota. No separate allocation of kerosene is made by the Central Government for industrial use.

[*English*]

Approval for setting up of industries in Tamil Nadu

8223 SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the number of proposals for expansion or setting up new industrial units in Tamil Nadu pending consideration of Union Government and

(b) the reasons for delay in approval thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) As on 21-4-87 70 Industrial Licence applications received under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 for setting up Industries in Tamil Nadu were at various stages of processing

(b) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of all pending

Industrial Licence applications as expeditiously as possible. To ensure this, the procedures have been streamlined.

Setting up of Multi-Fuel Thermal Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh

8224. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up multi-fuel thermal power projects in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the location thereof;

(c) the estimated installed capacity and the cost of the projects;

(d) the steps being taken to give top priority to give clearance to the projects; and

(e) the extent to which the requirements of the State will be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (e). No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration to set up multi-fuel thermal power projects, by the Union Government, in Andhra Pradesh

Orders for Heavy Electrical Equipment

8225. SHRI D.N REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether is it a fact that the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. has requested Government not to place any order for heavy electrical equipment with foreign companies, as it will be surplus in its production shortly;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the annual import of equipment now being produced indigenously by BHEL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTER-

PRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF K.K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). BHEL has been requesting Government support to ensure better capacity utilisation. It is Government's policy to ensure maximum utilization of the indigenous capacity. Import is resorted to only selectively and on merits, depending on the totality of circumstances.

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

Cement Production

8226. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the anticipated demand of cement by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan Period;

(b) the anticipated production of cement by that period; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the likely shortage, if any, and achieve self-sufficiency in cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) The demand for cement by the end of 7th Five Year Plan is likely to be around 49 million tonnes. The production target for the terminal year of the 7th Plan has also been fixed at 49 million tonnes, which is likely to be achieved fully making the country self-sufficient in cement.

Generation and Consumption of Power in Karnataka

8227. SHRI D.K. NAIKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total generation of power in Karnataka, Hydro-electric and thermal separately, in M.W. ; and

(b) the total consumption (domestic and

non-domestic) and the requirement in the state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The total generation of power in Karnataka during 1986-87 was 7788 million units comprising of 1267 million units Thermal and 6521 million units Hydro.

(b) During 1986-87 the total availability of power in Karnataka was 10350 million units as against the requirement of 14163 million units.

Clearance to Hydel Projects

8228 SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of hydel projects proposed to be executed in the southern States are pending for clearance.

(b) if so, their number, state-wise and the reasons for non-clearance, and

(c) the steps taken by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation to give early clearance to those hydel projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c) Project reports in respect of five hydro-electric schemes in Andhra Pradesh, four in Tamil Nadu, three in Kerala and one in Karnataka have been received in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). While some of the reports are under techno-economic scrutiny, comments have been sent in regard to others to the concerned State authorities. The National Hydro-electric Power Corporation are not involved in the techno-economic evaluation of these proposals by the CEA.

Power Shortage in Andhra Pradesh

8229. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a power shortage in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are going to supply required power from Central pool; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) During 1986-87, Andhra Pradesh was able to meet its requirement. However, the State is facing power shortage in April, 1987 mainly due to reduction in hydel generation on account of low water levels in the reservoirs

(b) and (c) To the extent possible Andhra Pradesh is receiving power from the unallocated portion from the Central Stations in the Southern Region.

Manufacture of Sodium Vapour Electric Lamps

8230 SHRI N DENNIS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sodium Vapour electric lamps are manufactured in India;

(b) the companies which manufacture them; and

(c) the quantity they are permitted to manufacture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. High Pressure Sodium Vapour Electric Lamps are being manufactured in India. However, Low Pressure Sodium Vapour

Electric Lamps are not being manufactured in the country so far.

(b) and (c). M/s. Pieco Electronics & Electricals Ltd., Bombay and M/s. Genelec Ltd., Bombay manufacture these lamps and their licensed capacities are 1,50,000 Nos. and 50,000 Nos. per annum respectively

Tie up sale of Palmolein oil by Super Bazar and Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.

8231. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of Palmolein edible oil for distribution through Super Bazar in Delhi;

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

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newspaper report in the Times of India of 3 April, 1987 stating that a fairness cream was forced on the consumers desiring to buy palmolein from the vans of the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd and sometimes tips are demanded before supplying cooking oil and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) Due to the rising trend in prices of indigenous edible oils consumers have shown greater preference for palmolein. Imported edible oils are supplied to the States/Uts. as a supplement to the supply of indigenous edible oils. Delhi Administration has been advised to improve lifting of rapeseed oil allocated to it in order to supplement the allocation of Palmolein made to the Union Territory

(c) and (d). The Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation and Super Bazar have reported that there is no truth in the news report appeared in the Times of India dated 3-4-87.

Extension of HBJ Pipeline to South

8232. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to bring a branch of HBJ Gas Pipeline to southern parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

Change in Rentals of Telegraph Circuits

8233. SHRI P R KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rentals of telegraph circuits have been changed;

(b) the number of circuits closed down as a result thereof;

(c) the estimated loss of revenue on this account; and

(d) The steps proposed to meet the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) (a) Yes Sir

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

**Telephone Services in Districts of
Bhopal Division**

8234 SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state,

(a) whether the telephone services in the districts of Bhopal division namely Vidisha, Raisen and Sihore districts are very poor,

(b) if so the reasons therefor

(c) whether Raisen-Vidisha, Udaipura-Raisen Vidisha-Shamsabad Budni-Sihore Budni-Bhopal, Bhopal-Diwanganj and Nasrullahganj-Bhopal telephone lines mostly remain out of order

(d) if so the reasons thereof and

(e) the steps proposed to improve the telephone systems of the above mentioned lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV) (a) No, Sir Telephone services in the districts of Bhopal division are satisfactory

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply as (a) above

(c) No, Sir Performance of various trunk lines of Vidisha Raisen and Sihore is quite satisfactory

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply as (c) above

(e) Efforts are being made to keep the performance of trunk lines at a satisfactory level through vigorous maintenance routines and rectification of faults

**S.T.D. Facility Between Bhubaneswar
and Bhadrak**

8235 SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether STD telephone facility was to be extended between Bhubaneswar and Bhadrak during the year 1986-87

(b) if so, the progress thereof and

(c) if it has not been done the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) The STD facility between Bhubaneswar and Bhadrak will be feasible after augmentation of the long-distance circuits for which action is being taken

Single Law on Property succession

8236 SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether the existing laws on property succession prescribe different norms for inheritance for sons and daughters in different religious groups

(b) if so whether there is any proposal to have a single law of inheritance for all people irrespective of their religious faith and

(c) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H R BHARDWAJ) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The proposal to bring about a voluntary uniform civil code which is under the consideration of the Government may provide for a single law of inheritance But no decision has yet been taken

(c) Does not arise

[Translation]

Increase in Petroleum Products Prices

8238 SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether the prices of petroleum products have increased in India while their prices in the world market have gone down; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b) Under the administered pricing policy for petroleum products, the prices are not generally revised with changes in international prices. However, there has been no increase in the prices of major petroleum products since February, 1986

[English]

Full Time Chairman for Engineers India Ltd.

8239 SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Engineers India Limited does not have a full time Chairman;

(b) if so, when the post will be filled up

(c) whether Government are aware of the slow degeneration of the professional standard of EIL during the last seven years; and

(d) what measures Government are taking to restore EIL to its earlier high reputation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The full time

post of a Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Engineers India Ltd has been split into a full time Managing Director and a part time Chairman. With a full time managing Director, no need is felt to have a full time Chairman also

(c) and (d) EIL have made considerable strides in the growth of the company, giving high priority to development of in-house technology, higher utilisation of technical man-power etc. Government are constantly reviewing the activities of EIL so that it can remain as a front-rank consultancy organisation

[Translation]

Production and Requirement of Power

8240 SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been constant increase in the production and requirement of power in the last few years.

(b) if so, the figures in regard to production and requirement of power during the last three years, Year-wise.

(c) whether it is a fact that the percentage of loss in distribution and transmission of power is not decreasing despite the efforts made by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). The power production and requirement during the last three years is as under—

Year	Total Generation	Requirement
1984-85	156633	155432
1985-86	170037	170746
1986-87	187568	192356

(c) and (d). Implementation of the system improvement schemes and administrative measures to check theft of energy are expected to gradually bring down the transmission and distribution losses in the country. The main reasons for high T&D losses are weak and inadequate T&D system, low power factor operation, large scale rural electrification, too many transformation stages, theft of energy, improper load management, unmetered supply and financial constraints.

[English]

Replacement of Diesel Engine Oil by Plant Oil

8242 SHRI PRATAPRAO B BHOSALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some research has been made in the country to replace diesel engine oil by plant oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) the sources of this plant oil and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). A number of studies has been initiated on petrocrops which yield botano-chemicals which can be possible substitutes/supplements to petro-chemicals. Owing to their importance, a survey was conducted of various species of petrocrops which belong to the six families of Pittosporaceae, Palmae, Euphorbiaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Simmondsiaceae, Asclepiadaceae. These have been recognised to produce energy oils/fuels.

The survey has revealed that the plants are spread in diverse agro-climatic zones and are found to grow in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, coastal areas of Tamil Nadu and Kerala and arid and semi-arid

areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan, hill tops, sand dunes and plain areas.

Some investigations on the use of plants oils like Jojoba oil and Karanji oil/Salseed oil/Rice bran oil as basestock for two stroke engine oil and as substitute/supplements to diesel oil, have been undertaken at IIP, Dehradun and IIT, Madras. Since these plant oils have potential in substituting/supplementing diesel oil, further R&D work on production, extraction, characterisation, processing and utilisation is being proposed to be undertaken in the coming years.

Creation of posts of Registrar in District Courts of Delhi

8243 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to create posts of Registrar in the District Courts of Delhi on the pattern of Bombay and also propose to revise the grades of Superintendents of District Courts of Delhi in the near future; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H R BHARDWAJ): (a) No Sir.

(b) The present arrangement is working satisfactorily.

Shifting of Power Station at Rajghat

8244 SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift the power station at Rajghat to some other place to improve the environment of the areas;

(b) whether some complaints/suggestions have been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) To check the pollution and improve the environmental conditions. Electrostatic Precipitators are being installed on the 15 MW unit at Rajghat and the work is expected to be completed during 1987. The unit would now be put on commercial generation only after ESPs have been installed.

Import of rigs

8245. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil rigs are being imported despite their production in the country:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Directorate General of Technical Development has brought this idling of indigenous capacity to the notice of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Imports of oil rigs are considered by the Empowered Committee on the Indigenisation of Oil Field Equipment and Services, on which Directorate General of Technical Development is represented. The Committee permits imports of oil rigs and other equipment only after assessing the capability of the indigenous producers to manufacture the items and deliver them according to the schedule prescribed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd. Moreover, indigenous producers who participate in global tenders floated by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Oil India Ltd., are eligible for certain concessions like price prefer-

ence, concessional import duty and deemed export benefits. The progress of indigenisation is under constant review.

Supply of LPG Cylinders in West Bengal

8246. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of cooking gas cylinders per day in West Bengal; and

(b) the supply position per day of cooking gas cylinders in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The average demand for Cooking gas cylinders in West Bengal is around 15,000 per day

(b) The capacity of LPG bottling plants in West Bengal is presently around 20,000 cylinders per day. The demand in West Bengal is met in full barring instances when occasional operational problems/IR problems develop at the bottling plants.

Proposal to establish unit of H.M.T. Ltd. in Bihar

8247. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a fullfledged unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. at Chapra in Bihar; and

(b) if so, when the proposed unit is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Criteria for Transfer/Shifting of Telephone Connections

8248. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the criteria for transfer of existing telephone connections in each category in blood relation, steprelationship and in other cases:

(b) the criteria for transfer of existing connections in each category in death cases:

(c) the criteria for transfer of registration in each category for registered persons in all cases.

(d) the criteria for shifting of existing connections in each category from one place to another:

(e) in which localities of Delhi shifting of existing connections in each category is permissible as on 31st March, 1987; and

(f) the criteria for registered persons awaiting their turn for release of connections in each category and how change of residential address in such cases is entertained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (d). The required information is given in the statement below.

(e) As on 31st March, 1987 the shifting of telephones to localities served by Janpath, Jorbagh, Rajpath, Sena Bhavan, Lodi Road, Badli, Tis Hazari, Narela, Shakti Nagar, Delhi Gate, Idgah, Shahdara (except to area North of G T Road), Chanakypuri, Hauz Khas, Okhla, Cantt., Karol Bagh and Najafgarh exchanges was permissible subject to their eligibility for shift

(f) On availability of exchange capacity, the telephone connections are released as

per percentages given below :

OYT	—	40%
NON-OYT/G-	—	40%
N-OYT/S	—	20%

STATEMENT

Criteria for transfer of existing telephone connections, transfer of registration and shifting of existing telephone connection.

(a) During the life time of a subscriber transfer of a telephone under any category is permissible to a near relative, namely father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, brother and sister (including step-brother and step-sister, but not cousin). For such a transfer, the telephone should have worked for the original hirer for a minimum of one year. In the case of transfer of a telephone provided under special category, the original hirer will not be eligible for registration for a new telephone connection under that particular category for a period of five years from the date of transfer

(b) Transfer of a telephone under any category is permissible after the death of the hirer to the legal successor/legal heir. If the property is bequeathed to one person, the telephone may be transferred to that person. If the property is bequeathed to more than one person, telephone may be transferred to that particular person whose name is specifically mentioned in the will for the purpose. In the absence of any specific mention, the telephone may be transferred to any of the beneficiaries with the common consent of the other beneficiaries.

In the absence of a will transfer is permissible to the surviving spouse. In case more than one spouse is three transfer may be made to any one of them with the consent of the other/others. If spouse is not alive or does not want to retain the telephone, the telephone may be transferred to one of the children at the station by mutual consent. In the event of no

spouse or children being alive, the telephone may be transferred to the legal successor. In case there are more than one legal successor, the telephone may be transferred to one of them by mutual consent of the others.

(c) Transfer of Registration

- (i) No transfer of a registration in the name of a person under 'OYT—Special', 'Non—OYT—Special' and 'Non—OYT—SS' categories is permitted.
- (ii) During the life time of the applicant transfer of registration under 'OYT—General' and 'Non—OYT—General' categories is permissible to close relatives viz father, mother, wife, husband, son and daughter, brother and sister (including step brother and step-sister but not a cousin) In the event of the death of applicant transfer of the registration to the legal successor is permitted.

(d) Shifting

Shifting within the same exchange area is permissible irrespective of the period for which the telephone has been working

Shifting from one exchange area to another exchange in a multi exchange system is permissible if—

- (i) the registration date of initial application for the telephone connection required to be shifted falls within the release period of the specific category pertaining to the exchange area to which it is required to be shifted, or

- (ii) the telephone required to be shifted has already worked for a minimum period of three years in the exchange area from where it is required to be shifted.

Further shifting is permitted depending on the availability of capacity in the exchange to which the shift is required. The carrying out of shift will be subject to technical feasibility and bonafidity.

Capacity Utilisation by Distilleries

8249. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of distilleries in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of their production capacity vis-a-vis actual production;
- (c) whether the production capacity is fully utilized; and
- (d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The details of distillation capacity and production of alcohol, during last alcohol year 1985-86 (December, 1985-November, 1986) statewide are given in the statement below

(c) and (d). the distillation capacity could not be utilised fully during the last year mainly due to insufficient availability of molasses.

STATEMENT*Number of Distilleries, Distillation Capacity and Production*

Name of State	No. of Distilleries	Quantity in lakh litres	
		Distillation capacity (in lakh litres)	Actual Production during alcohol year 1985-86 (December, 1985—November, 1986)
1. Andhra Pradesh	15	791.68	469.70
2. Assam	01	16.00	3.12
3. Bihar	10	412.10	175.26
4. Gujarat	8	767.00	273.95
5. Himachal Pradesh	1	11.00	3.28
6. Jammu & Kashmir	3	75.00	19.11
7. Haryana	3	187.50	42.86
8. Kerala	4	71.50	55.60
9. Karnataka	15	1396.14	401.50
10. Maharashtra	32	3218.65	1547.66
11. Nagaland	01	13.50	3.53
12. Orissa	05	97.70	19.40
13. Punjab	04	303.00	145.67
14. Rajasthan	04	103.00	116.12
15. Pondicherry	01	20.00	25.49
16. Madhya Pradesh	09	243.22	142.36
17. Tamil Nadu	09	969.30	768.40
18. West Bengal	05	111.00	25.00
19. Uttar Pradesh	28	3705.65	1462.97
20. Goa, Daman & Diu	8	28.27	—

**Subsidy to State Governments for
Power Supply to Agriculturists**

8250. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL · Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ·

(a) whether Union Government propose to give subsidy to State Governments to supply electricity at cheap rates to agriculturists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) · (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

**Electrification by Non-Conventional
Methods**

8251 SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI ·
SHRI S M GURADDI ·
SHRI H N. NANJE GOWDA ·

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ·

(a) whether Government propose to give more facilities to attract private capital for electrification of villages by non-conventional methods, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). There are no proposals at this stage to give more facilities exclusively for attracting private capital for electrification of villages by non-conventional methods. It is proposed to develop and increase energy generation

from non-conventional energy sources by all concerned towards meeting multifarious energy requirements both in rural and urban areas.

**Import of Machinery by Polyester
Filament Yarn Manufacturing
Companies**

8252. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY · Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ·

(a) whether it is a fact that Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) manufacturing companies were allowed import of machinery with the condition that it will be financed by the export of polyester fibre and yarn,

(b) if so, the details of these companies and the value of machinery imported under this contract so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that the obligation of exports committed by them is not complied with,

(d) if so, the total value of exports made by these companies under this contract so far; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken against them for default?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K JAICHANDRA SINGH) · (a) and (b). The following Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) manufacturing companies were allowed import of machinery with a condition for export of fabrics/polyester filament yarn for twice the value of imported Capital Goods:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	CIF Value of Imported Capital Goods
1.	M/s Orkay Silk Mills Ltd., Bombay	16,58,26,800
2.	M/s Reliance Industries Ltd., Bombay	21,61,17,880
3.	M/s J.K. Synthetics Ltd., New Delhi	13,74,60,100
4.	M/s Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd., Bombay	8,89,58,600

(c) to (e) These units have represented for waiver of export obligation mainly on the ground that Polyester Filament Yarn produced in India is not competitive in the international market due to higher cost of production. A final view on the matter is yet to be taken.

Telephone Facility in Rural and Backward Areas of Gujarat

8253. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken to augment telephone facility in rural and backward areas of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): 420 Long Distance Public Telephones and about 11500 lines of exchange capacity is proposed to be added in the rural and backward areas of Gujarat during the 7th Plan period subject to availability of material and financial resources.

[Translation]

Daily wage workers in the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

8254. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that daily wage

workers are engaged in the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited ;

(b) if so, whether their services are regularised to safeguard their future ;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that class IV employees are being promoted according to their qualifications and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The services of unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers are considered for appointment to regular grades after the prescribed minimum period of service.

(d) In BHEL, there is no group of employees classified as Class IV employees.

[English]

Electrification of Villages in Bihar

8255. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages electrified so far in Bihar and the number of tribal villages which have been electrified;

(b) the progress of electrification of villages with separate figures for tribal villages electrified in Bihar in 1986-87; and

(c) the steps taken to remove state and inter-state regional imbalances in rural Electrification Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SIJSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) 39129 villages have been electrified in Bihar as on 31-3-1987 which includes 4681 tribal villages

(b) 3605 villages have been electrified in Bihar during 1986-87. This includes 623 tribal villages electrified upto Feb. 1987, under the REC Financed programme

(c) For reducing the inter-state and intra-state imbalances in village electrification, all the states which were below 65% level of village electrification as on 1-4-1985 are covered under Minimum Needs Programme. Under this programme, funds are allocated at liberal terms to supplement the efforts of these States, so as to bring them to the desired level of electrification within the stipulated time frame. At the time of formulation of new rural electrification schemes, districts having least percentage coverage are given priority over other districts

Setting up of Captive Power Plants in eastern region by Coal India Ltd.

8256. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. has been planning to set up captive power plants in the eastern region to eliminate acute shortage:

(b) if so, the progress made so far.

(c) whether the proposal has been dropped and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether any assurance has been

given by Damodar Valley Corporation to increase availability of power to coal sector in 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 3 captive power plants of 2x10 MW capacity each have been sanctioned which are to be located at Kathara (CCL), Moonidih (BCCL) and Chinakuri (ECL). In addition, Coal India Ltd. are taking action to further augment the power availability by installation of Gas Turbine Sets. Besides these CIL have initiated the feasibility study on a 5x210 MW Thermal Power Plant at Mukunda in the Jharia coalfield

(d) Action has been initiated to review the allocation of power from DVC during 1987-88 for the coal sector

Setting up of Electronic/Crossbar Telephone Exchange at Kanigiri, Andhra Pradesh

8257 SHRI C SAMBU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop or to instal electronic/crossbar telephone exchange at Kanigiri in Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the date by which the exchange is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

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

Revision of list of delicensed drugs

8258. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when the existing list of delicensed

drugs is likely to be revised under the New Drug Policy;

(b) when the earlier list was announced and what is the total capacity allowed for each drug under De-licensing scheme;

(c) the names of drugs for which new capacities have been created; and

(d) the investments made along with production of each drug during 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) No firm date has been fixed for revising the list of delicensed drugs.

(b) and (c). The last delicensed list was notified on 12th June, 1985. The details of registrations approved under the De-licensing Scheme including the names of drugs, alongwith capacities granted, are published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre (IIC) in their Monthly News Letter, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(d) Total investment proposed under the De-licensing Scheme upto 31-3-87 is Rs. 385.53 crores. Details of production of 87 monitored bulk drugs are published in the Performance Budget of this Ministry, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. The production of de-licensed bulk drugs is not monitored separately.

Wind Power

8259. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for the wind power with its percentage of the total capacity by 2001 A.D.;

(b) whether Government have utilised the experience gained from running of various windmills in the country installed

prior to independence in various Government institutions;

(c) whether the results of such earlier trials have been analysed; and

(d) whether the target fixed is likely to be realised?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (d). It has been proposed that a capacity of 5000 MW from wind power could be installed by 2001 A.D. provided requisite policy and financial support are made available.

(b) No scientific information is available on the installation of windmills in the country prior to independence.

(c) Does not arise.

Overseas S.T.D. Facilities from Public Call Offices

8260. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to give overseas STD facilities from Public Call Offices on automatic call booths; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 300 STD pay phones which will permit STD and overseas subscriber dialled calls, are expected to be imported during 1987-88.

Closing of Post Offices in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Orissa

8261. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the post office branches in rural areas of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Orissa have been closed recently on the grounds of financial losses; and

(b) if so, whether the decision would be reviewed and postal branches closed down revived?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Some of the rural branch post offices were discontinued in Maharashtra Circle during 1986-87. Apart from losses being on the high side, other factors such as extent of postal transactions and distance from the nearest available post office were also taken into account. No branch post offices in rural areas of Orissa were closed. Information in respect of Karnataka Circle is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir, There is no proposal at present to review the action taken in Maharashtra as the same was based on departmental norms and procedures. The position in respect of Karnataka is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Implementation of recommendations of the Chief Justices Conference

8262. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the recommendations of the last conference of Chief justices which have been implemented;

(b) the extent to which it has helped in speedy disposal of cases; and

(c) the details of the recommendations which have not been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). The Chief Justices Conference held on 7th October, 1985 made the following recommendations :

(i) (i) The question of constituting All India judicial service may be considered by the judicial Reforms commission after taking into the views of the Chief Justice.

(ii) There should be no court fees in respect of claims upto Rs. 10,000/- and legal aid cases should be exempted from payment of court fee conditionally by issuing notification under the Court Fee Act, 1870. The above recommendations were also taken into account while considering these matters and position in this regard is as follows :

(i) The matter regarding constitution of All India judicial service (Indian judicial service) was referred to Law Commission for study. The Law Commission has submitted its 116th Report on this subject. The recommendations made by the Commission are presently under consideration of the Government.

(ii) The matter regarding Court fee has been referred to Law Commission for its study in the context of its terms of reference relating to cost of litigation.

[*English*]

Setting up of a factory to manufacture LPG cylinders in West Bengal

8263. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a factory to manufacture cooking gas cylinders in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Hydro-Electric Power Projects in River Valleys

8264. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydro-electric power projects under consideration in the river valleys of the Ganga, Brahmaputra and Godavari; and

(b) whether any perspective plans have been drawn up for full exploitation of the hydro-electric power potential of the above three river valleys?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) There are 39 proposed major/medium hydro electric schemes, based on the potential of the Ganga, Brahmaputra and Godavari basins, which are at various stages of examination by different authorities.

(b) The hydro-electric potential of these river basins is proposed to be developed in phases, keeping in view the regional power requirements, the relative economics of the proposed projects, the *inter-se* priority accorded by the state Governments, the availability of finances and availability of clearances from the inter-state angle.

Laying of pipeline in Maharashtra

8265. SHRI ARVIND TULSHI KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay new pipelines for the supply of petrol and

diesel in Maharashtra during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the places where the new pipelines are to be laid; and

(c) whether Sholapur-Aurangabad-Nanded is also included in this schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Bharat Petroleum Corporation has a proposal to lay a petroleum product pipeline from Bombay to Manmad. This project is included in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) No, Sir.

Utilisation of Gobar Gas in Industries

8266. SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to utilise gobar gas instead of coal, lignite and other inflammable articles in industries, which has proved pollution free in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Gobar gas can be used for such purposes in the rural areas provided it does not deprive the rural folk of use of gobar gas for cooking purposes, or raise the price of gobar. Biogas from other sources, such as industrial effluents, is however already being used to replace coal or oils in pilot units set up under the programmes of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. It is proposed to considerably step up and diversify this activity if sufficient financial allocation is provided to the Department.

Installation of SAXes in Himachal Pradesh Telecom Circle

8267. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the SAXes (Telephone Exchanges) which stand sanctioned as on date and are yet to be installed in the Himachal Pradesh Telecom Circle, for each of the three Telegraph Engineering Divisions;

(b) the likely dates by which each of them would be installed;

(c) whether it would be ensured that all the District Headquarters are directly linked to all the SAXes so as to improve the quality of telecom services and minimise the delay in the maturing of trunk calls emanating within the districts;

(d) if so, the likely date by which it would be done and an outline of the phased programme in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The information is given in the statement below.

(b) These exchanges will be installed progressively depending upon the availability of the equipment from M/s I.T.I. Ltd.

(c) This would be examined based on traffic, justification and availability of media.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

STATEMENT

Names of SAX's in each telegraph Engineering Division in Himachal Pradesh Telecom. Circle.

1. Dharamsala Division

1. Bohana

2. Jorbar

3. Barolikalan

4. Kalol

5. Nakrot

6. Thanakalan

7. Barari

8. Panchrukhi

9. Dulehar

10. Mair

11. Awahdevi

12. Kohala

13. Lador

14. Rishikesh

15. Patlandar

16. Kashmir

17. Sansarpur-Terrace

18. Lathani

19. Dangar

2. Mandi Division

1. Katola

2. Jhanjeli

3. Jachh

4. Chail Chowk

3. Shimla Division

1. Nauradhar

2. Phagu
3. Bareon
4. Kufarbagh
5. Bichhanch

Hydro-Electric Projects in Karnataka

8268. SHRI M.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydro-electric projects in the state of Karnataka which have been technically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority; and

(b) the capacity of the projects cleared so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). Two proposed hydro-electric projects in Karnataka, with a total installed capacity of 241.5 MW, have been techno-economically approved by the Central Electricity Authority.

Damage to Sophisticated Equipments Caused by Power Fluctuations

8269. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to hold the state Electricity Boards responsible for the damages to sophisticated equipments caused by power fluctuations; and

(b) if so, the specific steps taken in this direction and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). The supply of power to consumers by the state

Electricity Board is regulated under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, which provide for permissible limits of voltage and penalty for breach of rules. State Electricity Boards/State Governments have been advised from time to time to take measures for the strengthening of power transmission and distribution networks to improve the quality of power supply.

Conversion of Telephone Exchanges In to Electronic System

8270. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges converted into electronic system so far and where;

(b) whether the electronic telephone exchanges are more successful than those exchanges which are working at present;

(c) whether Government have taken a decision to convert the existing telephone system into electronic one;

(d) if so, the period fixed for this conversion programme;

(e) the cost involved for conversion of one telephone exchange; and

(f) the number and location of those telephone exchanges which are under conversions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Fiftyone local telephone exchanges have been converted into electronic exchanges so far details are furnished in the Statement-I given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Depending on the availability of resources, the electronic telephone exchanges are being introduced gradually in the net work by putting up new tele-

phone exchanges as well as by converting some of the existing telephone exchanges (based on considerations like automatisations, replacement of life expired/worn out equipment). Such conversions will take place progressively over a period of time.

(e) The cost of conversions depend on the size and type of the equipment as also the place of installation. For a typical 10,000 lines exchange in a Metropolitan city the cost of conversion is about Rs. 11 crores.

(f) About eighty local telephone exchanges are likely to be converted in to electronic exchanges during 1987-88 at the stations mentioned in the statement-II given below.

STATEMENT-I

Stations where local Telephone Exchanges have been converted into Electronic Exchanges

Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, Pathankot, Sri-Ganganagar, Kapletta, Udyamperoor, Armoor, Kothagudam, Dhenkanal, Dungarpur, Halflong, Nainital, Almora, Kosi Kalan, Ujhaini, Sirsa, Gandhidham, Kurnool, Veraval, Dibrugarh, Imphal, Karur, Gurgaon, Gulbarga, Changanacherry, Palimarwar, Udipi, Porbander, Tinsukhia, Bewar, Mehsana, Gaya, Khanna, Margao, Alwar, Jorhat, Gandhinagar, Abohar, Hebaguddi, Kittoor and Bajpe

STATEMENT-II

Stations where local Telephone Exchanges are likely to be converted during 1987-88

Calcutta, Bangalore, Silchar, Port Blair, Ramachanderapuram, Dumka, Hajipur, Madhubani, Nawadah, Purnea, Kodinar, Kathua, Yelwel, Mannar, Betul, Datia, Dhar, Khargone, Mandla, Shajapur, Tikamgarh, Ambikapur, Balaghat, Bhind, Guna, Shivpuri, Manmad, Dhatav, Man-

gaon, Lungleh, New Itanagar, Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Nahan, Una, Chamba, Kulu, Keonjhar, Koraput, Phulbani, Sundergarh, Baripada, Chhatur Pur, Jalora, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Savai Madhopur (RS), Sirohi, Tonk, Bundi, Jhun Jhunu, Fatepur, Gazipur, Lalitpur, Pauri, Pithoragarh, Orai, Sultanpur, Banda, Ranikhet, Sainthia, Alipur Dwar, Vaikkam, Barmer, Baytu, Panchpadra, Samdhari, Siwana, Sindhri, Mokochung, Tuensang, Khipre, Paren, Chumukdima, Varindavan, Goverdhan, Sadabad, Ramnagar, Kashipur, Rudrapur and Kitchha.

Collection of payment by dealers of Maruti Udyog Ltd. against expected release of vehicles

8271. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether authorised dealers of M/s Maruti Udyog Limited are permitted to collect full payment against expected release of vehicles ;

(b) if so, whether the time lag after such full payment and actual delivery extends even to 5-6 months ;

(c) whether the dealers earn high rates of interest on such collections ;

(d) whether any increases in prices, duties and taxes are passed on to the consumer even after deposit of full costs ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to protect the interests of customers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) to (e). Dealers collect full payment for the vehicles whose allotment numbers have matured for delivery, subject to the condition that price as on the date of delivery would apply. Normally, actual delivery takes place in about 10-15 days after payments, and interest @ 12% is to be paid by

dealers for the period beyond 21 days from the date of deposits of full payment to the date of delivery, in case the delivery is delayed beyond 21 days. While in some cases there have been delays of upto two months, Maruti Udyog Ltd. have denied dealers earning high rate of interest on such collections.

Prices of Kerosene Oil, Petrol, Diesel and LPG Cylinder Since 1979-80

8272. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the price per litre of kerosene oil, petrol and diesel oil, year-wise from 1979-80 to 1986-87;

(b) the price of gas cylinder from 1979-80 to 1986-87, year-wise;

(c) whether Government are consider-

ing to reduce the prices of each of the above products; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The present pricing policy of petroleum products seeks to generate enough resources for development of oil industry and also strives to achieve certain socio-economic objectives like providing products at subsidised rates to vulnerable sections of the society, to promote inter-fuel substitution and to conserve the use of hydrocarbon resources.

STATEMENT

Retail prices of cooking gas, petrol, diesel and kerosene (per gas cylinder and per litre) from 1.4.79 to date ex-Delhi

Effective Dates	Petrol Rs./litre	Diesel Rs./Litre	Kerosene Rs./Litre	LPG (Cooking Gas) (Rs./15 Kg. Cylinder)
1	2	3	4	5
1.4.79	4.04	1.47	1.43	34.98
17.8.79	4.41	1.66	1.61	40.23
11.9.79	-do-	1.58	1.54	-do-
8.6.80	5.11	2.28	-do-	-do-
13.1.81	5.50	2.67	1.65	45.53
11.7.81	6.07	3.02	1.81	50.78
1.4.82	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
				(Rs./14.2 Kg)
1.9.82	-do-	-do-	-do-	44.58

1	2	3	4	5
15.2.83	5.90	3.18	1.77	44.58
18.3.83	-do-	-do-	1.88	-do-
1.4.83	5.99	3.19	-do-	45.09
1.4.84	6.09	3.20	1.89	-do-
1.6.84	6.12	3.22	1.92	45.47
17.3.85	7.01	3.47	2.18	51.35
26.3.85	-do-	3.39	2.11	-do-
1.2.86	7.54	3.58	2.34	61.79
6.2.86 (to date)	7.43	3.50	2.25	57.61

**Setting up of Renewable Energy
Development Agency**

8273. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a renewable energy development agency under the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources in his Ministry to promote the utilisation of new and renewable sources of energy;

(b) if so, the functions assigned to this agency, particularly the extension of financial assistance on soft terms to industrialists as well as individual users for the manufacture and adoption of various systems and devices and the funds earmarked for this purpose during the current year; and

(c) the manner in which this agency will monitor the proper utilisation of these funds and promotions of the energy sources?

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

(b) The main functions of the Indian

Renewable Energy Development Agency will be to operate a Revolving Fund to promote projects relating to new and renewable sources of energy; provide partial financial support on soft terms basis for specific projects and schemes for generating energy from renewable materials and sources, provide partial financial support on soft loan basis to manufacturers of new and renewable sources of energy (NRSE) systems and devices, devise and promote schemes for leasing out NRSE equipment to individuals and institutions on soft terms, function as financial intermediary with the financial institutions on behalf of NRSE industries and undertake evaluation of projects and schemes supported by it. An amount of Rs. 2.25 crores has been allocated for the Agency during the current year.

(c) The funds of the Agency will be used as soft terms loan to manufacturers and users in the area of NRSE to cover full or partial cost of economically and technically viable schemes/projects/systems etc. The projects financed by the agency will be monitored periodically by the staff of the Agency and by engaging the services of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources or any other specialised institution/organisation.

Import of Tyres

8274. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to import tyres to augment domestic availability of the product and thereby contain any rise in its price; and

(b) if so the likely country of import, the quantity involved and the type of tyres envisaged for import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The present installed and approved capacity of automotive tyres in the country is considered adequate to meet the demand of indigenous requirement of tyres till the end of VII Five Year Plan. However, there are complaints regarding the formation of a cartel and adoption of Restrictive Trade Practices on the part of the tyre manufacturers and that on account of these factors, market forces are not permitted to have a free play. The complaints are being investigated by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission.

Government are of the view that encouragement of fresh capacity could increase competition within the domestic market and check the alleged mal-practices on the part of the tyre manufacturers. The Government may consider import of tyres if the need arises.

Japanes Yen Loan raised by Oil India Limited

8275. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil India Limited (OIL) in its first commercial borrowing abroad has raised a loan of 3.50 billion Japanese Yen under the guarantee of Government of India to meet its foreign exchange requirements;

(b) if so, the manner in which the OIL plans to utilise this Yen loan, and

(c) whether under the term of the loan, OIL is bound to purchase plant, equipment and machinery against this loan from Japan itself?

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

(b) For financing OIL's import requirement for plant and machinery, raw materials and services.

(c) No, Sir.

Indigenous Production of Life Saving Drugs

8276. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the life-saving drugs in large quantities worth crores of rupees are imported every year.

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount incurred during last three years, year-wise, on the import of these drugs.

(c) whether the drugs industry at home including foreign companies are not interested in the production of these vital drugs in spite of the fact that Government have also shown interest issuing letters of intent; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total import of bulk drugs and formulations into the country during the

last three years, year-wise are given below :

	(Rs. in crores)	
1983-84	—	163.34
1984-85	—	215.62
1985-86	—	267.40

(c) and (d) Production of a drug by a company depends on various factors such as demand and supply, economies of production, drug obsolescence and cooperate plan of the company. While the need to produce indigenously as many bulk drugs is obvious, it is to be accepted that no country can be self sufficient in all drugs. The increased imports of bulk drugs are due to the introduction of new drugs, imported inputs on advance licences for export production.

Central Public Undertakings in Bihar

8277. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the new Central public sector undertakings set up in Bihar during the last three years;

(b) the increase in investment in the existing undertakings in Bihar during the same period; and

(c) the total investment in Central public enterprises as on 1 April, 1984 and 1 April, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) No new Central public enterprise has been set up in Bihar during the last three years.

(b) The investment in terms of Gross Block in existing Central public enter-

prises in Bihar increased from Rs. 4692.33 crores as on 1.4.1983 to Rs. 6308.84 crores as on 1.4.1986.

(c) The total investment in terms of Gross Block in Central public enterprises as on 1.4.1983 was Rs. 31968.69 crores, as on 1.4.1984 Rs. 38844.42 crores and as on 1.4.1986 Rs. 56695.30 crores. The figures as on 1.4.1987 are not readily available and hence the figures for three years period 1983 to 1986 have been indicated.

Allocation of essential commodities in Bihar

8278. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

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

(a) the total quantity of essential commodities allocated to Bihar during the last three years, year-wise and item-wise;

(b) the corresponding quantities of actual off-take in each case; and

(c) the reason for the discrepancy between the allotment and off-take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). A statement giving the allocation and offtake figures of seven essential commodities supplied through the Public Distribution System in Bihar is given below.

(c) The discrepancy between the allocation and offtake of various essential commodities is mainly in account of the inability of the State Government to lift the allotted quotas, due to various reasons such as periodic lack of demand, operational constraints and logistical problems.

STATEMENT*Rice, Wheat & Sugar*

('000 tonnes)

Year	Rice		Wheat		Sugar*	
	Allotment	offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1984	222.0	83.7	1257.54	461.7	384.1	354.0
1985	237.0	27.7	1508.91	575.9	404.2	379.3
1986	300.0	50.7	1577.28	487.9	389.1	371.3

Note : *Figures furnished by the Food Corporation of India. Allotment of wheat includes allotment made for PDS and Roller flour Mills. Allocations of wheat to roller flour mills has been discontinued from October 1986.

Oil-Year (Nov-Oct)	<i>Edible Oil</i> (in tonnes)		Year	<i>Kerosene</i> (in tonnes)	
	Allotment	Offtake		Allotment	Offtake
1984-85	14200	4954	1984-85	306120	306321
1985-86	6550	6093	1985-86	327200	322779
1986-87 (up to March 1987)	3000	3000	1986-87	370440	368987

Year	<i>Controlled Cloth</i> (In Million Sq. Metres)		Year	<i>Soft Coke</i> ('000 tonnes)	
	Allotment	Offtake		Allotment	Offtake
1984-85	Not Available		1984-85	N.A **	
1985-86	Allotment		1985-86	600.00	528.00
(a) Cotton Cloth	283.220	262.530	1986-87	720.00	543.00 (Provisional)
(b) Polyester Shirting	008.170	008.170			
1986-87					
(a) Cotton Cloth	168.850	085.250			
(b) Polyester Shirting	019.660	001.880 (up to 30.9.86).			

** Allocation of soft coke for different States/UTs. has been made by the Department of Coal from the year 1985-86 only.

Foreign Collaborations

8279. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state brief particulars of the cases of foreign collaboration approved during 1986-87 in which a royalty of more than 5 per cent has been agreed to with the names of the collaborators, the purpose and object of the project and the level of investment by both sides in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): The rate of royalty depends on the nature of technology and this is normally limited to 5% for a period of 5 years. A higher royalty is permitted in exceptional cases where the technology involved is sophisticated or a major part of the production is exported. As a matter of policy, specific information relating to individual companies, particularly in relation to financial details, terms offered, terms approved are not disclosed in the public interest. However, the details of all approved foreign collaborations showing the names of Indian & Foreign firms, item of manufacture and nature of collaboration are published on a monthly basis by Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its Monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

Promotion of Joint Sector

8280. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) Government's policy regarding promotion of Joint Sector;

(b) whether Government have made any evaluation about the performance of this sector and if so, its details;

(c) the number of Joint Sector enterprises in the country at present;

(d) the total investment in the equity capital of these enterprises and Government's share in them; and

(e) the total assets of these enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The policy being followed towards promotion of Joint Sector is to enable the State Industries Development Corporations to associate competent private sector parties in the implementation of projects in the case of export oriented sectors and at the same time facilitate rotation of funds of the SIDC whenever necessary.

(b) Though no evaluation has been made in this regard, it has been possible to direct investments particularly in core sector in backward areas through promotion of joint sector projects. Due to constraints of resources and also with a view to promoting a number of projects the State Corporations have been requesting reduction in their equity in Joint Sector projects. Such requests are considered on merits on a case to case basis.

(c) The number of Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent issued to SIDCs is given below :—

Year	No. of industrial licences granted	No. of Letters of intent granted
1984	44	117
1985	44	118
1986	45	127

(d) and (e). Information in respect of total investment in the equity capital and total assets is not maintained centrally.

Expansion of Telephone Exchanges In Trivandrum

8281. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges expanded in Trivandrum Telephone District during 1986-87; and

(b) the number of exchanges to be expanded during 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) 7 (Seven) Telephone Exchanges were expanded in Trivandrum Telecom District during 1986-87

(b) 5 (Five) Telephone Exchanges are proposed to be expanded in Trivandrum Telecom District during 1987-88

World Bank Assistance to National Thermal Power Corporation

8282 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of loan offered to National Thermal Power Corporation by the World Bank during 1986-87 for thermal power projects;

(b) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation has availed of the loan in toto; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) During 1986-87 the World Bank has signed an agreement for a loan amount of US \$ 485 million in respect of NTPC's projects

(b) and (c). NTPC has yet to utilise the loan amount in toto. The loan became effective in March, 1987, and can be utilised upto Dec., 1991

Allocation of Sugar

8283 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the details of allocation of sugar during February, 1987 to States/Union Territories and actual stock lifted by each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : The quantity of levy sugar allotted to direct allottee States for distribution through the Public Distribution System for the month of February, 1987 is given in the Statement-I given below.

It is the responsibility of the Direct Allottee States to arrange for the lifting of the entire allotted quantity within the validity period.

In case of 12 States, FCI is arranging movement and delivery of levy sugar to the nominees of State Government. A Statement-II showing allocation and lifting of levy sugar in respect of FCI operated States for the month of February, 1987 is given below

STATEMENT-I

*Quantity of sugar allotted to direct allottee states for the Month of February, 1987 for
Distribution through Public Distribution System*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Quantity allotted for distribution through PDS (tonnes)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25,281
2.	Chandigarh	372
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	539
5.	Gujarat	16,194
6.	Haryana	6,386
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2,019
8.	Karnataka	17,769
9.	Kerala	11,953
10.	Madhya Pradesh	25,031
11.	Maharashtra	29,938
12.	Manipur	694
13.	Nagaland	426
14.	Pondicherry	292
15.	Punjab	7,945
16.	Rajasthan	16,914
17.	Tamil Nadu	22,547
18.	Tripura	1,001
19.	Uttar Pradesh	52,926

STATEMENT-II

Allocation and Lifting of Levy Sugar by the FCI Operated States for the Month of February, 1987

(in tonnes)			
Sl. No	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Quantity allotted*	Quantity reported to be lifted by the State Governments
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	9,647.9	7,593.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	323.2	274.9
3.	Bihar	33,468.1	29,228.3
4.	Delhi	7,736.6	6,019.0
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,904.2	2,346 0
6.	Meghalaya	673.2	643.0
7.	Mizoram	273.9	323 0£
8.	Orissa	12,397.8	12,064.7
9.	Sikkim	165.5	165.5
10.	West Bengal	25,928.0	20,320.0
11.	Andaman**	247 0	—
12.	Lakshdweep @	71.0	—

* Includes small quantity allotted for CRPF/BSF personnel posted in the State.

£ Advance lifting for storage in in-accessible areas

** Allotment is made on quarterly basis

@ Allotment is made on half yearly basis

Note · Reason for less issues is non lifting of levy sugar by State Governments.

Introduction of Pay Phone

8284 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pay phones with facility for national and international subscriber dialled calls by accepting coins or value-inscribed magnetic cards to be introduced by the Government during the current year; and

(b) whether any pay phones will be installed at Cannanore in Kerala during the current year; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) About 300 coin operated STD pay phones which will permit national and international Subscriber Dialled Calls are expected to be imported during 1987-88.

(b) Since only limited number of such STD pay phones would be available in the beginning, installation of STD pay phones at Cannanore in Kerala may not be possible during the current year

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Sugar Mills in Tribal and Backward districts of Maharashtra

8285. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for setting up sugar mills in the cooperative sector in Bhandara, Chandrapur and Garhchiroli districts in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any concessions and facilities will be provided to persons who propose to set up these sugar mills and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b). The Central Government have announced the policy for licensing new sugar factories during the Seventh Five Year Plan vide Press Note dated 2.1.1987 issued by the Department of Industrial Development. So far, no application has been received for setting up new sugar mills in the Cooperative Sector in Bhandara, Chandrapur and Garhchiroli districts in Maharashtra, according to new guidelines

(c) The new units that are proposed to be set up would be covered by the provisions of the incentive scheme that would be in force at that time when they go into production.

Sugar Mills in Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra

8286. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters of intent issued for setting up sugar mills in cooperative sector in Vidarbha region;

(b) the names of the mills where production has been started;

(c) the time by which production is likely to start in the remaining sugar mills; and

(d) the reasons for delay in starting production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) During the Sixth Five Year Plan; five letters of intent were issued for setting up sugar mills in cooperative sector in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.

(b) One sugar mill at Dhamangaon, Tq Chandur Rly., Amravati has gone into production.

(c) One mill is likely to start in the season 1986-87 and the other three mills in 1987-88 season.

(d) The main reason for delay in starting production is the non-availability of required funds in time, as reported by the State Government

[English]

Child Marriage

8287. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether a recent study by the Family Planning Foundation has revealed that ten million girls below the age of 11 are married in the country at any given time, notwithstanding the prescribed minimum age of 18 years under the law;

(b) if so, what are other recommendations made in this study, particularly regarding check on child marriages in the Indian context of socio-economic development; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The study by Family Planning Foundation has recommended that in the Indian situation, where marriage is universal and early marriage is common, if any law raising the age at marriage is to yield any significant results, it must be accompanied by effective large scale processes of socio-economic development, with high accent on education and jobs for girls.

(c) A number of steps, including stress on education, are being taken for educating people about the consequences of the evil practice of child marriage, through mass media, by involving voluntary organisations in the task and by other measures.

This includes-putting posters, radio programmes, exhibiting cinema slides, short documentary films on T.V., press posters, group discussions with rural women, etc.

Forward Hedge Contracts for Unginned Kapas

8288. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representations have been received by Government for resuming forward hedge contracts for raw unginned Kapas;

(b) whether the forward Market Commission made an on the spot study of the proposal in Surendranagar, Gujarat recently; and

(c) if so, when a decision will be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) A representation was received by the Department of Civil Supplies in June, 1985 from Surendranagar Cotton Oil and Oilseeds Association, Surendranagar, requesting for resumption of futures trading in Kapas (Unginned raw cotton). In January, 1987 Government of India allowed resumption of futures trading in four varieties of cotton under the auspices of the East India Cotton Association Bombay, initially for a period of 3 years.

(b) In February, 1987, representatives of the Surendranagar Cotton Oil and Oilseeds Association, Surendranagar, met the Forward Markets Commission at Surendranagar and pleaded for resumption of futures trading in Kapas. The Association also arranged a meeting of the Commission with the representatives of Cotton growers in Saurashtra region where they pleaded that resumption of futures trading in Kapas would be in the interest of cotton growers.

(c) The Government has not received any fresh recommendation from the Forward Markets Commission in this regard.

Import of Penicillin

8389. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
SINGH

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that definite guidelines were issued in June, 1986 to the effect that no imports of Penicillin would be allowed without the units lifting indigenous production to the extent of 30 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons for allowing imports of Penicillin for the year 1986-87 in contravention of these guidelines; and

(c) the action taken to fix the responsibility in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) My Ministry has not violated the guidelines so far.

(c) Does not arise

Provision of Wireless Communication Facilities to Private Persons

8290. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any wireless communication facilities have been provided to certain persons other than Government personnel;

(b) if so, on what grounds such facilities are granted or given;

(c) the names of persons other than Government personnel throughout the country with their status and addresses to whom these facilities have been given;

(d) whether these wireless apparatus have any link with any telephone exchanges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) For meeting wireless communication requirements relating to Production, Transportation, Agriculture, Farms, Maintenance of Power lines, Security of the Plants, Airlines, Radio Amateurs, Hobby etc., etc

(c) The information, which is of voluminous nature, is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise

Supply of LPG Cylinders in Balasore (Orissa)

8291 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG consumers in Balasore town of Orissa State; and

(b) whether there is regular supply of LPG cylinders, to this town; if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken for regular supply of LPG cylinders for this town ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) The number of LPG consumers in Balasore town of Orissa State is around 5775.

(b) While the LPG supply to Balasore is normal at present, there were occasional backlog in the last 4-5 months due to operational problems at the Haldia and Vishakhapatnam Refineries.

Losses of Power in Transmission

8292. DR A.K. PATEL ·

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the losses of power in terms of percentage in transmission; and

(b) how it compares with developed countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) · (a) and (b) The over-all transmission & distribution losses in India are in the range of 21-22%. In the developed countries they vary between 7 to 11%.

Review of New Drug Policy

8293. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH · Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reactions of the industry and trade to the new Drug Policy that has recently been enunciated by Government;

(b) whether the policy is silent on trade margins; and

(c) whether Government propose to re-examine the new Policy keeping in view these reactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The industry and trade have, by and large, welcomed the new measures announced by the Govern-

ment in December 1986. The new measures cover all aspects of the drug industry. However, detailed provisions regarding pricing will be contained in the new Drug Price Control Order

(c) In view of reply to (a) & (b), does not arise.

Sick Industrial Units

8294 SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH · Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ·

(a) the particulars of sick industrial units being managed by the Union Government;

(b) how many of them have remained sick for over two years; and

(c) the number out of them which are going to be closed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) · (a) to (c). The management of 15 industrial undertakings has been taken over by the Central Government under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and these are being managed by the authorised persons appointed by the Government. The State Governments are the authorised persons in respect of eleven out of 15 industrial undertakings. The nominees of the Central Government are appointed as the authorised persons in the remaining four undertakings. Available particulars of these industrial undertakings are given in the statement below. It would be seen therefrom that most of the industrial undertakings have so far not been able to turn the corner.

No final decision with regard to the future disposition of these industrial undertakings has been taken so far.

STATEMENT

Name of the Unit	Date of take over & its validity	Items of manufacture	No. of employees	Profit (+)/Loss (-) Cash (Rs. lakhs)	
				1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Krishna Silicate & Glass Works Ltd.	5.3.73 to 4.6.87	Glass-wares	1178	(-) 71.24 *	(-) 69.32
2. Engel India Machines and Tools Ltd.	5.8.75 to 30.6.87	Injection moulding machinery	317	(-) 63.96 (Unaudited 1984)	(-) 61.24 (unaudited 1985)
3. Gluconate Ltd.	22.7.75 to 30.9.87	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	561	(-) 34.76 (1984)	(-) 34.26 (unaudited 1985)
4. Indian Health Institute & Laboratory Ltd.	4.9.79 to 31.3.87	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	370	(-) 20.44 (1984)	(-) 30.71 (1985)
5. Dr. Paul Lohmann (I) Ltd.	10.11.78 to 8 10.87	Chemicals	158	(-) 07.88	(-) 06.69
6. Alok Udyog Vanaspati & Plywood Ltd.	29.3.78 to 30.9.87	Plywood	526	(+) 0.36	(+) 0.26
7. Apollo Zipper Co.Ltd.	26.5.79 to 31.3.88	Metallic Zip fastners	310	(-) 60.10	(-) 52.50

8.	India Belting & Cotton Mills	6.9.74 to 31.3.88	Hair and cotton belting	119	(—) 13.86	(—) 14.83
9.	Lilly Biscuit Pvt. Ltd.	27.3.79 to 31.3.88	Biscuit	387	(—) 86.54	(—) 93.38
10.	Lilly Barley Mills Pvt. Ltd.	27.3.79 to 31.3.88	Barley powder	34		
11.	Associated Industries ((Assam) Ltd.	8.7.74 to 30.11.87	Sulphuric acid single super phosphate & mixed fertilizers.	172	(—) 9.33	(—) 29.18
12.	Bengal Potteries Ltd.	15.9.76 to 30.6.87	Potteries & insulators	4066	(—) 434.81	(—) 542.36
13.	Mohini Mills	23.10.81 to 21.5.87	Textile item (Market yarn & cloth)	2036	(—) 270.00	(—) 273.00
14.	India machinery Company Ltd.	25.11.72 to 24.5.87	Weighing machines, Weighbridges, machines tools, etc.	508	(—) 57.12	(—) 20.31
15.	Brentford Electric (India) Ltd.	26.2.79 to 25.11.87	Electric motors etc.	207	(—) 20.78	(—) 0.44

Electricity Rates for Agricultural Sector

8295. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2 on 24 February, 1987 regarding Electricity Tariffs for Agricultural operations and state the State-wise electricity rates prevailing for agricultural sector as on 31 December, 1981 and as on 31 December, 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : The State-wise estimated average rates of agricultural tariff as on 31.12.81 and 31.12.86 is indicated in the Statement given below for 21 states. In respect of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Mizoram the information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Estimated Average Rates of agricultural tariff in various States for which information is available

(Estimated Average Rates P/Kwh)

Sl No	Name of the SEB/Elecy Department	As on 31 12 1981	As on 31 12 1986
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh*	19 68	10 99
2	Assam	30 00	50 00
3.	Bihar	26 00	36 00
4	Gujarat	30 90	36 51
5	Haryana*	22 96	30 92
6	Himachal Pradesh	10 94	21 94
7	Jammu & Kashmir	11 50	11 50
8.	Karnataka*	16 82	20 18
9	Kerala	15 22	15.22
10	Madhya Pradesh	16 00	16 00
11.	Maharashtra*	18 81	15 05
12	Meghalya	14 00	21.00
13.	Orissa	19 95	22 71
14.	Punjab*	11 28	13.18
15.	Rajasthan*	18 35	29.00

1	2	3	4
16	Tamil Nadu*	12 00	14 87
17	Uttar Pradesh*	14 86	29 70
18.	West Bengal	35.00	35.00
19	Nagaland	50 00	50 00
20	Sikkim	40 00	64 00
21	Tripura	30 00	35 00

Note * For States where agricultural tariff is levied/charged at Flat rates, the figures are based on the prevailing average connected load and consumption level

Waiting list for New Telephone Connections

8296. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of requests in the waiting list for new telephone connections at the beginning of the Sixth Plan and at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : The number of applicants at the beginning of the Sixth Plan was 3.36 lakhs and the waiting list as on 1.3. 1987 is 11.48 lakhs.

Telecom Equipment for Metropolitan Cities

8297. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the amount required for replacement of worn-out telecommunication equipment in the four metropolitan cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : A total of around 2 lakh lines have to be replaced in the four Metropolitan cities at a cost of about Rs. 200 crores.

Exploration by Oil India Limited in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

8298 PROF PARAG CHALIHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wells drilled off in Andaman and Nicobar Islands by the Oil India Limited,

(b) how many of these were drilled to objective depth and how many were abandoned before reaching the objective depth;

(c) the agency through which geological surveys in this area were done and when, and

(d) whether there is any proposal to re-survey the area for renewed drilling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMADUTT) : (a) and (b) One well in the Andaman Offshore upto its geological objective depth was drilled by Oil India Limited.

(c) Geological Survey of India and Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(d) Not at present.

Sick units under "Holding Companies" Scheme

8299. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some sick units are proposed to be included in the scheme regarding "Holding Companies"; and

(b) if so, the details of such sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member has presumably referred to sick units in the Central Government public Sector. The Government has only recently finalised the proposal for setting up two new holding companies and these include some individual companies which had been continuously incurring losses and could be considered sick

The names of the Holding companies and their subsidiaries are:—

I *Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.*

- (i) Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.
- (ii) Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.
- (iii) Triveni Structural Ltd.
- (iv) Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.
- (v) Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
- (vi) Bridge & Roof Co (I) Ltd.

II *Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.*

- (i) Burn Standard Co Ltd. (inclusive of Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.).
- (ii) Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.

(iii) Jessop & Co. Ltd.

(iv) Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.

(v) Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineering Co. Ltd. (inclusive of Weighbird India Ltd.)

(vi) Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd

[*Translation*]

Declaration of Units engaged in Printing of Newspaper/Magazines as Small Industry

8300. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to declare the units engaged in printing of newspapers/magazines as small industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a decision in the matter is proposed to be taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). A reference received from Government of Maharashtra requesting permission for registering printing presses engaged in printing and publishing of newspapers either on job basis or on ownership basis as small scale industrial units is under consideration.

Ganesh Scientific Research Foundation

8301. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to convert Ganesh Scientific Research Foundation in

Delhi into Vanaspati Oil Research Institute;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount earmarked for this purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) Does not arise

(d) It was felt that it would be more appropriate that GSRF is developed into a R & D Centre of the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd., a public sector undertaking

Power Requirement of Uttar Pradesh

8302 SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated power requirement of Uttar Pradesh by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the steps taken to meet the requirement in full ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The estimated power requirement of Uttar Pradesh by the end of Seventh Plan is 6052 MW

(b) In order to reduce the gap between demand and supply, a number of measures have been initiated. These inter-alia include addition of 1794 MW new generating capacity during the Seventh Plan, improving the performance of thermal power plants through the renovation and modernisation of power stations and

reduction of transmission and distribution losses. In addition, the State will get its share from the Central Sector Projects

[English]

Digital Switching Systems for Handling Heavy Traffic in Major Telephone Districts

8303. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU
SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to shift to digital switching systems for handling heavy traffic in eight major telephone districts;

(b) if so, whether it has also been decided to computerise medium sized trunk exchanges;

(c) if so, the eight districts that will be covered under the digital switching system and the exchanges that will be computerised; and

(d) the countries that have been asked to supply the digital system and total cost of expenditure involved and to what extent it will improve the efficiency of the telephone system in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes Sir Digital Transit Switches to handle trunk traffic in the 8 stations are proposed to be procured through a global tender.

(b) Yes, Sir Indigenous equipment to computerise certain operations in the Trunk working are proposed to be installed in the 26 medium sized trunk manual exchanges

(c) The names of the exchanges where digital transit switches and the exchanges where indigenous equipment is proposed to be installed are shown in the statement given below.

(d) As a global tender has been floated procure 8 digital transit switches, it is not known which country will supply these digital systems. The total cost of the expenditure involved is also not known at this stage.

It will improve the efficiency of the telephone system to the following extent

1. The trunk call booking operator shall not be required to prepare a paper trunk call ticket.

2. The timing and charging of the trunk calls will be automatic.

3. Putting through of the trunk calls will be much faster.

4. More effective supervision will be possible.

5. Trunk operations will be speeded up.

STATEMENT

(a) Names of eight exchanges where digital Transit Switches are proposed to be installed

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Bombay | 5 Ahmedabad |
| 2. Calcutta | 6. Banglore |
| 3. Delhi | 7. Hyderabad |
| 4. Madras | 8. Pune |

(b) Names of the twenty six exchanges where certain trunk operations are to be computerised

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Amritsar | 14. Jaipur |
| 2. Agra | 15. Jalandhar |
| 3. Allahabad | 16. Kanpur |
| 4. Bhopal | 17. Ludhiana |
| 5. Bhubaneshwar | 18. Lucknow |
| 6. Baroda | 19. Madurai |
| 7. Chandigarh | 20. Nagpur |
| 8. Coimbatore | 21. Patna |
| 9. Calicut | 22. Rajkot |
| 10. Ernakulam | 23. Surat |
| 11. Gauhati | 24. Shillong |
| 12. Ghaziabad | 25. Varanasi |
| 13. Indore | 26. Vijaywada |

Losses suffered by public sector engineering companies

8304. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evaluated the performance of the fourteen public sector engineering companies since the formation of the two holding companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof in terms of profit/loss during the last year as compared to that of the previous years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF K K. TEWARY) : (a) The two Holding Companies have been incorporated Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited in July, 1986 and Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited in September, 1986. The Chairman-cum-Managing Directors of the two Holding Companies assumed charge in January, 1987. The Holding Companies are taking various steps for effective functioning. Since the two Holding Companies have started functioning recently it is considered premature to make any meaningful evaluation of their performance.

(b) Does not arise.

Replacement of Board for Sihora Telephone Exchange

8305. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telephone Exchange of Sihora (District Jabalpur) is in a very bad condition and not giving satisfactory local services to the consumers; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to replace the existing board with a new board of higher capacity for better services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Telephone services are satisfactory at Sihora. However, action is being taken for increasing its capacity from 120 lines to 150 lines to wipe out the waiting list.

Relief to Cement Industry

8306. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sent any proposals to the Ministry of Finance for additional reliefs to the cement industry;

(b) if so, the main reasons put forward by the Industry Ministry for grant of such reliefs; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Representations have been received from Cement Manufacturers' Association as well as some individual cement units about certain additional fiscal reliefs. No decision has so far been taken by Government.

High Power Committee on use of Petrochemicals and Alcohol

8307. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the assessment made by the high power committee on use of petrochemicals and alcohol; and

(b) the details of the strategy for distribu-

tion of synthetic organic chemicals and plastics, drawn up by the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The Committee for Perspective Planning of Petrochemicals Industry has made various recommendations for integrated development of petrochemicals industry, including the demand projections upto 2000 A.D. The recommendations relate to technology alternatives, feedstock availability, locational considerations, design and engineering activities, R&D programmes, training programmes, process/conversion industry and equipment, policy of import and setting up of a Petrochemical Promotion and Development Authority. As regards use of alcohol for production of petrochemical items, an Expert Group has *inter-alia* recommended that in view of uncertain availability of alcohol for industrial use, the Hydrocarbon route may be adopted and the existing plants may be allowed to switch over to Hydrocarbons feed-stock, if they so desire.

(b) Presently, M/s Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) is marketing polymers, chemicals, fibre and fibre intermediates. For plastics, the strategy will be to aim for development of its use in end use sectors such as Agriculture, Automobiles, building and construction, engineering and teletronics. In the area of chemicals, the strategy will be to concentrate on new products development, value addition, product quality etc. Synthetic fibre and fibre intermediates will be approached by a thrust on development of applications for dry spun fibres and the other new potential areas. The IPCL will bring about marketing re-orientation by improving response times, capturing changes in the global context, identifying growth centres to arrive at logistic/distribution strategies.

[Translation]

Setting up of Satellite Communication Centre at Munsyari, Dharchula in District Pithoragarh

8308. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an Earth Satellite Communication Centre at Munsyari, Dharchula border areas in district Pithoragarh;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Munsyari and Dharchula are already connected to Pithoragarh through open wire trunk lines. Provision of earth station involves very substantial investment. Owing to limited resources provision of earth station at these places has not been considered so far.

Rural Electrification in Pithoragarh District, Uttar Pradesh

8309. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals have been received from U.P. Government for rural electrification in Pithoragarh district, Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the details of rural electrification

schemes in Pithoragarh district (Uttar Pradesh) sanctioned upto 31.3 1987, by the Rural Electrification Corporation is given

in the statement below. These schemes are at various stages of implementation.

STATEMENT

Details of schemes sanctioned in Pithoragarh district as on 31.3.1987 (U.P.)

Sl No	Name of the scheme	Date of sanction	Loan amount sanctioned (Rs./lakhs)	Villages cover for electrification
1	2	3	4	5
1	Pithoragarh	7/73	27	133*
2	Barkote	12/76	64	100*
3	Munsiyari	3/78	56	37*
4	Barinag	3/78	81	87*
5	Pithoragarh	3/81	78	94
6.	Kamalchinai	1/82	96	163
7	Munakot	1/82	88	117
8	Patti	8/82	97	127
9	Didihat	3/83	95	122
10	Dharchula	3/83	91	56
11.	Lohaghat	3/85	65	40
12.	Champawat	3/85	65	38
13.	Barkota	3/85	65	40
14.	Berinag	3/85	76	80
15.	Gangollhat-I	3/86	78	77
16.	Gangollhat	3/86	60	46
17.	Munsiyari-III	3/87	77	55
18.	Munsiyari-I	3/87	66	39
19.	Munakot	3/87	49	21
20.	Champawat-I	3/87	85	40

1	2	3	4	5
21	Munsiyari	3/87	66	40
22.	Champawat-II	3/87	75	44
23.	Berinag	3/87	66	41
24	Berinag-II	3/87	79	51
25	Berinag-I	3/87	63	46
26	Kamalchina	3/87	49	13
27.	Barakot	3/87	45	24
28	Lohaghat	3/87	69	57
29	Didihat	3/87	49	10
30	Gangolihat-III	3/87	75	44
31	Gangolihat-IV	3/87	26	40
32	Gangolihat-V	3/87	107	37
Total			2228	1968

* Schemes closed/identified for closure

Assistance to Improve Functioning of Thermal Power Houses in Uttar Pradesh

8310. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether power generation in all the thermal power houses functioning under the Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board is even less than fifty per cent of their power generating capacity,

(b) whether the State Government has asked for any assistance to improve the functioning of the said thermal power houses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : (a) Thermal power stations at Obra and Harduaganj of Uttar Pradesh

State Electricity Board had a plant load factor of less than 50% during 1986-87

(b) and (c). In consultation with UPSEB, a centrally sponsored, renovation and modernisation programme is being implemented at Harduaganj, Panki and Obra Thermal Stations to improve their performance. Out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 177.92 crores, a central loan assistance of Rs. 82.68 crores will be provided for this programme.

Conversion of Ramnagar Telephone Exchange Into Electronic Telephone Exchange

8311. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to convert Ramnagar (Nainital, U.P.) Tele-

phone Exchange into Electronic Telephone Exchange; and

(b) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The exchange is planned to be installed in March '88 soon after the receipt of equipment

Central Assistance for Identified Growth Centres

8312 SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have released Central assistance to State Governments for development of infrastructural facilities in identified growth centres.

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

(c) when the Central assistance is likely to be made available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) Central assistance for development of infrastructural facilities in identified growth centres in 'No Industry Districts' has been released to the State Governments which have submitted claims complete in all respects. As on date, a sum of Rs. 1,092.41 lakhs has been released to various States under the Scheme.

Approval to K.V. Line Between Birsinghpur and Satna

8313. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has cleared laying of 43.95 kilometre long 220

K.V. line passing through forest between Birsinghpur and Satna out of 235 kilometre long line;

(b) whether it is essential to lay this line to improve power supply for Satna area;

(c) if so, whether Madhya Pradesh Government have sent to Union Government all the requisite information relating to cutting of forest; and

(d) if so, the present position in regard to this case and the time by which necessary approval for cutting of forest is likely to be accorded by Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission have accorded investment approval to the construction of 220 KV line between Birsinghpur and Satna, which will improve power supply for Satna area.

(c) and (d) The Union Ministry of Forest and Environment have accorded approval in March, 1977 for the construction of the line in the Forest area.

[English]

Visit of team of official from MAN-GHH of West Germany to Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited

8314. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of officials from MAN-GHH of West Germany have visited the Neyveli Lignite Corporation and held discussions with Government in connection with various issues pertaining to their proposed contract with the Neyveli Lignite Corporation during the last four months

(b) if so, the details of talks held with the

representatives of MAN in regard to Spreaders Project:

(c) whether the final contracts is likely to be completed between the parties; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The representative of MAN visited NLC and had discussions only with NLC officials.

(b) to (d). The discussions between the representatives of MAN and NLC related to orders already issued to them for specialised mining equipment. Further orders for NLC projects were not discussed.

Import of Digital Switching Systems

8315. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH
PATIL :

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to import digital switching systems for handling heavy traffic in major districts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposed systems are likely to be installed and to what extent the consumers will be benefitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to import digital trunk switches for the eight cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Pune.

(c) The proposed systems are likely to be installed by the year 1990 progressively.

With introduction of these systems the consumers will be benefitted as follows :—

(i) Trunk calls will be tried strictly in order of priority and booking time.

(ii) Handling of trunk calls will be speeded up.

(iii) It will be possible to readily find out the status of trunk call and answer any enquiries about the call quickly.

(iv) Valuation of trunk call tickets for billing purposes will be speeded up.

Setting up of Power Station Equipment Repair Workshop in Nagpur

8316. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had a proposal to set up a Power Station Equipment Repair Workshop in the Nagpur city of Maharashtra State; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in setting up the workshop and the time by which the proposed workshop will be set up and start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A final decision in regard to the agency through which the proposed workshop may be set up and other related matters has not yet been taken.

Curtailment in Levy Cement quota

8317. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to curtail the levy quota of cement;

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

(c) the impact of reduction in levy quota of cement on the industry and the consumers ?

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

TRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The levy obligation of all the cement units was reduced by 10% with effect from 15.12. 86. Subsequently, with effect from 1st March, 1987, the levy obligation of all new units which had commenced production on or after 1.4.86 was further reduced by 15%. Consequently, the levy obligation on cement units is now as follows :—

(i)	Unit which were in commercial: production on 1.1.82	50% of actual production.
(ii)	(a) New units or expansion which have gone into commercial production after 1 1.82 and upto 31st March, 1986 (b) Substantial expansions commencing production on or afte 1.4.1986 (c) The units declared as sick	30% of actual production.
(iii)	New units commencing production from 1.4.1986 onwards	15% of actual production.

(c) With the reduction in levy quota, the concerned cement units will be able to sell higher quantities of cement as non-levy in the open market and to that extent their profitability will improve. As regards the effect on consumers, with the increased availability of non-levy cement, the price of cement in the open market and in particular in areas located near the cement plants is likely to go down

Opening of Telecommunications Districts in Andhra Pradesh

8318. SHRI V. TULSIRAM · Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open more telecommunications districts and upgrade some of the existing Divisions in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the work is expected to be completed;

(d) the extent to which the public will benefit; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) · (a) to (c). Under the recently introduced scheme of management on the basis of Secondary Switching Areas (SSA) Telecom. Districts have been formed consisting of one or more Secondary Switching Areas, depending upon the workload. These SSA's are generally coterminus with Revenue Districts. Accordingly, in Andhra Pradesh all the Telecom. Engineering Divisions have been reconstituted to form Telecom. Districts. There is, no proposal to open more Telecom. Districts or to upgrade existing Divisions. However, the newly formed Telecom. Districts would be upgraded as and when the workload justifies.

(d) and (e). Since the bulk of telecommunication traffic originating within SSA's, terminates within the same area.

Change over from the present system of management by Divisions to Telecom Districts will lead to more effective administrative control over the development of Telecom. facilities and an integrated approach to maintenance and operation of services for the public in an area.

Setting up Sugar Mills in Andhra Pradesh

8319. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications received from Andhra Pradesh so far by Government for giving permission to set up new sugar mills after the announcement of new licensing policy;

(b) the number of applications cleared so far: and

(c) the time by which the remaining applications are expected to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No application has been received from Andhra Pradesh for setting up a new sugar factory after the announcement of the new guidelines for licensing during the VIth Five Year Plan.

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

Expansion of Phase I and II of Neyveli Lignite Corporation

8320. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA :
CH. RAM PRAKASH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects for expansion of mines under phase I and II of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) have been inordinately delayed due to various reasons;

(b) whether some of the machines and equipment imported from time to time by the NLC are still not performing according to specification and are causing delays; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the details of the programmes of mine expansions under implementation and the progress thereof as on 31 March, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The capacity of the second lignite mine is being expanded from 4.7 million tonnes to 10.5 million tonnes per annum. Various activities like overburden removal, ordering of equipment etc. are proceeding in such a way that the expansion project will be completed by the due date.

Big Industries taking over Items Reserved for Small Scale Sector

8321. SHRI P.M. SAYEED ·
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL ·

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of items which were originally earmarked for production by the small scale sector Industrial Units and have since been dereserved during the last three years;

(b) whether the big industrial houses have steadily taken up the production of the aforementioned items;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum complaining about the process of dereservation of items exclusively meant for production by the small units by changing the nomenclature of a large number of such items; and

(d) if so, the reasons for adopting this

process and reaction of Government to the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Reservation/dereservation of items for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector is a continuous process. Since January 1, 1984, 34 items (including 3 sub-items) have been dereserved, nomenclature has been changed in respect of 34 items and 9 new items have been added to the list of reserved items.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Proposals for reservation/dereservation or change in nomenclature of items reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector are considered by the *Advisory Committee on Reservation set up under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act*. The Committee works within the frame-work of criteria laid down for the purpose and makes recommendations to the Government. Among other things, the following criteria are taken into account while considering dereservation of items :—

1. Industries where large imports are being allowed and/or where large scale smuggling may be taking place
2. Industries in high technology areas or those requiring greater impetus for promoting exports which should necessarily be of large size in order to reduce costs and be competitive internationally.
3. Industries where because of constraints in size, the small scale sector is unable to ensure quality production and cannot induct modern technology.

The decisions are taken by the Govern-

ment on the merits of each case keeping in view the interests of the small scale sector and the overall interest of the economy.

Management of Research and Development Resources in Cement Industry

8322 SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of serious deficiencies in the management of Research and Development resources both in public and private sectors so far as National Council for Cement and Building Materials is concerned;

(b) if so, the deficiencies noticed; and

(c) the remedial measures adopted/suggested to plug the loop-holes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Research and Development Resources of the Public and Private Sector Units are managed by the respective units. As regards National Council for Cement and Building Materials, no such serious deficiency has been noticed by the Government

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

Demand for Overseas Telecommunications

8323 SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether demand for overseas telecommunications has increased and if so, the growth of demand during the last two years as compared to 1984-85.

(b) whether the Videsh Sanchar Nigam has been coping with the demand satisfactorily; and

(c) the measures adopted or proposed to be adopted to satisfy the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir The demand for overseas telephone calls rose by 20% in 1985-86 as compared to 1984-85 and 20% in 1986-87 The demand for telex service has grown by 11.6% in 1985-86 as compared to 1984-85 and 10% in 1986-87. The telegraph service has shown a world-wide declining trend due to new and better technologies providing speedier and more efficient communications like telex and data communication services etc being available.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The number of circuits to cope with growing demand has increased from 864 in 1984-85 to 1090 in 1986-87 for telephone and from 946 in 1984-85 to 1124 in 1986-87 for telex In order to meet the expected growth in traffic in future Videsh Sanchar Nigam have acted on a number of plans viz. augmentation of international telephone exchange capacity at Bombay, New Delhi and Madras, INDIA-UAE Submarine Telephone Cable Project with 1380 speech-band circuit, a digital microwave link between Bombay and Vikram Satellite Earth Station at Arvi to provide 960 additional channels. All these are planned to be completed during the current year. Besides these, International Subscriber Dialed Telephone facility is planned to be opened with most countries in the world by the end of this Plan period and an Earth Station Segment for Atlantic Ocean Satellite to work with USA direct is also planned.

Refund of Deposit after Cancellation of Booking

8324. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is inordinate delay by two-wheeler manufacturers in refunding deposits after cancellation of booking; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government for timely refund of deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). There are instances of delay in refunding the deposit money of customers Government have issued guidelines to all automobile manufacturers advising them to arrange early refund of deposits. Government have also taken up with manufacturers the complaints received in individual cases.

Setting up of Sugar Factories in Karnataka

8325 SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters of intent/industrial licences for setting up of sugar factories in Karnataka issued during the last three years; and

(b) the places where such factories are proposed to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Two letters of Intent were issued for setting up of sugar factories in Karnataka during the last 3 years These factories are proposed to be set up at the following places —

(i) Tehsil Aland, Distt Gulburga

(ii) Tehsil & Distt Bijapur

Import of Power Plants

8326 SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been importing power plants;

(b) if so, since when and the total capacity of power plants to be imported during the Seventh Five Year Plan:

(c) whether some private sector companies have also been importing power plants:

(d) if so, the names of such companies and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) While primary reliance continues to be placed on indigenous sources for procurement of power equipment, in view of the overall resource constraints external assistance for some power projects is also resorted to on a case to case basis. The extent to which imports may have to be made has not been quantified

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

Steps for Effective Functioning of Public Sector Undertakings

8327 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have started the monitoring of the performance of the public sector undertakings

(b) if so, the factors identified for the loss of undertakings; and

(c) the steps taken to remove those bottlenecks so that the public sector undertakings function efficiently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) Government have been monitoring the performance of Central public enterprises all along.

(b) The factors identified for losses of

the public enterprises differ from enterprise to enterprise. In general, the major factors identified include low capacity utilisation mainly on account of inadequate availability of infrastructural inputs like power, quality coal etc. and demand constraints especially in engineering, shipping, textiles etc., continuous escalations in the cost of inputs including impact of periodic wage revisions; uneconomic prices; surplus labour, old plant and machinery and outdated technology especially in the case of sick takeover enterprises; deficiencies in management; labour problems, increasing financial burden on account of past accumulated losses etc.

(c) The steps taken to remove these bottlenecks also differ from enterprise to enterprise depending upon the exact reasons for the loss. However, in general, the major steps taken include, *inter-alia*, monitoring and periodic review of performance by the administrative Ministries/Departments at very high levels and vigorous follow-up action of decisions taken in such meetings, upgradation of technology; modernisation and rehabilitation of plant and equipment wherever considered necessary, provision of captive power facilities wherever considered necessary; structural reorganisation including formation of holding companies and capital restructuring; encouragement of labour participation in management; emphasis on cost control and cost reduction; training and retraining of personnel, etc.

Supply of Inferior Rice to Tribal People

8328. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is supplying inferior quality of rice to tribal people under subsidy scheme:

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action against the persons responsible; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) · (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Renovation of Kothagudam Thermal Power Station, Andhra Pradesh

8329 DR G VIJAYA RAMA RAO Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether grant for betterment-cum-renovation of Kothagudam Thermal Power Station (A P) has not been sanctioned so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof alongwith the remedial steps proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) The renovation and modernisation programme of Kothagudam Thermal Power Station has already been sanctioned

(b) Does not arise

Setting up of Super Thermal Power Station at Manuguru by National Thermal Power Corporation

8330 DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ·

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up a Super Thermal Power Station at

Manuguru near Bhadrachalam by the National Thermal Power Corporation during the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) ·(a) and (b) The National Thermal Power Corporation is in the process of preparing a Feasibility Report for setting up a Super Thermal Power Project at Manuguru in Andhra Pradesh for yielding benefits during the Eighth Plan period The project could be considered for approval after its techno-economic viability has been established and all necessary inputs, including funds, have been tied up

Allocation of Wheat, Rice Kerosene, Sugar etc. to Rajasthan and Gujarat

8331 SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN · Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of essential commodities namely wheat rice, kerosene, sugar and edible oil allocated to Rajasthan and Gujarat during the last three years i e 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 and

(b) the quantity actually lifted by the State Governments against the allocation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) · (a) and (b) A statement is given below

STATEMENT

WHEAT AND RICE

(‘000 tonnes)

Name of the State	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
RAJASTHAN						
Allotment	12.0	404.0	19.0	529.0	24.0	778.5

Name of the State	('000 tonnes)					
	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
Offtake	4.4	28.1	7.3	446.7	11.5 (P)	705.3 (P)
GUJARAT						
Allotment	90.0	483.98	182.5	774.43	320.0	804.16
Offtake	89.5	180.6	123.6	447.6	272.8 (P)	365.1 (P)

P—Provisional

Note Wheat allocation includes quantities allotted to Roller Flour Mills. Allocations of wheat for Roller Flour Mills were discontinued from October 1986

SUGAR

(in tonnes)

	Monthly levy sugar quota allotted to	
	Rajasthan	Gujarat
1984-85, 1985-86 & 1986-87 (upto 31.1.1987)	15,832	15,361
From February 1987 onwards	16,914	16,194

Besides the above Rajasthan and Gujarat Governments were allotted 2531 and 2456 tonnes as festival quota respectively during the months of September 1984, June 1985, August to November 1985 and September-October 1986. Both these States are direct allottee States and are arranging lifting of allotted levy sugar quota from sugar factories directly.

KEROSENE

	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
Gujarat	548500	545084	577460	577561	613290	507364
Rajasthan	179000	177450	185110	183997	173110	165681

EDIBLE OILS

(In Mts.)

OIL YEAR (November-October)	Gujarat		Rajasthan	
	Allotment	Offtake	Allotment	Offtake
1984-85	61,500	65,297*	8,380	6,395
1985-86	1,21,700	97,356	5,250	3,160
1986-87 (upto March 1987)	35,700	52,360*	2,250	2,178

*Includes offtake of backlog of previous periods

Implementation of Nathpa Jhakri Hydrel Project

8332 SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether final decision on the implementation of Nathpa-Jhakri Hydrel Project has been taken; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) The Nathpa Jhakri Hydro-electric Project in Himachal Pradesh (1500 MW) is proposed to be executed as a joint venture of the Government of India and the Government of Himachal Pradesh who would share cost and benefits in the ratio of 75:25.

Approval to Rural Electrification Schemes of Rajasthan

8333 SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the names of blocks in Barmer and Jaisalmer Districts in Rajasthan where the schemes of rural electrification have not been approved so far; and

(b) the reasons for the delay and when these schemes are likely to be approved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) All the blocks in Barmer District in Rajasthan are already covered under rural electrification schemes financed by Rural Electrification Corporation. In Jaisalmer District, there is one block, namely Panchayat Samiti, which has not been covered so far under rural electrification schemes financed by Rural Electrification Corporation

(b) As on 31.3.1987, no scheme from Barmer and Jaisalmer Districts was pending for sanction with the Rural Electrification Corporation

Production of Honey

8334. SHRI N DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by Government for the proper exploitation and development of honey; and

(b) the approximate value and quantity of honey production in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) KVIC extends technical assistance including distribution of equipment as well as

financial assistance for setting up of medium and semi-commercial apiaries and marketing facilities including working capital loan for purchase of honey from bee-keepers for the development of bee-keeping industry to State KVI Boards', registered institutions and bee-keepers' cooperatives. Central Bee-Research Institute, Pune with its units located in bee-keeping regions attends to improving the strains of bees, productivity of bees by better management techniques and study of useful plants etc.

(b) Production of honey under KVIC in the country during 1985-86 was about 62 lakh kilograms valued at over Rs 12 crores. Besides, 29,000 kilograms of wax valued at Rs 9 lakhs was also recovered during the same year

Performance Report of enlisted Suppliers of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited

8335 SHRI K PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a comprehensive performance report of the enlisted suppliers of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, M/s MAN-GHH of West Germany and WMI Cranes Limited, in other sectors of Government projects.

(b) whether the above combine has performed well both time-wise and equipment supply-wise;

(c) if not, the facts and details thereof, and

(d) further action being contemplated to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) NLC is the only user of major specialised lignite mining equipment in the country. Therefore, the gathering of information from other government projects in the country was not necessary

(b) to (d) There was some delay on the

part of MAN/WMI in the supply of equipment for Second Mine Stage I. Repairs had also to be done on one of the machines which sustained an accident. Levy of liquidated charges for the delay and recovery of rehabilitation costs of the machinery are under negotiation.

Setting up of Digital Electronic Exchange and Satellite Earth Station at Bhopal

8336. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a digital electronic exchange and satellite earth station at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh during Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these projects will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) (i) Digital Local electronic Remote line units of 4000 lines capacity are planned for Bhopal during the 7th Five Year Plan period

(ii) No satellite earth station is likely to be set up in Bhopal during the same period

(b) Details are given below

2000 lines Remote line unit at Arera;

1000 lines Remote line unit at City, and

1000 lines Remote line unit at BHEL

These 4000 lines will be installed at an estimated cost of about Rs. 6.26 crores

(c) These 4000 lines are likely to be commissioned during 1988-89.

Diversification and Expansion Scheme of the Hindustan Teleprinters

8337. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. has any scheme for diversification and expansion; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). No specific scheme/project for diversification and expansion has yet been formulated by Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. However, Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd is planning to diversify and expand in the areas of Data Communication and Office Automation which are alike to Text Communication in which field Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd is now manufacturing its products. Various proposals are under study for acquisition of technical know-how for manufacture of Digital FAX, Graphic Terminals, Printers and other Terminal equipments in addition to Modoms

Hydel, Thermal and Diesel Power Generating Stations

8338 SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the names of hydel, thermal and diesel power generating stations under his Ministry;

(b) the rated capacity and the actual generation of power by each station as at present;

(c) the reasons for low generation, if any, plant-wise; and

(d) how does the power generation at these plants compare with that of private sector plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement below

(c) The Chandrapura and Bokaro thermal power stations of DVC generated less than the target during 1986-87 on account of major outage of units

(d) The power generation is not the proper Parameter to compare the performance of private sector and Central Sector thermal power stations as generation depends on the installed capacity. The plant load factor of the Central Sector thermal stations during 1986-87 was 64.9% while plant load factor of the power stations in the private sector utilities was 61.1%

STATEMENT

Details of Thermal and Hydro Generating Stations under Central Sector

Name of Station	Category/ System	Gen. Capacity (MW)	Generation 1986-87 (Gwh)
1	2	3	4
A. THERMAL			
Badarpur	NTPC	720	3290

1	2	3	4
Singrauli	NTPC	1550	6879
Korba STPS	NTPC	630	4451
R'Gundam	NTPC	600	4313
Farakka	NTPC	420	552
Neyveli		1020	5104
Chanderpura	DVC	780	2779
Durgapur	DVC	460	1561
Bokaro	DVC	415	981
Chola	Rly	40	112
HYDRO			
Bhakra Nangal	BBMB	1355	6840
Dehar	BBMB	990	3127
Pong	BBMB	360	1737
Bairasiul	NHPC	180	805
Loktak	NHPC	105	394
Maithon, Panchat & Tailaya	DVC	109	370
Khandong	NEEPCO	50	146

Strength of judges in Supreme Court and High Courts

8339. SHRI T BASHEER ·

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA ·

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to increase the strength of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) · (a) and (b) The authorised strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 18 Judges to 26 Judges by Parliamentary legislation

The present sanctioned strength of all the High Courts is 410 permanent Judges and 31 Additional Judges. It has been decided to create 25 new posts of permanent Judges and 56 new posts of Additional Judges in some High Courts as indicated in the statement given below

STATEMENT

As on 24.4.1987

Sl. No	High Court	Permanent Judges.	Additional Judges.	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Allahabad	—	2	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	6	4	10
3	Bombay	2	10	12
4.	Calcutta	3	5	8
5	Delhi	—	6	6
6.	Gauhati	—	1	1
7	Gujarat	5	4	9
8	Himachal Pradesh	—	1	1
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1	3	4
10	Karnataka	4	2	6
11	Kerala	—	7	7
12	Madhya Pradesh	—	2	2
13	Patna	4	—	4
14	Punjab & Haryana	—	3	3
15	Rajasthan	—	6	6
Total —		25	56	81

**Waiting List for Telephone Connections
in Gujarat**

8340. SHRI D.P. JADEJA · Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the existing waiting list of telephones in Gujarat;

(b) the waiting list in Jamnagar District; and

(c) the time by which the above waiting list will be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) · (a) The existing waiting list of Telephones in Gujarat is 88,510 as on 31st March, 1987

(b) The waiting list in Jamnagar District is 225 as on 31st March, 1987.

(c) The above waiting list of telephones in Gujarat will be progressively cleared by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan and the waiting list in Jamnagar District will be progressively cleared by the end of 7th Five Year Plan.

**Oil Produced and Funds Spent by
ONGC**

8341. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by Oil and Natural Gas Commission on oil exploration during the last three years; and

(b) the quantity of oil claimed to have been produced from ONGC discovered wells during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b) The information is as under :—

Year	expenditure on exploration excluding depreciation (Rs /Crores)	Production of crude (Million Tonnes)
1984-85	336 02	26 25
1985-86	367 97	27 51
1986-87	624 16	27 86
	(anticipated)	(Provisional)

[*Translation*]

**Criteria for selection and allotment of
Diesel and Petrol Pumps**

8342 SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) the criteria and procedure laid down for the selection of sites and persons for allotment of diesel and petrol pumps.

(b) the number of places in Madhya Pradesh particularly in Panna district in respect of which applications for allotment of petrol and diesel pumps are pending and the time by which these are likely to be disposed of;

(c) the number of the persons whose applications for allotment of agency and stores are pending, indicating the total number of applications pending and the time by which these are likely to be disposed of; and

(d) since when these applications are pending ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE. (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Periodical surveys are carried out by the oil industry state-wise and locations meeting volume and distance norms are identified for developing new diesel and petrol retail outlets

(b) to (d) Applications received against the advertisements released by the oil industry for selections for 83 Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealerships in Madhya Pradesh are pending Two applications were received for the dealership proposed at Ajaygarh in Panna District. Since the commissioning of the dealerships is dependent upon completion of processes like advertisement, selection by the Oil Selection Board as well as infrastructural arrangements, including statutory clearances, any indication about the time frame is not feasible

**Allotment of LPG Agencies and Petrol-
/Diesel retail Outlets**

8343. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are cases pending for decision for over (i) three years, (ii) five years regarding the allotment of gas agencies, petrol/diesel retail outlets and stores for agencies since the places were first advertised and applications invited;

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

(c) the steps being taken to clear such pending cases and streamline the procedure for the future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

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

(b) The State-wise details of the cases pending for over 3/5 years are given in the statement below. Delays in finalisation of selection or commissioning of the distributorships/dealerships occur for a variety of reasons litigation, including stay orders from Courts, complaints requiring enquiries to be conducted, lack of applicants or of suitable applicants in some reserved categories and the resultant need to get names of interested eligible persons from the District Collectors, absence of Oil Selection Boards for several months etc.

(c) Action to expedite a decision is taken in keeping with the circumstance of each case.

STATEMENT

The State-wise No of LPG distributorships & Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealerships pending finalisation for over 3 years & 5 years.

S.No.	Name of the State	Cases Pending over 3 years		Cases Pending over 5 years	
		LPG	R O.	LPG	R O
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	9	—	5
2	Assam	1	—	—	—
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	—	—
4	Bihar	2	28	—	6
5	Gujarat	2	15	—	2
6	Haryana	7	2	—	—
7	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	—	1
8	Jammu & Kashmir	2	3	—	—
9	Karnataka	1	6	3	3
10	Kerala	2	2	—	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Madhya Pradesh	5	30	—	2
12	Maharashtra	2	24	—	2
13	Meghalaya	—	2	—	—
14	Orissa	2	8	—	2
15	Punjab	2	1	—	3
16	Rajasthan	4	17	—	3
17	Sikkim	—	1	—	—
18	Tamil Nadu	1	5	2	3
19	Tripura	1	2	—	—
20	Uttar Pradesh	5	21	2	4
21	West Bengal	3	11	—	7
<i>UNION TERRITORIES</i>					
1	Delhi	1	—	1	—
2	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	—	—	—
Total		47	192	8	46

Issue of Licences

that during the previous years;

8344. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA

(b) if so, the detailed information in this regard; and

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI ·

(c) the reasons for downward trend ?

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI :Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state :(a) whether average number of indus-
trial licences issued last year is less thanTHE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVEL-
OPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUS-
TRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) · (a) to
(c) The number of letters of intent and
industrial licences issued during the last 3
years (year-wise) are given below —

Year	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences
1984	1064	905 (including 417 Carry-on-Business Licences)
1985	1457	985 (including 544 Carry-on-Business Licences)
1986	1130	618 (including 107 carry-on-Business Licences)

Besides the above letters of intent and industrial licences, as many as 2387 registration letters pertaining to de-licensed industries were also issued by the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals during 1986 as compared to 1167 such registration letters issued during 1985. Thus, it is mainly due to the de-licensing of a number of industries during the last 2 years that the number of letters of intent/industrial licences issued during 1986 has been slightly less as compared to the previous years.

Construction of Their Dam

8345. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALLA :

SHRI TREJA SINGH DARDI:

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction work on Their dam in Gurdaspur district is in progress;

(b) if so, the total estimated expenditure to be incurred on this project;

(c) the amount spent on it so far and the time by which the work on project is likely to be completed;

(d) whether any irregularities have come to the notice of Government in connection with construction work of this dam; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken in the matter ?

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

(b) The present approved cost of the project based on 1986 prices is Rs 760 crores.

(c) As reported by the Project Authorities, the total expenditure incurred upto 31.3.1987 is Rs. 238.24 crores. According

to present indications, the first hydro power unit of the project is likely to be commissioned in September, 1991 and the subsequent 3 units after an interval of four months each, thereafter.

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

[English]

Targets fixed by Telecom Mission

8346. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed, by the Telecom Mission, for increase in telephone connections during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the targets can be achieved at the present rate of growth; and

(c) whether Government intend to raise the targets fixed for providing telephones in villages/urban areas during the Plan period, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) It is targetted to reach a level of 40 lakh local telephone connections by 1.4.1990.

(b) Yes, Sir. Subject to availability of adequate funds.

(c) Based on the approved outlay of Rs. 4010 Crores for the Telecom Sector for the Seventh Five Year Plan, the target for providing Long Distance Public Telephones in villages was set at 9000 and total local telephone connections in the country at 11 lakhs. In case more resources become available it will be possible to raise these targets to 15000 and 16 lakhs respectively.

Production of Cars fitted with Systems to Neutralise Exhaust Fumes

8347 SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that cars fitted with special systems to neutralise exhaust fumes have been produced in some foreign countries.

(b) if so whether Government propose to adopt the technology of these cars for automobiles plants of the country to check pollution of environment; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) (a) In some advanced foreign countries in the West high performance cars with big capacity engines are fitted with systems known as exhaust burners for meeting emission standards

(b) and (c) At present there is no such proposal to adopt this technology as Passenger Cars in our country are mostly of a smaller size

Advance to Man-GHH towards spreader projects by Neyveli Lignite Corporation

8348 SHRI V SREENIVASA PRASAD Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) did not get the initial concurrence from KFW, a West Germany financial institution financing various expansion projects of NLC, for identifying the MAN-GHH as a supplier of spreaders until they were forced by NLC's board to do so;

(b) whether the MAN - GHH has been paid further advance sums during the last four months towards spreader projects.

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

(d) the steps taken to ensure individual accountability of all board members of NLC in case future supplies from MAN-GHH/WMI result into failure as in the past?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) Initially the technical consultants of NLC did not include MAN in the short-list of suppliers for Spreaders. Later, however, on the basis of the range and variety of equipment manufactured and supplied by MAN to other countries and to India MAN were retained in the short-list. KFW concurred in this decision

(b) and (c) For the supply of Spreaders only 10% of the value of the contract has been paid to MAN in accordance with established procedure.

(d) The letter of Intent incorporates a clause for liquidated damages arising out of delay in the execution of the contract. Accountability of Board members of NLC does not arise

Investment in Provision of Postal Facilities in Rural Areas

8349 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the inadequate investment in the provision of postal facilities in the rural areas during the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-87);

(b) if so, the total investment in the rural areas under (i) opening of Branch Post Offices as per approved norms, (ii) upgradation of EDBOs/EDSOs/DSO's (iii) improvement of mail arrangements, (iv) construction of departmental and residential buildings and (v) emoluments of ED staff;

(c) how does the investment compare with the first two years of Sixth Five year Plan; and

(d) the reasons for decline in investment in the Seventh Five Year Plan and steps proposed to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) During the years 1985-86 and 1986-87, on account of the ban on creation of posts, no regular programme of opening of Post Offices in rural areas could be implemented. This, however, does not mean that the expenditure incurred by the Department on provision of postal facilities in rural areas has been inadequate. As on 31-12-1986, the Department maintained 1,28,370 Post Offices in the rural sector which accounted for a significant proportion of the Department's working outlays.

(b) Upgradation of the status of Post Offices is not a Plan programme and therefore, expenditure incurred under this activity is not considered an investment made under the Plan. Similarly, improvement in rural mail arrangements is also considered as part of the normal operations, wherever mail can be speeded up by replacement of foot-lines by motor lines, this is being done as a continuous process of upgradation of services. In so far as emoluments of extra-departmental staff are concerned the whole expenditure is not booked under the plan budget. Only the emoluments of personnel attached to Post Offices opened during a particular Five Year Plan is treated as Plan expenditure while Post Offices opened under the earlier Plans is treated as non-Plan expenditure. Subject to these observations, the information required is as follows :

	(Rs. crores)	
	1985-86	1986-87
(i) Opening of branch post offices (Plan)	0.02	1.30
(ii) Construction of departmental and residential buildings (Plan)	31.86	29.49
(iii) Emoluments of ED staff (both Plan & Non Plan)	74.29	78.06

Expenditure in respect of (a) Upgradation of Post Offices in rural areas and (b) improvement of mail arrangements in rural areas is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) There is a 36.23% reduction in respect of expenditure on opening of Post Offices in rural areas but there is a 99.64% increase in the expenditure on construction of postal buildings and staff residence. These comparisons are of a tentative nature as the expenditure for 1986-87 is based on revised estimates and not actuals. Comparative figures in respect of the remaining three items are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The total investment in postal services during the Sixth Five year Plan was Rs.

149 Crores. For the 7th Five Year Plan the total provision made by the Planning Commission is Rs. 295 crores of which the cumulative allotment for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is Rs 120 crores. If during the last two years, even half of the remaining Rs. 175 crores is made available by the Planning Commission, the Seventh Plan expenditure as a whole is likely to be significantly higher than that for the Sixth Plan. It is, therefore, premature at this stage to attempt a comparison between the two Five Year Plans.

Housing of Offices of Heads of Postal and Telecom. Circles for Himachal Pradesh at Simla

8350. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has rendered any assistance to the Postal and Telecom. Departments for the provision of buildings or land for the housing of the offices of Heads of Postal and Telecom. Circles for Himachal Pradesh at Simla.

(b) if so, the nature and content of assistance given in this regard, and the likely date by which the offices would start functioning from Simla; and

(c) if not, whether the Union Government have undertaken to find building/land etc., at their own initiative and cost and the likely date by which the process would be completed and the offices shifted to Simla?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has not been able to provide suitable built-up accommodation at Shimla where the office of Postmaster General, Himachal Pradesh Circle will be located. Also no land for construction of staff quarters of building or office of the Postmaster General, Himachal Pradesh Circle have been provided by the State Government at Simla.

The State Government of Himachal Pradesh is assisting in locating a suitable plot of land for the construction of a building for the office of General Manager, Telecommunications Himachal Pradesh. The shifting of the office of General Manager, Telecommunications will be decided after suitable accommodation is available at Simla.

(c) The efforts of the Department of Posts to obtain land have not yet succeeded because Shimla is already very crowded. Alternatives are being explored and efforts are being made to get rented accommodation for the office of Postmaster General, Himachal Pradesh Circle, at Simla.

Postal and Telecommunication Facilities in Bihar

8351. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been drawn up for further development of telecommunication and postal facilities in Bihar, particularly in the rural areas:

(b) whether some temporary postal distribution centres in the rural areas are not working satisfactorily and the villagers are not receiving Money Orders and communications timely;

(c) the steps taken to improve the conditions of the regional post office in the rural areas; and

(d) the number of temporary postal distribution centres in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) *Postal*: 55 groups of villages have been identified in Bihar Circle; after a survey on the basis of prescribed norms, for opening of new post offices in the rural areas during 1987-88. However, in view of the ban on creation of posts, the actual number of post offices that can be opened will depend on the extent of approval that the Ministry of Finance may accord in the matter.

Telecom: Yes, Sir. There is a plan to open 1140 Long Distance Public Telephones in the rural backward areas of Bihar during the 7th Five Year Plan, subject to availability of material and financial resources. In addition, about 4000 lines (MAX-III type) are proposed to be added in rural area of Bihar during 7th Plan subject to availability of equipment and requisite demand.

(b) There is no term as 'postal distribution centre' in use in the Department. The general pattern is that there are mail offices and transit sections of the RMS Wing of the Department located at various centres in the State or running on different railway routes which make up or transfer mail bags for head and sub post offices. These head and sub post offices in turn close bags for branch post offices in rural areas and transmit them through runners/ED Mail carriers or by bus services. While there may be occasional instances of delay in transmission of rural mail as a result of irregular running of mail/bus services or other reasons, as a general statement it is not true that the

mail distribution system in the rural sector is not functioning properly in the State.

(c) The working of all the post offices and mail offices are subject to rigorous and periodical inspections as well as surprise checks by the Supervisory officers such as Superintendents and Inspectors. In addition, in all Circles including Bihar special squads have been constituted to check up the State of rural services and to recommend to the regular supervisory officers steps to be taken for improvement. This, in fact, is a continuous process.

(d) The RMS (Railway Mail Service) set up in Binar consists of the following units.

(i)	Sorting Mail Offices	—	37 (including Distt. Sorting office)
(ii)	Packet Sorting offices	—	2 (Patna/Gomoh)
(iii)	GPO Sorting	—	1
(iv)	Major Parcel Concentration Centres	—	5 (Arrah, Katihar, Kiul, Dhanbad, Gaya)
(v)	Transit Sections	—	69
(vi)	Transit Mail Offices	—	11
(vii)	Air-Port Sorting	—	2 (Patna/Ranchi)
(viii)	Travelling Van Peon Sections	—	9
(ix)	Transit Mail Peon Services	—	12

In so far as circulation of mail in the rural and semi-urban areas is concerned, the units at (i), (v), (viii) and (ix) have a greater relevance than others. Information as to how many of these establishments are of a temporary nature is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Integration of Western Off-Shore Oil Fields

8352. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any plan to integrate

the Western off-shore oil fields through a network of pipelines;

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

(c) whether Government also intend to have more than one terminal for bringing in the off-shore oil to the shore in addition to the present terminal at Uran; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). At present, there is no such plan in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

**Loss of Revenue by Calcutta
Telephones**

8354. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the main causes for loss of revenue by Calcutta Telephones between 1980-81 and 1984-85;

(b) the total amount of such loss; and

(c) the percentage of new connections given in the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) There had been no actual loss of revenue between 1980-81 and 1984-85. Rather there has been an increase in the revenue per line during this period.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above

(c) Number of new connections given during the said period, year-wise, is shown in the statement given below

STATEMENT

Calcutta Telephones

Year	No of DELs average	New connections provided	Revenue (in crore)	Revenue per DEL
1980-81	170176	6427	Rs. 48.3	Rs. 2217
1981-82	177150	6105	Rs. 52.5	Rs. 2563
1982-83	182144	3884	Rs. 59.0	Rs. 3159
1983-84	186160	4192	Rs. 62.2	Rs. 3250
1984-85	192030	7509	Rs. 68.4	Rs. 3612

Setting up of Urja Grams in Uttar Pradesh

8355. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the implementation of the urja gram scheme;

(b) the number of proposals for urja grams received from the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) Government's decision thereon;

(d) whether a proposal to set up a urja gram in the Parliamentary constituency of

Shahjahanpur, U.P. has been pending with the Government since long although all requirements have been fulfilled; and

(e) if so, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources is implementing a programme for village level integrated energy projects called "urjagrams" based on a combination of non-conventional energy sources and aimed at achieving energy self-sufficiency in villages. 37 urjagram projects have so far been completed and 46 others are in various stages of implementation, in dif-

ferent parts of the country. Energy surveys have been completed in about 200 villages and 300 more village surveys have been approved. Based on these surveys further projects are envisaged.

(b) and (c). 26 proposals have so far been received from Uttar Pradesh for urjagram projects, all of which have been approved. In fact, 19 projects have already been completed, while 7 others are in different stages of implementation.

(d) No Sir. Department of Non-conventional Energy sources has already approved the urjagram project for village Singraha of Shahjahanpur Parliamentary constituency in Uttar Pradesh.

(e) Does not arise.

Electrification of Villages in Samastipur and Darbhanga, Bihar

8356. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

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

(b) the number of villages electrified in Samastipur and Darbhanga District, Bihar; and

(c) the number of schemes still pending in spite of the approval orders issued since 1983 onwards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). 6335 villages have been electrified in Bihar during the last three years. In Samastipur and Darbhanga Districts the number of villages electrified during the same years upto 31.1.1987 are 182 and 168 respectively.

(c) From 1.4.1983 onwards, the Rural Electrification Corporation has sancti-

oned 23 rural electrification schemes for financial assistance in Samastipur and Darbhanga Districts. All the schemes are in operation.

Linking of cities with Delhi by S.T.D.

8357. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities linked with S.T.D. service from Delhi as on 31 March, 1987;

(b) the names of places linked with Delhi with demand service as on 31 March, 1987;

(c) the names of places to be linked with S.T.D. facility from Delhi during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(d) the names of places to be linked with demand service from Delhi during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(e) whether Government propose to link Gangtok with Delhi with demand service during the current year;

(f) if so, by which time; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Names and cities linked with STD service from Delhi as on 31-3-1987 are given in the statement-I below.

(b) Names of places linked with Delhi with demand service as on 31-3-87 are given in the statement-II below.

(c) Names of places proposed to be linked with STD facility from Delhi during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in the statement-III below.

(d) Names of places proposed to be linked with demand service from Delhi

during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in the statement IV below.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Demand service from Gangtok to Delhi is likely to be commissioned by June, 1987.

(g) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Abohar | 46. Bhimvaram |
| 2. Adilabad | 47. Bhiwani |
| 3. Adoni | 48. Bhopal |
| 4. Adoor | 49. Bhubaneswar |
| 5. Agartala | 50. Bilaspur |
| 6. Agra | 51. Bombay |
| 7. Ahmedabad | 52. Bullundshahr |
| 8. Aizwal | 53. Bulsar |
| 9. Ajmer | 54. Burdwan |
| 10. Aligarh | 55. Bhurhanpur |
| 11. Allahabad | 56. Bumpur |
| 12. Alleppey | 57. Badagara |
| 13. Alwar | 58. Balipatnam |
| 14. Alwaye | 59. Bidar |
| 15. Ambala | 60. Calcutta |
| 16. Amraoti | 61. Cannanore |
| 17. Amritsar | 62. Chandigarh |
| 18. Anakapalli | 63. Chalakudi |
| 19. Anantapur | 64. Chengannur |
| 20. Andal | 65. Chhapra |
| 21. Angamalli | 66. Chidambaram |
| 22. Arrah | 67. Chingavanam |
| 23. Asansol | 68. Chingelpet |
| 24. Attingal | 69. Chitradurga |
| 25. Attur | 70. Chowghat/Guruvayur |
| 26. Aurangabad | 71. Coimbatore |
| 27. Alagappanagar | 72. Coochbehar |
| 28. Ambur | 73. Cudappah |
| 29. Arkonam | 74. Cuttack |
| 30. Amreli | 75. Chandrapur |
| 31. Akola | 76. Chilakalurpet |
| 32. Bagalkota | 77. Dalmianagar |
| 33. Bahula | 78. Darjeeling |
| 34. Bangalore | 79. Davangiri |
| 35. Baraker | 80. Dehradun |
| 36. Bareilly | 81. Darbanga |
| 37. Baroda | 82. Dhanbad |
| 38. Beawar | 83. Dharampuri |
| 39. Belgaum | 84. Dibrugarh |
| 40. Bellary | 85. Dimapur |
| 41. Bhadravati | 86. Dindigul |
| 42. Bharatpur | 87. Dispur |
| 43. Bhatinda | 88. Durg |
| 44. Bhavnagar | 89. Durgapur |
| 45. Bhawani | 90. Dhubri |

91. Dharwar
92. Ennahulam
93. Erode
94. Etah
95. Ferozpur
96. Faizabad
97. Gadag
98. Gandhinagar
99. Gangtok
100. Guwahati
101. Gorakhpur
102. Gudiwada
103. Gudur
104. Gulbarg
105. Guntakal
106. Guntur
107. Gurgaon
108. Gwalior
109. Gobichettypalayam
110. Haldia
111. Hapur
112. Harihar
113. Hassan
114. Hissar
115. Hosur
116. Hubli
117. Hyderabad
118. Hanumkonda
119. Iduki
120. Indore
121. Irinjakuda
122. Itanagar
123. Jabalpur
124. Jaipur
125. Jalandhar
126. Jammu
127. Jamnagar
128. Jamshedpur
129. Jamuria
130. Jodhpur
131. Jowai
132. Kakinada
133. Kalimpong
134. Kalyan
135. Kanchipuram
136. Karaikudi
137. Kanpur
138. Karimnagar
139. Karnal
140. Kanwar
141. Khannam
142. Kahadwa
143. Khuzhithural
144. Kodaikanal
145. Kohima
146. Kharagpur
147. Kolhapur
148. Kosikalan
149. Kota
150. Kotihar
151. Kottayam
152. Koveiyatti
153. Kozhikode
154. Kottarekara
155. Kundara
156. Kunnamkulam
157. Kumbakonam
158. Kalpetta
159. Kalpakkam
160. Karnool
161. Kothamangalam
162. Lamphelpet
163. Lucknow
164. Ludhiana
165. Lingampalli
166. Machlipatnam
167. Madras
168. Madurai
169. Mahboobnagar
170. Malda
171. Mallapuram
172. Mangalore
173. Manjeri
174. Mannargodi
175. Mavelikara
176. Mayuram
177. Mehsana
178. Mercara
179. Meerut
180. Metupallayam
181. Modinagar
182. Motihari
183. Moradabad
184. Mussoorie
185. Muzaffarnagar
186. Muzaffarpur
187. Mysore
188. Mathura
189. Mahabalipuram
190. Morvi
191. Muvattupuzha
192. Nadiad
193. Nagapatnam
194. Nagarcoil
195. Nagpur
196. Nalgonda

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 197. Narakkal | 250. Sasaram |
| 198. Nandial | 251. Sangli |
| 199. Nasakkal | 252. Sattur |
| 200. Nasik | 253. Sangareddy |
| 201. Nellore | 254. Shahjahanpur |
| 202. Neyatinkara | 255. Shillong |
| 203. Neyamatpur | 256. Moga |
| 204. Neyveli | 257. Siliguri |
| 205. Ongole | 258. Simla |
| 206. Ooty | 259. Sirsa |
| 207. Palai | 260. Sitapur |
| 208. Palakele | 261. Sonipat |
| 209. Palghat | 262. Srikakulam |
| 210. Panipat | 263. Srinagar |
| 211. Panjim | 264. Surat |
| 212. Paramkudy | 265. Savarkundla |
| 213. Patancheru | 266. Sholapur |
| 214. Patiala | 267. Shertalai |
| 215. Patna | 268. Tenali |
| 216. Pilibhit | 269. Thadepalikudam |
| 217. Polachi | 270. Theni |
| 218. Pondicherry | 271. Thirumangalam |
| 219. Prodattur | 272. Thirunelveli |
| 220. Pudukettai | 273. Tirunchangedy |
| 221. Pune | 274. Trichi |
| 222. Puttur | 275. Tirupathi |
| 223. Palladam | 276. Tirupur |
| 224. Porbandar | 277. Tiruvella |
| 225. Poranki | 278. Tiruvarur |
| 226. Perumbavur | 279. Trichur |
| 227. Quilon | 280. Trivandrum |
| 228. Rae Bareli | 281. Tumkur |
| 229. Raichur | 282. Tuticorin |
| 230. Raipur | 283. Tiruvallur |
| 231. Rajahmundry | 284. Turbhe |
| 232. Rajapalayam | 285. Tura |
| 233. Rajkot | 286. Thodupuzha |
| 234. Rajpura | 287. Tanaku |
| 235. Rampur | 288. Udaipur |
| 236. Ranchi | 289. Udipi |
| 237. Ranipet | 290. Udumalpet |
| 238. Raniganj | 291. Ujjain |
| 239. Rasipuram | 292. Unnao |
| 240. Rewari | 293. Udhampur |
| 241. Rohtak | 294. Varanasi |
| 242. Roopnarainpur | 295. Vashi |
| 243. Rourkela | 296. Vellore |
| 244. Ranibennur | 297. Vijayawada |
| 245. Saharanpur | 298. Villupuram |
| 246. Salem | 299. Virudhnagar |
| 247. Semastipur | 300. Visakhapatnam |
| 248. Sagar | 301. Vizinagram |
| 249. Sangrur | 302. Warangal |

303. Wardha
304. Yamunagar

305. Yeotmal

STATEMENT-II

Names of Stations linked from Delhi with demand service as on 31-3-87

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Bombay | 23. Gurgaon |
| 2. Calcutta | 24. Hissar |
| 3. Madras | 25. Rohtak |
| 4. Agartala | 26. Mazaffarnagar |
| 5. Imphal | 27. Saharanpur |
| 6. Jaipur | 28. Ambala |
| 7. Jodhpur | 29. Jagadhari |
| 8. Dehradun | 30. Bhatinda |
| 9. Modinagar | 31. Patiala |
| 10. Moradabad | 32. Allahabad |
| 11. Chandigarh | 33. Varanasi |
| 12. Bangalore | 34. Patna |
| 13. Trivandrum | 35. Bhubaneswar |
| 14. Lucknow | 36. Jalandhar |
| 15. Ahmedabad | 37. Srinagar |
| 16. Meerut | 38. Guwahati |
| 17. Hyderabad | 39. Shillong |
| 18. Amritsar | 40. Nagpur |
| 19. Kanpur | 41. Indore |
| 20. Agra | 42. Rae Bareilly |
| 21. Gwalior | 43. Faridabad |
| 22. Ludhiana | 44. Simla |

STATEMENT-III

Name of Places to be Linked with STD Facility from Delhi during 1987-88 & 1988-89

During 1987-88

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Alipurdwar | 21. Haflong |
| 2. Bongaigaon | 22. Hoshiarpur |
| 3. Bhagalpur | 23. Hazaribagh |
| 4. Bangerpet | 24. Imphal |
| 5. Behrampur | 25. Jorhat |
| 6. Balasore | 26. Jalna |
| 7. Bikaner | 27. Jalgaon |
| 8. Bundi | 28. Jaora |
| 9. Bagdogra | 29. Kapurthala |
| 10. Bhusaval | 30. Kavarathy |
| 11. Bolepur | 31. Kolar |
| 12. Cranganore | 32. Kalady |
| 13. Chinsurah | 33. Krishnanagar |
| 14. Chrpur | 34. Kalol |
| 15. Changancherry | 35. Karur |
| 16. Chittur | 36. Kangayam |
| 17. Dhar | 37. Lungleh |
| 18. Dhulia | 38. Morena |
| 19. Daltonganj | 39. Midnapur |
| 20. Dhrangodhra | 40. Margoa |

41. Mandasaur
42. Mahua
43. Naharlagaon
44. Nanjangud
45. Nagaur
46. Nellikuppam
47. Nainital
48. Ollur
49. Paradeep
50. Phagwada
51. Puri
52. Penambur
53. Pratapgarh
54. Ravulapalm
55. Raigarh
56. Rewa
57. Renigunta
58. Sainthia
59. Sivsagar
60. Sambalpur
61. Srivilliputhur
62. Srirampur
63. Sambalkot
64. Surendernagar
65. Suri
66. Sirsi
67. Satar
68. Tuni
69. Tinsukhia
70. Talod
71. Tribani
72. Valparai
73. Vasco
74. Visnagar
75. Whitefield
76. Veraval
77. Forbisganj
78. Gandhidham

During 1988-89.

1. Bhadrak
2. Baripada
3. Barsi
4. Bhadohi
5. Batliah
6. Bilaspur
7. Bhiad
8. Chattarpur
9. Dhenkanal
10. Dharamshala
11. Datia
12. Itawah
13. Gonda
14. Gurdaspur
15. Hajipur
16. Hamirpur
17. Hosangabad
18. Jogdalpur
19. Kollencherry
20. Karad
21. Latur
22. Mandia
23. Madhubani
24. Nahan
25. Mileshtar
26. Orai
27. Osmanabad
28. Phulbani
29. Purnea
30. Ratnagiri
31. Sultanpur
32. Sriganganagar
33. Sehore
34. Vidisha

STATEMENT-IV

Names of places to be linked with demand service with Delhi during 1987-88 & 1988-89

During 1987-88

1. Aligarh
2. Jammu Tavi
3. Gangtok

4. Jabalpur
5. Hapur
6. Mussoorie
7. Mathura
8. Pathankot
9. Pune

During 1988-89

1. Bikaner
2. Baroda
3. Karnal

10. Panipat
11. Ranchi
12. Sonipat
13. Udaipur
14. Itanagar

15. Aizwal
16. Kohima
17. Port Blair
18. Silvasa
19. Panjim
20. Kavarathi
21. Bhopal

Karnal Refinery

8358. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHO-SALE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have selected a private sector undertaking for setting up of refinery at Karnal:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details about financing of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). M/s Tata Chemicals Ltd. have been selected as the private sector co-promoter for setting up the Karnal Refinery.

(c) M/s Indian Oil Corporation and M/s Tata Chemicals Ltd. will each hold 26% of the equity. The balance of the requirements will be raised from the public.

Power Supply to Government Undertakings from Super Power Stations

8359. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States were getting power from Super power stations set up by the National Thermal Power Corporation;

(b) whether power to Central Government Undertakings is supplied as per their requirements;

(c) if not, which of the Central

Government Undertakings reported short supply to the Union Government during the last three years ending December, 1986 and action taken in such cases; and

(d) whether Government propose to increase the share of public undertakings in the power supply to avoid loss of production and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The primary responsibility of meeting the power requirements of the Central Government Undertakings is that of the concerned State Electricity Boards/Organisations. The power supply to various consumers including Central Government Undertakings is regulated by the State Electricity Boards/Organisations depending on the overall availability of power from time to time.

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

(d) No fixed share has yet been determined for supply of power to Central Govt. Undertakings from Central power stations. However, requests have been received from various public undertakings for allocating power from Central Stations. The matter is receiving attention.

Manufacture of two wheelers

8360. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign concerns which are connected in the field of manufacture of two wheelers in the country and since when;

(b) whether fresh licences for manufacture of two wheelers were issued in 1980;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any evaluation has been made of the performance of the new units?

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

(c) Foreign collaborations have been permitted with a view to upgrading the

technology in the manufacture of two wheelers and for the production of fuel efficient vehicles.

(d) Specific Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) has been approved for most of the manufacturers and the fulfilment of the PMP is being regularly monitored. The fuel efficiency of the vehicles is also evaluated in order to provide them with fiscal concessions.

STATEMENT

The two-wheeler companies which came into commercial production with foreign collaboration after 1980 as under:-

S No.	Name of Indian Company	Name of foreign collaborator	Date of foreign collaboration approval
1	M/s. Enfield India Ltd	M/s Zundap West Germany	28.7.1982
2	M/s Lohia Machines Ltd	M/s. Piaggio, Italy	2.6.1982
3	M/s. Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd.	M/s. Piaggio, Italy	16.10.1982
4	M/s. Vespa Car Co. Ltd.	M/s. Piaggio, Italy	6.7.1984
5	M/s. Chamundi Mopeds Ltd.	M/s. Peugeot, France	11.1.1982
6	M/s. Hero Honda Motor Ltd.	M/s Honda Motors, Japan	4.4.1983
7	M/s. Kinetic Honda Ltd.	M/s. Honda Motors, Japan	4.5.1983
8	M/s. Escorts Ltd.	M/s, Yamaha Motors, Japan	6.4.1982
9	M/s. Ideal Jawa Ltd.	M/s. Polytechna Praha, Czechoslovakia	3.12.1983
10	M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd.	M/s. Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd., Japan	29.6.1984
11	M/s. Kelvinator of India Ltd.	M/s. Agrati Garelli, Italy	13.7.1982
12	M/s. Majestic Auto Ltd.	M/s. PUCK, Austria	21.3.1986
13	M/s. TVS Suzuki Ltd.	M/s. Suzuki Motors, Japan	3.2.1983
14	M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd.	M/s. BSA Ltd, UK.	28.1.1981

**Role of Cost Accountants in
Consumer Protection**

8361. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been received by the MRTP Commission on the role of cost accountants in consumer protection; and

(b) if so, the main contents thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Memorandum was received by the MRTP Commission in early 1985. The memorandum suggested that the Commission may initiate steps to have a dialogue with the Department of Company Affairs and with the Department of Industrial Development with the object of getting regular cost audits done in respect of the products included under the statutory cost audit provisions, for including more industries under the statutory cost accounting provisions, for incorporating similar provisions in the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, etc. The Commission considered the suggestions and lodged the Memorandum.

**Change in the Name of Institute of
Cost and Works Accountants of India**

8362. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations demanding change in the name of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India and accordingly renaming of this Institute's professionals from Cost & Works Accountant to Cost & Management Accountant:

(b) if so, the contention made in these representations in support of this demand;

(c) whether Government have turned down this demand; and if so, the main reasons for rejection of the demand; and

(d) whether Government would reconsider this demand and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the contentions made in the representations of the Institute in support of this demand, *inter-alia* are:

(i) the name "Cost Accountant" has a limited relevance in modern context as Cost Accountancy is only an aid to management in various fields;

(ii) the Cost Accountant these days is concerned beyond factory and production level and is involved in designing and monitoring management controls etc.

(iii) these days cost accounting is synonymous with management accounting.

(iv) in some other countries too, they style their similar Institute as the Institute of Cost & Management Accountants; etc.

(c) The proposal was turned down as the change in the name of the Institute was not considered feasible

(d) On the receipt of a letter from the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants the matter is being examined again

Performance of HMT Limited

8363. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the performance of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd;

(b) if so, the performance of the HMT Ltd in 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(c) the suggestion given by Government to improve the performance of the HMT Ltd.; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF K K TEWARY): (a) Yes. Madam Government has reviewed the performance of HMT from time to time

(b)	Value in Rs Crores	
	1985-86	1986-87* (Provisional)
1 Production	383 48	434 78
2 Sales	374 45	444.91
3 Profits	7.62	5.02

(c) and (d) The suggestions given by the Government to improve the performance of HMT are briefly as follows:

- 1 To raise the internal resources generation
- 2 Improvement in the working of HMT units in Hyderabad belt
Need for evolving a scheme of voluntary retirement to overcome the problem of surplus manpower
- 3 Visits of Directors of the Company to units to identify constraints in increasing production and profitability
- 4 Reduction of the inventory level
- 5 Improving the effectiveness of the management
- 6 Introduction on value management in all the units by involving the work force so as to ensure better productivity
- 7 Diversification into high technology areas, while making concerted

efforts for technological upgradation in conventional type of equipment on hand, in line with the changing demand pattern

Proposal to close Engineering Projects (India) Limited's Operation in West Africa

8364 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineering Projects (India) Limited has closed or proposes to close its operations in West Africa;

(b) if so the reasons therefor.

(c) the year when the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd started its operation in West Africa; and

(d) the details of the projects undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF K K TEWARY): (a) to (d)

Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. never had any operations in West Africa. The question of closure of operations therefore does not arise.

**Research and Development of
Infrastructure and Technology for
Handling Farm Produce**

8365. PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage (with value) of the foodgrains output in the country lost annually due to lack of post-harvest handling facilities and the estimated loss incurred on this account in 1986 as against the loss during 1984 and 1985; and

(b) the efforts made by Government in the field of research and development of infrastructure and technology for handling the farm produce keeping pace with the increase in production and the details of results achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No systematic/comprehensive studies to assess the foodgrains lost annually due to lack of the post-harvest handling facilities have been made. However, the Expert Committee of Government of India on post-harvest losses in 1966 has estimated that about 9% was lost during post-harvest operations and storage.

(b) The Research, Development and Training for improving the storage conditions of foodgrains are being undertaken at the India Grain Storage Institute, Hapur with its five field stations in country. In addition, 17 regional Central Save Grain teams have been set up to give a lead to the States and play a catalytic role in the dissemination of improved storage practices for better preservation of foodgrains at the farm level. The major planks of the campaign are: Training, Demonstration and Publicity in selected villages. The ICAR conducts post-harvest technology research mostly on engineering aspect.

A statement showing the salient achievements by these organisations is given below:

STATEMENT

*Developments made in Research,
Development and Training in Foodgrain
Post Harvest Technology*

I. Salient Achievements of the Indian Grain Storage Institute:—

- (i) Out of the 49 designs of metallic bins developed by IGSI, 29 designs were recommended for adoption. At present 7 designs have been adopted for large scale production in the country.
- (ii) 29 designs of non-metallic storage structures were developed, out of which 9 designs have been recommended for large scale usage. The design of pucca kothies, ring bins and puri are very popular among the farmers.
- (iii) For insect control fumigant mixture known as EDB Plus has been developed.
- (iv) Besides this, pesticides, namely Aluminium Phosphide, Ethylene Dibromide, Malathion, DDVP were evaluated and doses were standardised under Indian conditions which have been adopted by the agencies like FCI, CWC, SWCs and other grain handling agencies.
- (v) 42 formulations of rodenticides were tested and dosages were determined. Some of them namely, Warfarin is being used on large scale.
- (vi) Permeability test conducted by the Institute on various gas proof materials resulted in the development of CAP (Cover and Plinth) Storage in India.
- (vii) Several code of practices for safe storage of foodgrains have been developed.

II. Work done by save grain campaign teams during 1984-85 to 1986-87 :-

	Targets	Achievements	
		1984-85	1985-86
A. TRAINING COURSE			
1. Stipendiary Training Courses (No. of persons).	4650	4893	4650
2. Non Stipendiary training courses for Village Level Workers (No. of courses).	186	212	245
3. Non Stipendiary training courses for Volunteers (No. of courses).	1116	1336	1374
B. DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMMES			
1. Fumigation of Foodgrains (No. of Fumigations).	37,200	56,500	49,133
2. Rat borrows fumigated for Rodent Control.	11,16,000	30,11,025	12,08,646
3. No. of Houses covered for Rodent Control	74,400	1,76,909	1,25,813
4. Prophylactic treatment (No. of Premises).	74,400	94,829	89,374
C. ACHIEVEMENT DURING 1986-87			
	Target	Achievement (Upto March '87)	
1. No. of Training Courses	1,395	2,257	
2. No. of Villages to be covered for demonstration programme.	800	1026	

III. Achievements of ICAR:—

The important achievements in post-harvest technology of foodgrains undertaken by ICAR through All India Coordinate Research Programme (18 Centres), Indo-US Sub-Project on Soyabean Processing and Utilisation (2 Centres), Central Institute of Agricultural Engineer-

ing, Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Shillong and IARI, New Delhi are as follows:—

- (i) Development of Technology for minimising losses of rain damaged wheat in North India.
- (ii) Development of mini rice mill,

- mini dal mill, grain mill and pearlery.
- (iii) Studies on low cost storage structures and development of coal tar drum, Udaipur bin, PAU airtight bin, PKV bin, bed-cum bin, Hapur kothi etc.
- (iv) Development of dryers using solar, agricultural waste and husk as source of energy.
- (v) Development of low cost rice par-boiling, puffing machine, low cost moisture meter.
- (vi) Development of solar heat treater for infested paddy grain.
- (vii) Pulse processing and by-product utilisation.
- (viii) Development of hand operated maize sheller.

Supply of subsidised Foodgrain in Rural Areas

8366. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 5 lakh villages in the country nearly two-thirds do not have fair price shops and as such the villagers are not getting the benefit of the huge subsidy that Government give on foodgrains ;

(b) whether any assessment has been made to find out how many villages/villagers are really benefited through the distribution of subsidised foodgrains and if so, the findings in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that the poor in the villages get the benefit of subsidised foodgrains in the same way as the urban poor who are being helped at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) :
(a) to (c) : As on 31.12.1986, there were 3.33 lakhs fair price shops in the country, of which nearly 78% are located in the rural areas. While it has never been the intention of the Government to open fair price shop in every village, the entire country has been covered by the network of fair price shops.

Central Government has already advised the States/UTs to ensure that fair price shops should be so located that the beneficiaries have to travel a minimum distance to reach these shops. The general norm of opening new fair price shops is that it should cover around 2000 persons. This norm should further be relaxed in the case of far-flung and sparsely populated areas. However, it has been impressed upon the States/UTs to ensure that no consumer has to travel more than 3 kms, to reach his fair price shop. For hilly, remote and inaccessible and tribal areas, the Central Government, has been from time to time, providing financial assistance to States/UTs to purchase mobile vans for operation in these areas.

Issue of Electricity Bills by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking

8367. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of ENERGY to pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has stopped taking meter readings in many parts of the capital on the pretext of computerisation and instead of issuing provisional bills for the last four months giving old readings;

(b) whether these practices are legal and fair to consumers under the Consumer Protection Act;

(c) whether in many cases even bills are not sent and penalty is imposed for late payment; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures taken ?

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

Power Loss

8368. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have gone into the various factors responsible for the huge power loss in the country;

(b) whether the drawing of long transmission lines is one of the factors responsible therefor;

(c) if so, how the power loss is calculated; and

(d) the steps taken to check the power loss ?

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

(b) the power loss depends on a number of factors including the lengths of transmission and distribution lines

(c) The over-all power loss is derived from the difference of electricity generated and electricity sold to the consumers.

(d) The State Electricity Boards have been advised to identify elements responsible for excessive power loss, and to prepare schemes for strengthening of transmission and distribution systems, re-location of substations closer to the load centres and reduction of lengths of sub-transmission and distribution lines.

The Electricity Boards have set up vigilance squads to conduct surprise raids to detect theft of energy. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 has been amended to make the theft of energy a cognizable

offence. The Government has also decided to introduce an incentive scheme for reduction of losses.

Setting up of New Telephone exchange in Lawrance Road Industrial Area

8369. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up new Telephone Exchanges in Lawrance Road Industrial Area during the current year;

(b) if so, the details and the areas to be benefited with this exchange; and

(c) the time by which the proposed exchange will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Action against companies not complying with New Ratio Parameters

8370. SHRI K PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take action against the drug companies not complying with new ratio parameters for production of bulk drugs and formulations; and

(b) if so, the modalities thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) : As per the new measures on policy announced recently companies are allowed a period of three years to reach the revised ratio parameters. As and when a company moves from one category to another, it would be allowed a

period of three years to reach the new ratio parameters.

Hydro-Electric Power Stations in Bihar

8371. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of ENGERY be pleased to state :

(a) the names and installed capacities of the hydro-electric power stations in Bihar,

(b) the names and proposed installed

capacities of the hydroelectric projects in Bihar under construction; and

(c) the names and proposed installed capacities of hydro-electric projects in Bihar presently under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c) : The required information is given in the statement below :

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Installed Capacity (MW)</i>	
(a) Hydro projects under operation in Bihar		
(i) Kosi	20	
(ii) Subernrekha	130	
(iii) Tilaiya	4	DVC projects located
(iv) Panchet Hill	40	in Bihar/Bengal-
(v) Maithon	40	Bihar border.
(b) Projects under construction		
(i) Eastern Gandak Canal	15	
(ii) North Koel	24	
(iii) Sone Western Link Canal	6.6	
(iv) Sone Eastern Link Canal	3.3	
(v) Koel Karo	710.0	Central project being
		executed by NHPC
(vi) Panchet Hill	40	DVC Project in Bihar/ Bihar-Bengal border.
(c) Projects under consideration		
(i) Sankha	316	
(ii) Kita Nallah	4	
(iii) Triveni Link Canal	3.3	
(iv) Chandel Dam Project	8	

Shortage of Essential Items in Super Bazar branches

8372. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the items of civil supplies go out of stock in the very first week of month in the Super Bazar branches;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to stock

sufficient quantity of all essential items in the branches to ensure their availability throughout the month?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) : No, Sir. Super Bazar Delhi has informed that it makes every effort to ensure availability of all essential consumer goods in all their branches. However, as the Super Bazar is dealing in a very large number of items, the possibility of some items being out of stock during the first week of the month cannot be ruled out, on account of non-availability of a particular product with the manufacturers or the product being in short supply, or because the supply made by the suppliers is not found to be of the required quality.

(c) In order to ensure the availability of all essential consumer items in the branches, a system of time schedule for branches for placing weekly indents on the Regional Distribution Centres including emergent indents for immediate supplies exists. The General Manager holds weekly meetings to review the stock position of important items at the supply centres; to identify stock-outs of the items and to take remedial steps. The Inspecting Officers of the Super Bazar on their regular weekly visits to the branches report about the stock-out of important items for arranging their immediate supply.

Setting up of Integrated Communication Network by ONGC

8373. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to set up integrated communication network;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objectives for this initiative and the amount proposed to be spent on this project; and

(d) the technology proposed to be adopted for this network and by what time this will start functioning ?

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

(b) ONGC proposes to set up inter regional and intra-regional communication network to cater to VOICE, TELEPRINTER, Faksimile and Data Traffic needs of ONGC.

(c) The project is intended to provide live operational data for management decisions and is expected to cost about Rs. 40 crores.

(d) Most of the systems required are procured indigenously. The project is expected to be commissioned during 1987-89.

Indigenisation of Offshore Drilling Operations

8374. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to indigenise offshore drilling operations;

(b) the particulars of the Indian firms with their foreign collaborators, if any, approved for contract drilling and the areas assigned to each one of them; and

(c) the amount of charter hire payable in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) With a view to promoting indigenisation of offshore drilling services Government have so far approved the formation of eight joint venture companies for this purpose.

(b) and (c) : The information is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

	Name of Indian Company	Name of foreign Collaborator	Location of rig	Amount payable in 1986-87	Remarks
1	Great Atwood Ltd., Bombay	M/s Atwood Oceanics Inc USA	Bombay High	\$ 6,83,100	Contract with M/s Atwood Oceanics USA assigned to JVC on 12.3.87
2.	Hitech Drilling Services India Ltd , Bombay	M/s Forex Neptune Int. Drilling Inc. USA.	Bombay High	—	Commenced operations in April, 1987
3.	Aban Loyd Chiles Offshore Ltd., Madras	M/s India Offshore Inc USA	—	—	Yet to commence operations
4	Essar Construction Ltd., Bombay	—	—	—	—do—

Setting up of Branch of I.T.I. in N.E. Region

8375. SHRI HAREN BHUMIJ Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the physical targets set and achieved so far in respect of North Eastern Region with emphasis on Assam in the matter of provision of Switching capacity, Direct Exchange lines Telephone Exchanges, UHF system Long Dis-

tance Public Telephones Telegraph Offices, Earth Stations Telex Exchanges and setting up of a branch of Indian Telephone Industries for manufacturing telephone equipments during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV)

Statement showing targets and achievements in Telecommunication in North-East Circle during 1985-87

Sl. No	Item	Target for 1985-87	Achievement During 1985-87 For N.E Region	Achievements During 1985-87 for Assam
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Switching Capacity (No. of lines)	11480	7325	3555
2.	Direct Exchange lines (Nos.)	8540	5825	2620
3.	Telephone Exchanges (Nos.)	40	20	13

1	2	3	4	5
4	UHF Systems (Route KM)	985	897	400
5	Long Distance Public Telephones (Nos)	100	50	34
6	Telegraph Offices (Nos)	100	1	1
7	Earth Stations (Nos)	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Telex Exchanges (Nos)	2	Nil	Nil

Regarding setting up of a branch of ITI in NE Region

The ITI had signed a memorandum of understanding with Assam Electronic Corporation Limited (AMTRON) in November, 1986 to set up joint venture between ITI and AMTRON for assembly of 1 lakh telephone instruments per annum subject to grant of industrial licence for this unit by the Government. The details in regard to the proposal are being worked out by ITI.

Financial Restructuring of Loss Making Public Sector Units

8376 SHRI HARIHAR SOREN ·
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARADI
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA ·

Will the Minister or INDUSTRY be pleased to state ·

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the financial restructuring of the loss making public sector units

(b) if so, the number and names of such public sector undertakings;

(c) the accumulated losses of each of these public sector undertakings as on 31 March, 1987; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUS-

TRY (PROF K K TEWARY) · (a) Financial restructuring in respect of loss making public sector units is done on the merits of each case

(b) and (d) The information is not readily available and is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Completion of Thermal Power Projects

8377 DR T KALPANA DEVI · Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ·

(a) the names of the Super thermal power projects in the country which could not be completed in time, and

(b) the details of cost and time overruns in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) · (a) and (b): The desired information is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity	Cost (Rs crores)		Date of Commencing	
			Original	Revised	Original	Revised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Farakka STPP St. I	600 MW	290.60	603.33	3/86	7/87
2.	Korba STPP St. I	1100 MW	450.80	742.50	9/84	8/87
3.	Singrauli STPP St. II	1400 MW	494.37	798.77	3/87	1/88
4.	Ramagundam STPP St. I	1100 MW	459.14	916.72	12/84	7/88

Cement Factories under Public Sector and Private Sector

8378. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cement factories set up in the country both under public sector and private sector till March, 1987;

(b) the total production of these units

during the year 1986-87, sector-wise; and

(c) the corresponding figures of the production of cement during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) : The required information is as under :

No. of cement plants in Production upto March 1987	Total Production (in lakh tonnes)		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Prov.)
Public Sector (Large) (Central and State) — 20	44.66	46.12	46.38
Private Sector (Large) — 66	251.39	274.26	301.70
Mini and small plants including white — 99	5.84	10.90	16.49
Total : 185	301.89	331.28	364.57

Mixing of kerosene with petrol by dealers

8379. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether kerosene can easily be mixed with petrol ; if so, the reasons for

allowing owners of petrol pumps to have the kerosene dealership also;

(b) the state-wise break up of such owners; and

(c) the time by which the de-linking of the two will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (c) : Yes, Sir. After the ban imposed in 1977, the holder of one dealership of (LPG, Kerosene or MS/HSD) has not been granted the dealer-

ship of another product. However, contractual multiple dealership agreements preceding the ban of 1977, can continue depending upon the provisions therein. The facility of retailing of kerosene by Multipurpose Distribution Centres has been withdrawn

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Statewise break up of Retail Outlets also having Kerosene dealerships

Sl No	Name of the States/UTs	No
1.	Andhra Pradesh	192
2	Assam	137
3.	Bihar	70
4.	Gujarat	476
5	Haryana	65
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	13
8.	Kerala	83
9.	Karnataka	112
10.	Madhya Pradesh	140
11	Maharashtra	131
12.	Manipur	39
13	Meghalaya	8
14.	Nagaland	7
15.	Orissa	53
16.	Punjab	112
17.	Rajasthan	74
18.	Sikkim	34

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No.
19.	Tamil Nadu	156
20.	Tripura	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	279
22.	West Bengal	67
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	9
24.	Andaman & Nicobar	—
25.	Chandigarh	2
26.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	—
27.	Delhi	17
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	7
29.	Lakshadweep	—
30.	Mizoram	—
31.	Pondicherry	3
Total		2297

Constitution of Telecommunication advisory committees

8380. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether all the Telecom Advisory Committees for Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir have since been constituted;

(b) if so, the dates of the constitution of each of these Committees and their compositions (names and addresses of members) ;

(c) the terms of reference of the Committees and the dates of their expiry; and

(d) if not, the likely dates by which each of the remaining Advisory Committees would be constituted and the details about those which have been constituted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c) . A statement furnishing the requisite details is given below.

(d) The remaining Advisory Committees for Haryana and Chandigarh are under formation and are expected to be reconstituted shortly.

STATEMENT

The Telecom Advisory Committees for Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir and Telephone Advisory Committees for Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Faridabad have been reconstituted.

The reconstitution and expiry date of the above Committees and their composition is given in the Annexure.

The functions of the Telecom./Tele-

phone Advisory Committees are:-

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Monitoring the performance of telecommunication services and advising the Department for their improvement; 2 Bringing the telephone using public and the Department of Telecommunications into closer relationship; 3 Giving the public confidence that their grievances are being properly represented as well as attended to; 4. Giving the publicity to the action | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Assisting the Department in handling the shortages in telephone equipment and lines by invoking cooperation and patience from public; and 6. Assisting the Department in deciding out-of-turn connections as provided in the rules on a fair and equitable basis by joint assessment of the comparative merits of various applicants in the waiting list under the 'OYT' and 'Non-OYT Special' categories. |
|---|--|

Names of Members of Telecom Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh, Reconstituted on 26.2 1987 for a period of Two Years upto 28.2.1989.

- 1 Dy Secretary (GAD),
Government of Himachal Pradesh, Simla
- 2 Smt Asha Singh, MLA,
Chamba, Himachal Pradesh
- 3 Shri Singhi Ram, MLA,
Rampur, Bushehar, Himachal Pradesh
- 4 Shri Babu Ram Gautam, MLA,
VIII P O Pajgai, Teh Sadar,
District · Bilaspur
5. Shri K.D Sultanpuri, M P .
Village & P O Sultanpur,
Teh & District Solan, (H P)
6. Shri Roshan Lal, M.P.,
Village & P O Sonawar, Tehsil · Kasauli,
District · Solan (H P)
- 7 Shri K.S Tomar,
Hindustan Times
8. Dr D S Puri,
Prof in Medicine, Medical College, Simla
- 9 Shri Jimmy Johnson,
Johnson Orchards, P O Raison,
District · Kulu (H P)
10. Shri Ram Lubhaya,
VIII. & P.O Gargret,
District · Una (H P).

11. Major (Miss) Krishna Mohini,
Solan (H.P.).
12. Shri Sarup Singh,
Vill. & P.O. Katauhar Kalan,
Via—Amb,
District : Unna (H.P.)
13. Shri Gulab Singh, Ex-Minister,
Joginder Nagar (H.P.)
14. Shri Amar Singh Saklani,
Village & P O Nagchalla, District : Mandi (H.P.)
15. Shri Arjun Singh,
Vill. & P.O Lohar Ghat., Nalagarh,
District : Solan (H.P.)
16. Prof. N.C Parashar, M P (Lok Sabha),
9, Mahadev Road, New Delhi-110 001

*Names of the Members of the Telecom. Advisory Committee for Punjab Reconstituted on-
27 4 1986 for a period of Two Years upto 30.4 1988*

1. Shri Inderjit Singh Jaijee, MLA,
Village & P O Chural Kalan,
District : Sangrur (Punjab)
2. Master Mohan Lal, MLA,
728-B, Tilak Nagar, Pathankot,
District : Gurdaspur (Punjab)
3. Shri P.K. Bansal, M.P. (Rajya Sabha),
43, Meena Bagh, New Delhi
4. Shri Sat Pal Baghi,
Journalist, Ferozepur (Punjab)
5. Dr (Mrs.) Ashi Sareen,
Prof of Gynaecology,
Department of Gynaecology, Rajendra Medical College and Hospital, Patiala
6. Shri Sunder Gurmukh Singh,
Advocate, Bhatinda (Punjab)
7. Shri Suresh Vashisth,
C/o M/s Vashisth Iron & Steel Industries, G T Road,
Khanna (Punjab)
8. Shri S .Paramvir Singh Chahal,
H.No 12, Model Town, Phagwara,
District : Kapurthala, (Punjab)
9. Shri Inderjeet Singh,
343/B-8, Mochpura,
Ludhiana (Punjab)

10. Shri Brij Lal Goel, Ex-MLA,
Summanio Gate, Patiala (Punjab).
11. Shri R.S. Bagi, Ex-MLA,
Pathankot (Punjab).
12. Shri Sukhdev Gupta,
Dhuri, Sangrur (Punjab)

*Names of the Members of Jammu & Kashmir Telecom. Advisory Committee Reconstituted on
28.6.1985 for a period of two years upto 30.6.1987*

- 1 Shri S.D. Punjabi,
Director Estate, J&K, Srinagar.
2. Shri Sheikh Abdul Rashid, MLA.
3. Shri Om Prakash Chopra, MLA.
- 4 Shri G.L. Dogra, M.P. (Lok Sabha),
6, Duplex Lane, New Delhi.
5. Shri Ghulam Rasool Kar, M.P.
15, Teen Murti Lane, New Delhi.
- 6 Shri A N Jalali, Correspondent,
P.T.I., Srinagar.
- 7 Shri Vijay Aggarwal, President,
Chamber of Commerce, Kandi Mandi, Jammu.
- 8 Shri M.Y. Khan, M.D., Sidco, Srinagar.
- 9 Shri Ravi Angral, Secretary,
J&K SC/ST Cell, of Cong. (I), Veer Marg Division, Jammu.
- 10 Shri Mirza Abdul Rashid, President,
District Congress Committee, Rajouri

*Names of the Members of Telephone Advisory Committee for Amritsar. Reconstituted on
1.2.1986 for a period of Two Years upto 29.2.1988*

1. Additional Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar.
- 2 Dr. Rattan Singh, MLA,
Village & P O Ajnala, Amritsar.
- 3 Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Amritsar.
- 4 Shri R.L. Bhatia, M.P.,
25, Canning Lane, New Delhi.
5. Shri R.S. Sparrow, M.P.,
18, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.
6. Shri K.L. Kamlesh, Daily Ajit,
Gali No. 2, Mohan Nagar, Amritsar.

7. Prof. Dr. Puri, C/o G T B. Medical College, Amritsar
8. Shri Brij Mohan Munjal, 19, Race Course Road, Amritsar
9. Shri Narinder Jain, Representative of Amritsar Piece Goods Association, Amritsar
10. Smt Ratna, 262-A, Ranjit Avenue, Opp. District Courts, Amritsar
11. Shri Kishan Gopal Sharma Advocate, Amritsar
12. Shri Maninder Singh, Ex-MLA, Amritsar.

Names of the Members of the Jalandhar Telephone District Advisory Committee reconstituted on 28.6.1985 for a period of Two Years upto 30.6.1987

1. Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar.
2. Sardar Sarwan Singh, MLA.
3. Smt Amarjit Kaur, M.P. (Rajya Sabha), 23 Indira Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.
4. Smt Sukhbans Kaur, M.P. (Lok Sabha)
5. The Executive Officer, M.C., Jalandhar
6. Shri Yash, MLA, Milap Bhavan, Jalandhar.
7. Dr. Vijay Mahajan, Tagore Hospital, Banda, Bahadur Nagar, Jalandhar City
8. Shri K.S. Jolly, Jolly Industries, Preet Nagar, Jalandhar
9. Shri Satgur Bahl, Chairman, Market Committee, Kapurthala.
10. Shri Rajendra Sugandh, 51/35, Mohalla, Makhadunpura, Jalandhar.
11. Shri R.S. Sparrow, Ex-M.P., The Mall, Jalandhar.
12. Shri Vijay Kataria, President, Bhartiya Association, Subzimandi, Jalandhar.

Names of the Members of Ludhiana Telephone Advisory Committee reconstituted on 1.2.1986 for a period of two years upto 29.2.1988

1. Dy Commissioner, Ludhiana.
2. Shri Jagdev Singh Tajpuri, MLA, Village Tajpur, P.O. Kalan, Ludhiana.
3. The Secretary, Municipal Corporation, Ludhiana, Shri H.S. Hanspal, M.P. (Rajya Sabha), 40-Asoka Road, New Delhi.
4. Shri Mewa Singh Gill, M.P. (Lok Sabha), 160, North Avenue, New Delhi.

5. Shri R. Dhiman, P.T.I., Correspondent,
733, Patel Nagar, Ludhiana.
6. Shri Kewal Dhir, Incharge,
Govt. Dispensary, Ludhiana.
7. Shri V P. Chopra, Chopra Industries,
G T. Road, Millerganj, Ludhiana.
8. Shri Jagjit Singh Shad, President,
Punjab Chamber of Industries & Commerce, Ludhiana.
9. Shri Jarnail Singh Sharma,
54, Ashoka Nagar, Ludhiana.
10. Smt Karuna Sharma,
Village Nurpur Bet, District : Ludhiana
11. Shri Mahinder Singh Kalyan, President,
The Punjab State Small and Medium Newspaper Association, 54, Sat Guru Nagar,
Ludhiana
12. Shri Jathedar Kulwant Singh Dukhia,
General Secretary, Shiromani Akali Dal (Master Tara Singh), 665, Khud Mohalla,
Ludhiana.
13. Shri Tarsem Lal Adya, Sena Cloth House, Ludhiana.
14. Mrs. Asha Kailay, M.A.,
Joint Organiser, Punjab Congress Women's Section,
Ludhiana.

*Names of Members of the Telephone Advisory Committee for Faridabad constituted on
26.2.1987 for a period of Two Years upto 28.2.1989*

1. Addl. Dy. Commissioner-cum-CR DRDA, Faridabad.
2. Shri Kalyan Singh, MLA, Palwal.
3. Shri Balwan Singh, HCS, Administrator,
Municipal Committee, Gurgaon (Haryana).
4. Shri Rahim Khan, M.P. (L/S), Gurgaon.
5. Shri Hari Singh Nahwa, M.P. (R/S), Karnal (Haryana).
6. Shri Amar Nath Baghi, Editor, Shere-Haryana, Faridabad.
7. Dr. Sushil Khurana, Hony. Secy., Indian Medical Association, Gurgaon.
8. Shri Chander Sagar Gupta, Lauls (P) Ltd., 33-B, N.I.T., Faridabad.
9. Shri Harpreet Singh Sethi, 15/3, Mathura Road, Faridabad.
10. Shri Kushi Ram, Social Worker, Rewari.
11. Shri A.L. Bhatia, Treasurer, Lions Club, Gurgaon City, Gurgaon.
12. Shri Rajinder Kumar alias Rajinder Singh,
Sector 28, Link Road, Faridabad.

13. Shri B R. Ojha, Ojha Niwas, Mathura Road, Near Old Bus Stand, Faridabad.
14. Smt Sushil Tyagi, E.S.I., Kothi No. 1, Faridabad.
15. Shri V D. Gulati, President, Faridabad Small Scale Industrial Associations.
Faridabad

Committee to go into allegation of import of intermediates for manufacture of anti T.B. drug

8381. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a committee of technical experts to go into the allegation of import of one intermediate under the name of other intermediate for the manufacture of anti-T B drug;

(b) whether the committee has submitted its report, if so, when; and

(c) the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A technical team was constituted by the Government to enquire into the allegation of import of D-2 Aminobutanol under the name of DL-2 Aminobutanol. The Team submitted their report on 5th September, 1984.

(c) The Team had come to the conclusion that there was no *prima-facie* evidence to show that D-2 Aminobutanol had been imported in the guise of DL-2 Aminobutanol. The report has been accepted by the Government.

Categorisation and reserving of industries for small scale sector

8382. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee constituted for the purpose of categorising and reserving industries for small scale sector in the country has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main suggestions and recommendations made by the committee; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto and action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The Government of India have constituted an Advisory Committee on Reservation under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Reservation/dereservation of items for manufacture in the small scale sector is a continuous process. The Committee meets periodically to consider proposals for reservation/dereservation of items for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector and makes recommendations to the Government

(c) Decisions for addition/deletion of items from the reserved list are taken by the Government keeping in view the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee

Benzene Project at Cochin Refineries

8383 SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of proposed benzene project of Cochin Refineries;

(b) whether work on the project has started; and

(c) when the project is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The project was approved in August 1984 and is under execution.

(c) The project is expected to be completed by the first quarter of 1989.

Expansion of Telephone Exchanges in Kerala

8384. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges expanded in Kerala during 1986-87;

(b) the amount spent thereon; and

(c) the proposals for the development of telephone exchanges in 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) 14 new exchanges were opened and 135 existing exchanges were expanded during 1986-87.

(b) Rs. 25 (Twenty Five) Crores approximately

(c) It is planned to increase the exchange capacity by 12,400 lines by opening 10 new telephone exchanges and by expansion of 132 existing telephone exchanges in Kerala during 1987-88

Setting up of Crossbar Telephone Exchange at Proddutur (Andhra Pradesh)

8385. SHRI S PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a crossbar telephone exchange at Proddutur in Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 2000 line Crossbar exchange is planned to be commissioned during the 8th Plan. Building for accommodating the exchange is getting ready only in January, 1990

Energisation of Transmission Lines by National Thermal Power Corporation

8386. SHRI SHRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation has undertaken programme to energise transmission lines in the country;

(b) if so, the total KV transmission lines energised by the Corporation during 1985-86 and 1986-87 in Karnataka State;

(c) which are the other States where such programme has been undertaken by the Corporation during these years; and

(d) the details of the transmission lines energised by the Corporation in those States during the above two years?

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

(b) During the year 1985-86, no transmission line was energised by the NTPC in Karnataka. During the year 1986-87 the 400 KV Cuddapah-Bangalore transmission line of 241 Kilometer length was energised.

(c) and (d). The details of various transmission lines energised by NTPC during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 in different Regions/States are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT***Energisation of Transmission Lines by National Thermal Power Corporation
400 KV Transmission Lines Energised During 1985-86 and 1986-87***

Description	Line Length (Circuits Kms.)	States involved
1985-86		
I. Northern Region		
1 Singrauli-Lucknow (400 KV)	402	U.P
Sub-Total	402	
II Southern Region		
1. Hyderabad-Nagarjunasagar 400 KV	150	A.P
2. Nagarjunasagar-Cuddapah-I 400 KV	318	A.P
Sub-Total	468	
III Eastern Region		
1. Farakka-Jeerhat (400 KV)*	237	W B
Grand Total (1985-86)	1107	
1986-87		
I Northern Region		
1. Kanpur-Jaipur 400 KV	499	U.P & Rajasthan
2. Singrauli-Kanpur-II	384	U.P.
3. Lucknow-Moradabad 400 KV	322	U.P
4. Moradabad-Muradnagar 400 KV	132	U.P
Sub-Total	1337	
II Western Region		
NIL		
III Southern Region		
1 Cuddapah-Bangalore-400 KV	241	A.P. & Karnataka
Sub-Total	241	
Grand Total (1986-87)	1578	

* Energisation of this line was done at 220 KV as West Bengal 400 KV system was not ready. Subsequently, this line was energised at 400 KV in 1986-87 when the WBESEB 400 KV system was ready.

Leh Hydel Project in Jammu & Kashmir

8387. SHRI SRINKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity of Leh hydel project in Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) whether the hydel project has been completed and power generation started;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the amount spent on the completion of that project; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) The installed capacity of Leh (Stakna hydel) project in Jammu & Kashmir is 4 MW comprising 2 units of 2 MW each

(b) and (c) Unit-I was commissioned in Dec., 1986. The power generation from this unit has not started due to flooding of the power house in January 1987 which affected the generation equipment of both the units

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

Increase in Price of LPG for Non-Domestic users

8388. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have increased the price of LPG for non-domestic users; and

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

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

(b) The ex-storage point prices for LPG supplied in cylinders for non-domestic use made applicable with effect from 20.3.1987 are as follows:—

Non-domestic Essential (Packed) . . .	Rs. 5.001.10/MT
Non-domestic Non Essential (Packed)	Rs 6151.39/MT

LPG price for non-domestic industrial use has always been non-subsidised and higher than the domestic price. Industry earlier was not organised to charge the non-subsidised price to LPG supplied in cylinders. They have now made arrangements for confining supplies of subsidised LPG only to domestic use

Abolition of Contract Labour System in F.C.I. Storage Depots

8389. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India (FCI) Workers Union has demanded abolition of contract labour system in all FCI storage depots;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a high-power committee of representatives from the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, Ministry of Labour and FCI Workers Union to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The question of abolition of contract labour system in Food storage depots of the FCI is under consideration of

the Union Ministry of Labour on the directives of the Supreme Court in a writ petition filed by the FCI Workers Union.

Exploration by V/O Technoexport of U.S.S.R. In West Bengal

8390. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether V/O Techno-export of U.S.S.R. has started exploration for hydrocarbons in onshore area of West Bengal as mutually agreed upon with the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

(b) if so, its outcome ; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). O.N.G.C. has signed a General Agreement with V/O Technoexport of the U.S.S.R. on December 19, 1986 for carrying out intensive integrated exploration of hydrocarbons in an agreed area of West Bengal onshore. Work on this project is expected to start in the fourth quarter of 1988.

The Soviet organisation is already carrying out seismic surveys in West Bengal under different contracts

Splitting of Indian Telephone Industries into separate Corporations

8391 SHRI G S BASAVARAJU ·
SHRI S M GURADDI ·

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications has mooted a proposal to split the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. into three separate Corporations :

(b) if so whether any modalities for implementing the decision have been worked out ; and

(c) if so, the details of the same and to what extent it will be beneficial to the Telecommunication Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c) A proposal to reorganise the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. into three separate Companies is still under examination in all its aspects

[*Translation*]

Opening of Post Offices in Nawada District of Bihar

8392 SHRI KUNWAR RAM · Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices proposed to be opened in Nawada district of Bihar; and

(b) the decision taken on each of these applications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) (a) There is a proposal for opening of a post office at Parwati village

(b) In all Circles action is being taken to identify justified proposals for new post offices. Such proposals have to be taken up with the Ministry of Finance in view of the ban on creation of posts and sanction will depend on approval by that Ministry. This position holds good for Parwati village also

[*English*]

Production of drugs from intermediate stages

8393. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of drugs are being produced in the country for several years, from penultimate and intermediate stages, when the same drugs are being produced in other countries from the basic stages;

(b) if so, what are the names of those drugs and since when they are being produced from those stages ; and

(c) the percentage of foreign exchange involved in their production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) A number of drugs are being produced in the country from penultimate/intermediate stages. However, data in regard to their stage of manufacture in other countries is not available in this Ministry

(b) and (c) Name of such drugs, which are primarily produced from intermediate/penultimate stages, to the extent available, are indicated below :

- 1 Amodiaquin
- 2 Chloroquin
- 3 Clofazimine
- 4 Dexamethasone
- 5 DEC Citrate
- 6 Diphenhydramine HCl
- 7 Intestopan Subs
- 8 Pheniramine Maleate
9. Piperazine and Salts
10. Terbutaline
- 11 Vitamin D3

12 Ethambutol

The other details are not monitored by this Ministry. Moreover, the time and labour involved in collection and compilation of such information is not commensurate with the results likely to be achieved

New Consumers for Gas from H.B.J. Pipeline

8394 SHRI K RAMAMURTHY ·
SHRI PRATAP BHANU
SHARMA:

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

(a) whether any efforts are being made to identify new consumers of gas from Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur pipeline and

(b) if so its details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) and (b) Apart from the six fertilizer Plants and three power plants to which gas from HBJ Pipeline has been committed it is proposed to extract LPG and Petrochemical fractions from the gas. Meanwhile, GAIL are in the process of identifying suitable consumers of the gas on fall-back basis.

Setting up of new Super Thermal Power Stations in coastal areas

8395 SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL · Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an expert panel has suggested the setting up of new super thermal power stations in coastal areas with facility of coal supply through sea routes :

(b) whether the panel's recommendations have been accepted and if so, the details thereof :

(c) whether a final decision for the setting up of new super thermal power stations in coastal areas has been taken; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish such station on Gujarat Coast also, if so, the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) No, Sir. A techno-economic study is, however, proposed to be made in regard, *inter alia*, to the setting up of coastal thermal power stations covering the number and size of such thermal stations up to 2000 A.D. the coal linkage for such stations, the least cost options for transportation of coal and the relative merits of establishing coastal thermal power stations vis-a-vis pit-head stations

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Proposal to regularise unauthorised production of formulations and bulk drugs

8396 SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to regularise unauthorised production of formulations and bulk drugs

(b) if so whether it is a fact that the proposed regularisation covers hardly 2 per cent bulk drugs, the remaining being the finished formulations, and

(c) the names of bulk drugs the unauthorised production of which is to be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R K JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) As per available information, the pro-

duction of bulk drugs listed in the statement given below was considered unauthorised

STATEMENT

S. No	Name of the bulk drug
1	Iron Dextran
2.	Dextrans
3	Ayaluronidase
4	Liver Concentrate
5	Diastase
6	Colloidal Iron
7	Cinchophan
8	Phthalyl Sulphacetamide
9	Nikethamide
10	Antimony Hexonate
11	Aluminium Hydroxide Gel
12	Dichlorohydroxyquinoline
13	Paracetamol

Increase in strength of Karnataka Legislative Council

8397. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka had forwarded the Resolution of the Karnataka Assembly for increasing the number of Members in Legislative Council on 2 September, 1986;

(b) if so, whether Union Government has been requested to amend the Representation of People Act, 1950;

(c) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H R BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) Not yet, Sir.

(d) The matter is still under consideration in all its aspects

Clearance to Power Projects of Gujarat

8398. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposed power projects of Gujarat with capacity approved by Central Electricity Authority but

either awaiting final clearance by the Planning Commission or Railway linkage as on 31 December, 1986;

(b) the estimated amount involved with each of the projects and the dates from which the above projects are pending for clearance; and

(c) the reasons for delay in giving clearance and the time by which they are likely to be given clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c) The details of the proposed power projects of Gujarat State approved by the Central Electricity Authority, but awaiting final clearance by the Planning Commission are given below:-

Sl No	Name of the Project and capacity	Estimated Cost (Rs crores)	Clearance from CEA	Reasons for pending
1	Gandhinagar TPS Extn Unit No 4 (1x210 MW)	163.88	3/84	The scheme was awaiting the investment approval of the Planning Commission which has since been accorded
2	Kutch Lignite Extn (1x70 MW)	69.25	12/82	There is no financial provision in the Annual Plan, 1987-88
3	Sikka TPS (2nd Unit 1x120 MW)	102.70	2/86	Coal linkage is yet to be confirmed by SLC.

Since investment approval is contingent on a number of factors including the economic viability of the project, the interse priority accorded by the State Government and availability of adequate resources, no firm date for clearance of project by the Planning Commission can be indicated

Processed Food Industry

8399. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to evolve a long term strategy for the processed food industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The important measures taken to promote the development of the processed food industries which come under the purview of this Ministry are given in the

statement below.

STATEMENT

Fruit and Vegetable Processing Industry

- (i) Requirement of industrial licensing under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act has been dispensed with except in certain cases
- (ii) In order to facilitate modernisation of the industry, import of certain items of machinery and equipment has been placed under Open General Licence. Import duty on certain items of machinery/equipment and packaging material has also been reduced
- (iii) Modified Value Added Tax (MODVAT) scheme has been extended to fruit and vegetable products also
- (iv) Incentives are provided to promote the export of fruit and vegetable products
- (v) Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, an undertaking of the Ministry, has diversified into fruit and vegetable processing. A separate Corporation, namely, North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited has been set up at Guwahati to promote the processing of fruits and vegetables grown in that region

Foodgrain Milling Industry

- (i) The roller flour milling industry has been exempted from the licensing provision under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act with certain exceptions.
- (ii) Price and distribution control on wheat products have been removed and units in the

licensed sector have been permitted to grind upto 50% in excess of the licensed capacity.

- (iii) Measures have also been taken to ease the availability of raw materials to the industry
- (iv) Rice milling units are to undertake modernisation of plant and machinery as a statutory requirement
- (v) Research and extension programmes have been undertaken to accelerate modernisation

Sugar Industry

- (i) Priority has been accorded to growers' cooperatives in licensing new units as was done during the 6th and earlier Plan periods
- (ii) Statutory minimum price (SMP) of sugarcane which was Rs 14/- per quintal in 1984-85 has been raised to Rs 17/- per quintal linked to sugar recovery of 85% for 1986-87 season. The SMP for 1987-88 has also been announced in advance at Rs 18/- per quintal linked to a recovery of 85%
- (iii) Loan assistance on soft terms is provided for rehabilitation/modernisation of sugar mills and for development of sugarcane in their reserved areas
- (iv) The minimum economic size of new sugar factory has been raised to 2,500 TCD (tonnes crushed a day) from 1,250 TCD to take advantage of the economies of scale.
- (v) Proportion of levy free sugar has been increased from 45% to 50% to improve the economic viability of the industry.

- (vi) Rebate in excise duty has been given for early (October-/November) and late (May-/June) crushing to maximise indigenous production during 1986-87 season (Sugar year is from October to September)

Refined edible oil

- (i) A new thrust has been given to the various programmes of oil-seeds/oils development which include edible oils also
- (ii) A Technology Mission has been set up with a time-bound programme to enhance production. Great emphasis on technology and efficient recovery of oils and modern methods of production of edible oils including vanaspati has been laid

Proposal to abolish drugs equalisation fund account

8400 SHRI KRISHNA SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to abolish Drugs Equalisation Fund Account and instead introduce Revenue Linkage.

(b) if so, what is the total amount due from Drug Industry on this account upto 31st March, 1987 and by when the same is to be collected;

(c) what steps have been taken to identify drugs for Revenue Linkage and the authority which is to decide the list of drugs; and

(d) the criteria for identification and by when the list would be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY

OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) The Government have decided to discontinue the system of retention and pooled pricing and to provide protection for indigenous production, wherever necessary, through the tariff mechanism.

(b) The total amount due to the Drug Price Equalisation Account has not been finalised. A provision would be made in the New Drug Price Order to ensure that amounts which have already accrued to the Drug Price Equalisation Account and those which are likely to accrue as a result of action in the past, are protected and used for the purpose stipulated in the existing Drugs (Prices Control) Order.

(c) and (d). The drugs to be covered by the proposed tariff mechanism would be identified in consultation with the Department of Revenue after the finalisation of the list of the price controlled drugs.

Hindustan Insecticides Limited

8401 SHRI C MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Insecticides Limited is continuing to face financial crisis due to unplanned over-production of Malathion as reported in the Patriot dated 19th January, 1987.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to fix responsibility in the matter;

(d) whether Malathion is not acceptable to health and agriculture authorities; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the role of Planning Commission in the matter

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY

OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL) was set up basically to cater to the requirements of National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) and was, therefore, expected to gear its production arrangements for meeting these demands on a long-term basis related to the orders placed by NMEP. In so far as Malathion is concerned, HIL made supplies exactly according to the orders placed by NMEP for 1983-84 and 1984-85. In respect of the year 1985-86, NMEP placed order for 4,000 MT and, therefore, HIL's production was geared to the supply of that quantity. However, the State Governments lifted only 2535 MT under NMEP and thus unlifted stock became surplus with HIL. The surplus, therefore, occurred under the bonafide belief that as in the previous years, the full ordered quantity will be lifted by NMEP. They, however, did not do so. Therefore, the stocks are still lying with HIL. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, which controls the NMEP has been asked to review the Scheme of supply of malathion to ensure fuller utilisation of HIL capacity.

(d) The production of HIL including Malathion meets fully the requirements of ISI standards and, therefore, the question of its being found unacceptable does not arise.

(e) The Planning Commission is not concerned with this subject.

**CORRECTING STATEMENT TO USO
NO 5040 dt 31.3.1987 RE: GROWTH
CENTRES IN PLACE OF NO INDUS-
TRY DISTRICTS.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): The following last line, in reply to parts (b) & (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5040, answered on 31st March, 1987, was left out inadvertently:-

The report of the Committee is under active consideration of the Government.

The Hindi version of the reply was complete in all respect

The error is regretted.

12.00

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, I have given a notice of privilege.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: I will call one by one. Why are you doing like that?

[Translation]

You tell me as to how I can hear 50 persons at a time. You speak one by one.

[English]

SHRI C MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Sir, when we discussed this matter of Bofors deal, the House was satisfied when we were told that an inquiry is being conducted by the Government.

[Translation]

MR SPEAKER: You are talking about the same matter which you have given today itself. I will find out about it.

[English]

SHRI C MADHAV REDDI: But today the Swedish Prime Minister says that he does not know about this. No enquiry has been conducted.

[Translation]

MR SPEAKER: Mr Madhav, I will find out about it. You have given it to me and some other Members have also given.

[English]

Please now listen to me. I am replying and you do not listen

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : He has categorically denied

MR SPEAKER : Let me say something This thing has been put to me Now I can only say that I have to get the information I read this morning and you also gave me this

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Prime Minister is here Let him clarify

MR SPEAKER : All right if he wants he may do so

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR SPEAKER : Why are you wasting your energy please? Keep silent

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr Speaker, Sir, a piece has appeared in a section of the Press today which has mis-quoted what I said in the Army Commanders Conference yesterday and they have taken that misquotation to the Swedish Prime Minister and asked him certain questions So I would like to clarify What I said at the Army Commanders Conference was that I did talk to the Swedish Prime Minister on this issue. The Swedish Prime Minister that I talked to was Mr Olof Palme and I mentioned this in the Army Commanders Conference that I have spoken the Olof Palme and this we have made clear in the House also that I have spoken to Swedish Prime Minister, Mr. Olof Palme I had told him that we do not want any middleman involved. This was confirmed back to me by Prime Minister Palme that no middleman would be involved The present Swedish Government has confirmed this to us and that we have given to the House. It was given in the

answer to the debate that they have confirmed that I had asked the Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme that no middleman should be involved. They have now confirmed before the last debate that Bofors had confirmed to the Swedish Government that no middleman would be involved and they had confirmed that Olof Palme had confirmed back to me that no middleman would be involved So we are very clear on that position and that has been made clear to us by the Swedish Government just recently

I did not attribute any remarks to Prime Minister Carlsson either in the House here or during the Army Commanders Conference I did speak to Prime Minister Carlsson on the 23rd April but it was a very short conversation It was only for thanking him for all the efforts that the Swedish Government had taken during the Easter holidays because it was a special holiday period there when they had mobilised Government and got the offices opened and got certain clarifications done for us It was only to thank him for that

I would like to reiterate that we have asked the Swedish Government to carry out an inquiry into this We asked them to do it on the 21st April This was also made known, I think, not in this House because we had not got a confirmation back from them We had asked them earlier We got a confirmation back and this was made clear in the Rajya Sabha If I remember correctly the debate in the Lok Sabha was on the 20th and in the Rajya Sabha it was on the 21st So on the 21st it was clarified in the Rajya Sabha.

Once more I would like to reiterate to the House and to the nation that we have not yet got any specific information The newspapers keep saying that they have information.

(Interruptions)

I am answering you

MR. SPEAKER · Order, order

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER · Order, Order

[*Translation*]

What are you doing ?

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI · You hear me out
Then you get up

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER You talk with cool mind

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: You have already
said it. Why do you want to repeat it ?

MR. SPEAKER · It would not help if you
lose temper

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI · Let me finish We
cannot approach the Swedish Bank We
can approach the Swedish Government
and I have just read the date on which we
have approached the Swedish Govern-
ment and we have asked them for a
clarification

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA He has
denied it

(Interruptions)

SHRI K P UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badag-
ara): You asked the Prime Minister ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI · No I talked to the
Prime Minister after this We have got a
confirmation from the Swedish Govern-
ment before the date that I talked to the
Prime Minister.

SHRI K P UNNIKRIISHNAN · Through
diplomatic channels ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI · Yes we had
asked them through diplomatic channels .
It is on record that they will go into it and
they will give it to us We have further clar-
ified from them that we would ask their
permission that we would like them to look
into it and we would also like permission to
place it before our Houses of Parliament
whatever they tell us because we did not
want to get something from them and
expose it here without getting clearance
So, that has been one of the conditions to
which they have agreed So, there is
nothing we are hiding in this We have
asked for an inquiry The question is .

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER What are you doing?
Do not do like this

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI Let me finish I
have not finished You see we have asked
the Swedish Government—what has been
said in the press I do not have the cutting
with me at the moment If I remember
rightly

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA · Here it is.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI · If you give it to
me, I will read out what I am trying to say

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bal-
pur) · This is real democracy !

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI · You see what
this particular cutting has said.

AN HON MEMBER · Which newspaper
is it ?

SHRI C MADHAV REDDI: Hindu.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Not Indian
Express.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI · Please listen carefully Please listen It says:

"When the Swedish Prime Minister's office was contacted, they said this that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in the telephonic conversation had not asked for 'X', 'Y', 'Z', clarifications and all that.

I am not claiming that in the telephonic conversation we have asked The telephone conversation was only to thank him for what they have done We have asked through diplomatic channels, we have asked Government to Government and we have got it on record We don't want to do anything more than that There is no question of trying to hide or suppress something

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Let me finish

MR SPEAKER Why don't you sit?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI · Please listen will read this piece again

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : The Swedish Government has to say. Nobody else

[English]

SHRI H.A. DORA (Hanamkonda) : Read the last para, Sir.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI · "...from the Swedish counterpart in the recent tele-

phonic conversation and none had been given."

This is referring specifically to the telephone conversation

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) · Whether anything has been given or not?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI · I am telling you we have asked for it I have given you the date on which we have asked for it. If you want the telegram number also, I can get you the telegram number also

[Translation]

MR SPEAKER · No, not yet. On its receipt, it will be submitted.

[English]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Now let me reiterate once again We have asked the Swedish Government We are waiting for a response from the Swedish Government I don't know the procedures that the Swedish Government has to go through. So I cannot comment on why it has taken them seven days to do something Government procedures do take time Let them do it I have no doubt

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) · What precisely have you asked them to out for you because only the Swedish Government can find out whether the money has been paid into the bank?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI · I will tell you what we have asked for We have asked them to find out if there has been any violation of the commitment given by the Swedish Government to us that no payment has been made to middlemen or other agents and things like that That is what we have asked them to find out specifically

It is very very clear

SHRI K.P UNNIKRIISHNAN · Here he says that no commitment has been given.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : On the telephone I am reading that to you On the telephone no commitment has been given *(Interruptions)*

Let me finish Then you can start shouting again

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN You are only aware of our shouting, you are totally unaware of the shouting on the other side I am sorry *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI Let me just reiterate We are waiting for information from the Swedish Government The minute we get information we will take action and we will show you that we have taken action We will show the nation that we have taken action Let me also reiterate once more that the press on numerous occasions have said that they have this information, they have that information Now we have gone over, I think—I do not know—ten days or two weeks of this "We have this and we have that" We have not got any information from the press except this sort of irresponsible reporting about who has done it First they said politicians then they said officers, now they are saying no officers, no politicians it is somebody else

If the press has something, for Heaven's sake, let them give it to us We will take action and show you *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR SPEAKER What are you doing? There is no debate at the moment

[English]

There is no debate here There is no debate at the moment No debate

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He has not replied to our questions

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L BHAGAT) : He has gone to the Rajya Sabha right at this moment

MR SPEAKER : There is no debate For God's sake do not get agitated He had to go to Rajya Sabha

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR SPEAKER Mr Acharia, it is very bad if you behave like this Do not insist and do not do like that for God's sake He has given clarification If anything comes out we will again discuss it

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER What are you doing ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR SPEAKER What can I do ? It is not a question answer session

*(Interruptions)***

MR SPEAKER Nothing goes on record I have not allowed

(Interruptions)

SHRI M RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : Mr Speaker, Sir..

MR. SPEAKER : What ?

SHRI M RAGHUMA REDDY : Yesterday, we gave a notice .

SHRI C MADHAV REDDI : Yesterday we gave a substantive motion for the enlargement of the terms of reference of the Enquiry Commission to go into the Fairfax issue.

MR SPEAKER: To decide it I have to get information. I have to consider it. I cannot do it like that.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why do not you sit? I have already told you. How many times I should repeat the same?

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Yesterday, we gave a notice.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The terms of reference of the Enquiry Commission have to be widened.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see.

I have not yet decided. It is under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Yesterday you said that you would look into the matter...*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1987

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Tele-

graph (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 112 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1987 together with a corrigendum to the English version published in Notification No. G.S.R. 405 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1987 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4281/87.]

Annual Report alongwith Audited Accounts and Review on the working of Oil and Natural Gas Commission for 1985-86 and statement for delay in laying these papers and Notification under Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) together with Audited Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1985-86 and of its subsidiary viz. Hydrocarbons India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 under sub-section (3) of section 23 read with sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1985-86 and of its subsidiary viz Hydrocarbons India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers menti-

oned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4282/87.]

- (3) A copy of the Lubricating Oils and Greases (Processing, Supply and Distribution Regulation) Order, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 233 in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1987 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4283/87.]

Notifications under Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and Customs Act, 1962 and Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 403 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum, under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4284/87.]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
- (i) G.S.R.400 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 474/86-Customs dated the 28th November, 1986 so as to provide alternative specification for 'dead burn magnes-

ite'. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4285/87.]

- (ii) G.S.R. 401 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 41/85-Customs dated the 28th February, 1985 so as to empower the Director General of Technical Development also to issue the requisite certificate. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4286/87.]

- (3) A copy of Notification No G S.R 404 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No 452/86-CE dated the 20th November, 1986 so as to fix specific effective rates of excise duty for three more types of railway wagons namely, eight-wheeler covered wagons, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 [Placed in Library See No LT-4287/87.]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore for 1985-86.

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 Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working

of the Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86 *

[Placed in Library See No LT-4288/87].

Statement showing reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., for 1985-86 in time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) I beg to lay on the Table a Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited for the Year 1985-86 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 4289/87.]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. New Delhi for 1985-86 and Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1987

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (i) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956—

(i) Review by the government on the working of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and

the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (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 - 4290/87.]

- (3) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 377 (E) under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885

[Placed in Library. See No. LT - 4291/87]

12.15 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

Forty- Seventh Report

SHRIMATI CHANDRA TRIPATHI (Chandauli) : I beg to present the Forty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) - Reserve Bank of India - opening of new Branches of Banks in rural areas and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Eighty-ninth, Ninety-fifth and Hundredth Reports

SHRI E AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) I beg to present the following Reports

(Hindi and English Versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (i) Eighty-ninth Report on "Tourist Special Train — the Palace on Wheels" ;
- (ii) Ninety-fifth report on "Disposal of immovable properties attached to wards tax recovery" ; and
- (iii) Hundredth Report on "Review on working of Calcutta Telephones"

12.16 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

[English]

Twenty-fourth Report

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs - Banking Division) — Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in UCO Bank and credit facilities provided by the Bank to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON
THE TABLE

[English]

Fifteenth Report and Minutes

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : I beg to present the Fifteenth report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

I also beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table relating to their Fifteenth Report.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Will you sit down? I have not allowed you.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister has gone to the Upper House.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do? Whom should I listen to? Nobody is allowing me to listen. They are quarrelling among themselves

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) Will you allow a discussion on this?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Acharia, please listen to me. There is always the question of decorum. There is always a way out. There are always discussions and we always allow them.

[Translation]

Today you had asked for some classification from him

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He has not

clarified the point. He has not answered it

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You do not listen to me, what can I do? You may speak first Reddy Saheb, what has happened to you? You are a gentleman. If you do not listen, what can I do?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I say, just please listen to me. You said that the Prime Minister is seated here. He may clarify .

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): He has come only for that purpose.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If something wrong has been done, I shall see that it is not repeated in future. If anything good has been done then it is all right

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You do not allow me to speak, what can I do? You said that it has been clarified. He had to go to the other House. I had not allowed the question and there was also no discussion. If a demand for discussion is made, I shall consider it. I have not stopped you from making such a demand.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It should be held today itself

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be done in a minute.

[*English*]

I will have to consider it.

[*Translation*]

If there is anything worth discussing we will certainly discuss it. Neither has it ever been avoided nor will it be avoided in future.

[*English*]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY (Adilabad): Daily this very matter is being discussed in the other House. There was a discussion on this yesterday and today also they are discussing it. There is nothing here. Are we not the representatives of the people?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: For what, Sir?

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: It was discussed in the Rajya Sabha yesterday and it will be discussed today as well. The Hon. Prime Minister has gone there and we are not able to discuss it here. You please allow it today itself ...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Discussion on what?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Allow it today itself

MR. SPEAKER: If time permits, I shall allow it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Did I say no to you?

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Did I refuse you anything?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara): There is a breach of privilege of the

House by the Prime Minister based on one sentence

*(Interruptions)***

MR SPEAKER No question

[*Translation*]

I shall see and let you know

*(Interruptions)***

[*English*]

Not allowed

MR SPEAKER I have not allowed the hon Member Unniji one thing I have to make clear First you have to ask my permission

*(Interruptions)***

MR SPEAKER Not allowed I have not allowed the hon Member

SHRI V KISHORE CHANDRA S DEO (Parvathipuram) How can you say that nothing will go on record?

MR SPEAKER Because, I did not allow him I stopped him then and there I wanted him to listen to me

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER You please listen to me I am talking to Shri Unnikrishnan I can give a reply I would say this much only

[*English*]

You will first have to seek my permission

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER· Again the same thing You are again interrupting I am sitting here You made me sit here so that I may conduct the business of the House To enable me to do so, it is necessary that you take my permission If I permit, then only you should speak Can I permit all of you to speak at one time?

[*English*]

I have to be guided by the rules framed by you I am not doing something which is out of the blues

[*Translation*]

When you were about to start, I wanted to tell you this thing I am processing the privilege notice given by you In your case also, I would have done the same thing which I do in all the similar cases and thereafter, I would have replied and would have allowed you

[*English*]

Then I would have allowed you

[*Translation*]

I have not said so far that I have rejected I said that your notice has been received.

[*English*]

I will put it through the due process and then get back to you whether I reject it or I accept it or I admit it So simple it is

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI· You have rejected the Adjournment Motion

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER· The question of

adjournment motion does not arise at all. If you go through the book, you too will understand it.

[English]

I am not supposed to give any reason.

[Translation]

SHRI C. MADHVA REDDI: Our complaint is that the discussion has been allowed there, but not here.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing of the sort is being done there which we are not doing here. Nobody prevented us. We will definitely do what we can do. Nothing is being done there. You may please speak.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji)
Would you please allow me ? I have given a notice of breach of privilege against Members of the Opposition Parties for having walked out against your ruling after making so many statements against your ruling which is an utter contempt of the House.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : It is complete contempt of the House.

[Interruptions]

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me Please sit down.

[Translation]

Please sit down, why do you insist ? Unnecessarily you are wasting time. Shri Dora, you may please sit down. You have started talking too much.

[English]

Mr. Naik, it is always the contempt of the

House. It is not my contempt. The speaker's contempt is the contempt of the House. And whosoever disobeys the ruling of the speaker commits the contempt of the House, even if they walk out.

It is a joint thing. They are also concerned. It is not me alone because they are part and parcel of this House. So it is a joint thing. So let them consider it. It is a joint contempt. What I say is, it is joint. It is your contempt not mine. I am not separate from you I am one of you. My honour is your honour. The Chair's honour is your honour not mine. I am part and parcel of you. If you do something which amounts to contempt of the Chair, it is against you.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Did I ever stop? Let me see it. If there is anything, I shall do the needful. You may please come to me and discuss.

[English]

You come to me, I will listen to you. I see, I discuss and then I decide. I do not decide like this

[Translation]

I shall first see and then decide.

12.27 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : DRAWAL OF
ADVANCE FROM CONTINGENCY FUND
OF INDIA

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Mr. speaker, Sir. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Shri Justice M.P. Thakkar and Shri Justice S. Natarajan, Chairman and Member respectively of the Commission has been set up

[Shri Janardhan Poojary]

by Government of India on 6-4-1987 under the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1952 (60 of 1952) to inquire into the events and circumstances leading to the arrangements entered into with the Fairfax Group Inc. of USA. The terms of reference of this Commission of Inquiry is indicated in the Notification regarding appointment of this Commission which was published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated 6-4-1987, the details were announced by me in the House on 6-4-1987.

2. This Commission of inquiry will be serviced by the Department of Economic Affairs. As the setting up of the Commission is a post budget development, provision therefor has not been included in the Demands for Grants of the Department. As however, the Commission is required to begin its work immediately and submit its report to Central Government within the stipulated period of three months, it is proposed to draw an advance of Rs 8 50 lakhs which is the present estimate of the expenditure on the Commission from the Contingency Fund of India. The advance will as usual be recouped through a Supplementary Demand to be presented in the next session of Parliament.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) .
The Prime Minister has not replied to our points. We are walking out in protest.

12.28 hrs.

Shri Basudeb Acharia and some other Hon. Members then left the house.

12.29 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR SPEAKER : Now matters under rule 377. Shri V S Vijayaraghavan

(i) **Demand for T.V. transmission facilities in Malayalam at Palghat through microwave**

[Translation]

*SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) : The low-power TV transmitter at Palghat cannot transmit Malayalam programmes from Trivandrum. The Government has now taken a decision to utilize the microwave for relaying Malayalam programmes by the TV Centre at Calicut. But this will benefit only Cochin and Calicut.

Palghat is a district which is fast developing industrially and educationally. TV is an important instrument of development. Programmes only in Hindi and English have reduced the utility of TV. The local people are unable to enjoy even the entertainment programmes, as they are produced in an unfamiliar cultural milieu and lack the local flavour. Palghat is predominantly a tribal district. The population of Scheduled Castes and Tribes is also very large. TV should cater to the needs of these sections of the population. When the Prime Minister visited this area in 1985, he has taken keen interest in the problems of these people. With the use of microwave, Malayalam programmes could be seen in 10 out of the 14 districts. Palghat and a few other districts are left out

I, therefore, request the Government to take immediate steps to provide transmission facilities in Malayalam in Palghat through micro-wave

*The Speech was originally delivered in Malayalam.

**Not recorded

12.30 hrs.

Himachal Pradesh, before the end of 7th Plan

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

- (ii) **Need to restore the system of supplying coal by rail to industrial units of the country.**

DR CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to give a notice under Rule 377. The new system of distributing coal has been enforced since April, 1987. Under the system, the industrial units consuming 120 wagons of coal annually can not get coal direct by rail and these units will have to pay more to meet their coal requirement. It will naturally affect adversely all industrial units located in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh of North India. The cost of coal procurement is likely to push up by 25 to 30 per cent as a result of these units not getting coal direct by rail and the consumers will have to pay more for the commodities as the increase in the cost of coal will have its effect on the prices of commodities produced. The price index, will, as a result, tend to rise. Besides, these industrial units will have to make advance payment to get dump coal because of their not receiving coal direct by rail and it will have its repercussions on the capital investment of the unit. Due to increase in interest, cost of production will increase. In this way, the consumers as well as the industrial units are likely to be badly affected due to the enforcement of this system.

Therefore, I demand from the Central Government that in order to protect the consumers and the industrial units, arrangements be made to supply coal to these units direct by rail as before so that the prices of the commodities do not increase and the price index is kept under check.

[English]

- (iii) **Need to take up construction of Shivalik Project including the Swan Channelisation Project of**

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : The Shivalik project, including the Swan channelisation project in Una/Hamirpur Districts of H P has been under consideration of the Government of India for a number of years. The sanction and construction of this project is extremely essential to check soil erosion and reclaim thousands of hectares of land, as also for promoting the ecology and environment of the region.

I, therefore, request the Minister of Water Resources, Government of India to take early steps for the finalization, sanction and construction of this important project, with financial assistance from the World Bank, or any other international financial agencies and ensure that the project is taken up at least before the end of the 7th Five Year Plan.

- (iv) **Steps needed to revive the heavy water plant at Talcher.**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : The Heavy water Plant at Talcher in Orissa was established by the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India, in the year 1973, with the investment of Rs. 70 crores with imported technology and machineries from West Germany with the aim to produce 65 MT of heavy water annually which was to be used to produce power from atomic energy. The recurring expenditure towards the salary, D A etc for 46 Gazetted and 340 Non-Gazetted employees working there, would be more than Rs. 48 lakhs per annum and Rs. 72 lakhs is spent towards the supply of raw gas to the plant. Besides, Rs. 14.4 million is spent towards supply of synthesis gas and other materials required for the plant. But due to an accident which took place in the plant on 29-4-86, the production was stopped and since then there has been no production of heavy water from the plant, causing heavy losses to the Government exchequer. It has caused great harm to the national interest also. The management of

[*Shri Chintamani Jana*]

this plant is not taking any interest to revitalise the plant. According to the knowledgeable persons, the plant could have been made workable within a couple of months, if effective steps had been taken, much earlier.

I would, therefore, request the Government to take up expeditious action to revive this plant and start production of heavy water.

(v) Measures needed to check the spread of various diseases in tribal areas of Orissa.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA (Bolangir) : A sizeable population of Orissa comprise of tribals. Apart from the need to have a close watch and regular follow up action to raise their standard of living, it is also imperative that some special attention needs to be paid to give relief to them from the diseases they suffer. One such disease is the 'ring worm' disease or it is also called the poor man's disease. The patient becomes anemic, limbs get twisted, joints get swollen and gradually the patient dies a slow death. It is felt that oxygen content and the red corpuscles get reduced and the person dies. It is very painful. The incidence of this disease is as high as 11 per cent in Orissa although it is also prevalent in the neighbouring States of Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. No positive cure has yet been found. It is necessary that the Centre should come forward and take up the research work and send experts to give proper medical aid to them. In addition, leprosy is also on the increase. We have one centre but the number of patients has gone up so high that it cannot cope with the problem. Coupled with this the tribals are suffering from a long disease. It is not asthma. It does not come in bouts, the breathing capacity gets weakened and slowly the patient approaches death. It is said that diseases of some ethnic section of our population should go unnoticed but we really want to help them. It is, therefore, necessary that not only the Centre should take up such cases on themselves, but

should ensure that World Health Organisation help, that is now being used only for cities, should appropriately be used in the tribal areas in setting up hospitals and research centres for the cure of diseases which affect the tribals.

(vi) Need to render financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh for providing drinking water to East Godavari district and also to clear Polavaram Project

SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajahmundry) : In my constituency, Rajahmundry (A¹) there is a dry upland where no drinking water is available as there has been a continuous drought for the last 4 years. It is in Burugupudi and Kadiam Assembly Constituencies and there are also other uplands in Assembly Constituencies of East Godavari District. The people of this area are greatly suffering for lack of drinking water for themselves and also for their cattle. I request the Central Government to provide adequate financial assistance to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh under the central scheme of ARWS for providing drinking water to the villages so that the State Government may take up the scheme and provide drinking water to the people of drought affected areas of these Assembly Constituencies. I also request that the polavaram project may be given early clearance so that water may be supplied to these drought affected areas on permanent basis. The Polavaram project will also supply water for the steel plant at Visakhapatnam and also to other towns enroute.

(vii) Need to re-examine the SC/ST reservation formula for Bengali families settled in Rajasthan

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Thousands of Bengali families had been up-rooted from Bangla Desh (the then East Pakistan) at the time of the Partition of our country in 1947. These families belonged to all classes and castes of non-Muslim population including the

Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes people and these have been settled in different parts of the country including Rajasthan after their arrival in India. Couple of thousands of these Bengali families have been settled in the Shahbad, Kishenganj, Tehsils of Kota District also but they have been broadly entered as Bangalees families in Government records without classifying their caste and class compositions

The Bengali families settled in Kota district mostly belong to the Namoshudra, Pandeia Kashtriya, Dhopa, Moochi, Para Manik castes and tribes who are treated as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bangla Desh and in West Bengal but not in Rajasthan. They have thus been deprived of the Privilege available to SC/ST people

In view of the discrimination against the S/C and S/T Tribe Bengali families settled down in Rajasthan and similar discrimination in favour or against other castes and tribes, the formula of caste/tribe reservation be rationally re-examined by Government of India to do justice to deserving communities in future and include Namoshudra and other Bengali families of Rajasthan in the list of S/C and S/T people

12.36 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1987-88 --
CONTD

Ministry of Agriculture --Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture. Since we have received requests from many hon. Members to participate in the Demands, I will also request all the hon. Members to be brief because the time is also very short.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, in a country like India, the Agriculture Department is required to feed the people and to solve the problem of rural unemployment. This department is totally a failure in this regard.

You have said on pages 3 and 4 of your annual report that--

[English]

Under the revised Twenty Point Programme, Agriculture has been given due prominence.

[Translation]

But what prominence have you given to it? You please go through the Economic Survey Report--

It was 6.1 in Agriculture. It was 5.9 per cent in the Seventh Plan and in the outlay of the annual plan of 1986-87, it was 5.6. This is the prominence you are giving. If you want to make the Agriculture Department a success, then its first condition will be--

[English]

Land to the tillers with proper financial assistance to procure or purchase agricultural implements ; fertilizers and seeds ; remunerative prices to the farmers and rural unemployment problem.

[Translation]

In the first point, I place before you report about Land reforms. Up to December, 1986, 76,06,131 acres of land was declared surplus in whole India and 12,54,000 acres of land was declared surplus only in West Bengal - which is 1/6 of the total land. You have made the total possession as 58,21,723 acres and out of which 11,07,665 acres belong to West Ben-

[Shri Syed Masudal Hossain]

gal. In this way total land distributed in whole India is 44,65,960 acres and in my West Bengal 8,33,000 acres of Land was distributed.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) :
Please do not say mine, say ours.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : All right, Your West Bengal. Out of the total beneficiaries, 50 per cent belong to West Bengal. If you do not plug the loop-holes in your Land Reforms Act, your dream of bringing about the radical Land Reforms will remain only a distant dream. First thing is that you fixed the ceiling at 262 units and thereby you can make the ceiling in a year or two. Apart from this, you have kept other items, like tea, coffee, rubber etc. out of the purview. Ceiling will mean that total agricultural land will be 5 hectares. But you have not touched it so far in other States.

[English]

"Exemption provided to religious, educational and charitable institutions etc."

[Translation]

Whatever wakf property you have, whether it is in the name of God or Allah, they do not consume it. Everybody is aware of the issue of Ram Janmabhoomi and Babri Masjid in U.P. Now it is the court which will decide it. For this reason, I do not want to say much about it. One thing that I would definitely like to say is that there are thousands of temples and mosques which are lying deserted and nobody cares for them. You may take the lesson from the dispute of Ram Janmabhoomi and Babri Masjid and see that this type of dispute does not arise at any other place. Secondly, the Hindus, Muslims, Shiyas and Sunnis are fighting among themselves over the properties of temples and mosques - and a number of cases are pending in courts. You should also pay attention towards this. Had you taken care

of the properties of the temples and mosques well in time, the question of Ram Janmabhoomi and Babri Masjid would not have arisen. If you do it even now, an issue like that of Ram Janmabhoomi and Babri Masjid will not arise again.

[English]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): This is irrelevant here.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN
Totally relevant, Sir

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Not at all

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Now I shall quote about financial assistance from the Seventh Plan. You give financial assistance to small farmers in every village I am quoting from Page No. 25.

[English]

"While the Sixth Plan target for distribution of short-term loans for the country as a whole is likely to have been accomplished, there have been wide regional disparities. The eight States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, M.P., Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan account for 80 per cent of the total credit disbursed."

[Translation]

As per the figures given at page p-46, the cost of land per hectare is Rs. 718 in Kerala, Rs. 4 in Aam, Rs. 1240 in West Bengal and Rs. 1225 in Bihar. This criticism has figured in your Seventh Five Year Plan. Kindly remove this disparity.

As regards irrigation, I would say that the report of one department does not compare well with that of other department. As per the Annual Report of irrigation, it has been stated at P.5 by the

Ministry of Water Resources that irrigation work of a total of 67.5 million hectares of land has been completed in major, medium and minor irrigation projects in Sixth Plan. But, as per your Economic Survey Report, a total of 46.1 hectares of land has come under irrigation upto 1980-86. How do you explain this difference in the reports of two departments ? As per the report of your Ministry of Agriculture, 72 per cent of land remains out of irrigation. You have admitted it. But despite water resources being available in plenty, if the land goes dry, how can you expect further increase in production ?

It has been stated in your report on fertilisers that consumption of fertilisers per hectare is 50 kg. The total production of fertilisers is not being consumed. The only reason for this is that the prices of fertilisers go on increasing with each day passing and you are also at the same time raising the price of insecticides. Due to this the farmers are not able to purchase fertilisers and insecticides.

Under Government's policy about the payment of minimum support price to farmers, the farmers are suffering the most. Whenever a discussion takes place here everybody claims to be a farmer. But little attention is being paid to pay minimum support price to the farmers. In 1984-85 you had fixed the minimum support price of paddy at Rs. 137, in 1985-86 at Rs. 142 and in 1986-87 at Rs. 146. You have not so far declared the minimum support price for 1987-88. Support price of Jute was Rs. 195 in 1984-85, Rs. 215 in 1985-86, Rs. 225 in 1986-87 and Rs. 240 in 1987-88. The support price of sugar cane was only Rs. 14 in 1984-85, Rs. 16.50 in 1985-86, Rs. 17 in 1986-87 and Rs. 18 in 1987-88. You raise only one rupee or two rupees. But did you ever realise whether, by doing so. You are raising the price or reducing it ?

The rate of inflation in 1986-87 was 6.5. Did you keep it in mind at the time of declaring support price ? You will have to consider whether the price would be increased or decreased as a result of Your

increasing the support price by a rupee or two. There is no use increasing the support price of foodgrains because the increased amount will be spent only on insecticides and pesticides.

So far as the per capita consumption is concerned, the production of foodgrains has increased and has broken all time record. There is an all time record of procurement as well. We agree that the production has increased, but how much has per capita availability increased ? If people do not get sufficient food even after increase in the production, we can not accept the claim that there has been increase in the production. In 1985-86, the per capita availability of cereals was 418.59 grams. The per capita availability of pulses was 61.69 grams and the total per capita availability was 480.1 grams. In 1986-87 the per capita availability decreased to 478.1 grams from 480.1 grams. Similarly the per capita availability of edible oils in 1981-82 was 4.9 kg which decreased to 4 kg in 1985-86. The per capita availability of sugar has increased. The per capita availability of cotton cloth was 15 meters in 1960-61 which has decreased to 14.8 meters in 1985-86. Now I would like to ask whether the per capita availability is increasing or decreasing ? If you want, I can give you figures of availability of coffee and other items.

My next point is in regard to NREP. I would express my views about the assistance which you give for foodgrains. You provide wheat and rice but you also see that out of the total procurement, foodgrains to the tune of 25.81 Lakh metric tonnes were destroyed in the godowns between 1982 and 1986.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : But you say that there is no availability. Then how has it been destroyed ?

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : It

[Shri Syed Masudal Hossain]

was the result of your mismanagement. It is due to your system that such a huge quantity of foodgrains is being destroyed in the godowns.

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : You are contradicting yourself.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN
Your report is contradictory I am quoting your report.

[Translation]

You provided 13.34 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains in 1980-81, 2.33 lakh metric tonnes in 1981-82, 1.72 lakh metric tonnes in 1982-83, 1.47 lakh metric tonnes in 1983-84 and 1.71 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains in 1984-85. These figures have been given in the report. In the report of Food and Civil Supplies Department, you will find that the quantity that has been shown is very less. Same is the case with the report of RIEGP. Now I would like to draw your attention towards a letter. Some days back, the Minister of State in the Department of Rural Development Shri Ramnand Yadav had given a letter to the State Government as well as to me in which it is written.

[English]

.....to involve all the M.P. in DPDA programme (Interruptions)

[Translation]

There is a committee in every district headquarters in my State where every M.P. is invited. Any M.P. can go there. There is a Panchayat — (Interruptions)

[English]

I am talking of TCC Committee. You are one of the Members of the TCC Commit-

tee You are one of the ex-officio Member of Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samiti.

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : No interruptions please I will not allow

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN I would only say that you have given a letter about the DRDA programme. In spite of the elected Member being there, you are asking to include.

I would request you that you should first ask the hon. Minister Shri Janardhana Poojary to call and consult M.L.A. and M.P. of the district. At least you can do this...

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I can't allow this kind of discussion

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. I don't allow anything.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. I will expunge all the remarks made by the hon. Members. Only Mr Syed Masudal Hossain's speech will be allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER : I can't allow you now. When the time comes, you can speak at that time.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: No, would like to draw your attention towards co-operatives. It is well known that co-operative is a state subject and not a Central Subject. But it is difficult for the State Government to act against the norms laid down by the Central Government. You have constituted an apex body. There are State Cooperative Banks under NABARD. Then comes District Central Cooperative Banks and then comes Primary Credit Society....

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Without my permission nothing would go on record. I completely expunge whatever they have spoken without my permission. His speech alone will go on record. Nothing else will be on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If there are wrong things, I will expunge them, don't worry. I will go through the record. If I allow like that every day the same fight will go. How can I function here? I cannot conduct the proceedings. I am very sorry. You go on shouting, this side and that side. What is this? How can I go on? Whenever I say something, You cannot even listen.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Co-operative is a state subject, by every Co-operative Society has to follow the direction of that body which you have constituted at the national level. After NCCA comes State Co-operative Federation, then comes District Wholesale Consumers Co-operative Society and then comes

Primary Co-operative Society. Similarly, there are NCDC and NCUI. All these are apex bodies and other societies are following these bodies. The State Government has no control over them. It has been given in the 26th report of the Public Accounts Committee.

[English]

The 26th Report of the Public Accounts Committee on institutions says:

"The Committee understand that in certain States the National Co-operative Development Corporation have been releasing grants direct to State Co-operative banks without involving the concerned State Government."

[Translation]

You had issued 193 licences in 1983-84 for setting up spinning mills under NCDC, but only 82 mills could be installed upto 1985. As many as 216 licences were issued for Co-operative sugar mills in 1983-84 but only 165 mills could be installed upto 1985. You have got as many as 685 co-operative rice mills out of which—

[English]

-184 were no longer working and 113 were running at a loss.

[Translation]

This is a report of 1985. This is a report of the Public Accounts Committee.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You address the Chair.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: But he is asking some questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no you can't address him. If you address like that,

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

ne will put questions. You address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: The State Government can not know how much fund you release and to whom. They spend this fund at their own will. What I have to say is that they have to act upon directions of the apex body. What is your opinion about the workers working there? The condition of all these employees is bad.

[English]

Out of 91,000 only 60,000 have their full time salaried Secretaries.

[Translation]

I would also like to say that a High Power Committee was constituted in 1983 in accordance with the directions of the NABARD. This High Power Committee was constituted to look into the salary structure of employees of the apex society. But nobody knows the fate of the report of this Committee. You should try to present that report before the House at the earliest and give uniform pay scales to the employees of the societies. The so-called co-operators do not lose anything if the society is wound up. It is only the employees who suffer as a result thereof because they are thrown out of employment.

With these words, I oppose these demands.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. India has made most rapid progress in food front among the entire developing world. Food for work programme which we have undertaken

has become meaningful because of surplus food position reaching the weaker sections of the society. India has donated one lakh tonnes of wheat to Ethiopia. To keep pace with the fast increasing population, top priority is given to agriculture. Besides this, attention is paid to irrigation, other inputs like fertilizers, extending of credit in time, pesticides, scientific way of water management etc. What is needed is best seeds which should be given to the cultivators in time. We should now produce indigenous, breeder seeds, foundation seeds, high yielding seeds and certified seeds. That is what is necessary.

About the minimum support price, you will be surprised to know that while increase in the minimum support price in other commodities since 1982-83 has gone to the extent of 30%, the increase in the overall minimum support price in the agricultural commodities allowed by the Government was only 10% of 19%. Unfortunately, the general view is that in the interest of overall economy of the country, the price of foodgrains should be kept low. Sir, unlike India, in advanced countries, the position is just opposite. Industries in those countries are called upon to bear a part of the burden of guaranteeing reasonable prices for the farmers. The same principal may be followed here also.

Coming to land ceiling which is fixed in 1972, it has not been fully implemented in all the States. The crop insurance scheme is a welcome measure. But now it is only restricted to farmers who take loans from banks and co-operative credit institutions. In fact, it is an insurance scheme for the return of loan. It must be extended to all the farmers. In this connection, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, that NABARD is not giving any credit facilities to Orissa though some co-operative societies are scheme-wise eligible. The result is, farmers are not getting loans and thus they are deprived of the subsidy and the production is bound to fall down. I request the hon. Minister, through you, to take specific measures so that the

farmers of Orissa get the benefit of this credit facilities.

If you come to sugarcane, as you know, we have to spend a huge amount of foreign exchange earnings for importing sugar. The consumption of sugar for this year is likely to be of the order of 86 lakh to 87 lakh tonnes. But it is feared that production may not be more than 70 lakh tonnes as against the original estimate of 76 lakh tonnes. In 1981-82 the sugar mills produced 84 lakh tonnes of sugar. This shows that the sugar mills have the capacity to produce 84 lakh tonnes or more of sugar during a year. What is the reason? Why are not the sugar mill producing to the maximum capacity? Why are we importing sugar? The reason is that the support price is fixed at Rs. 17 per quintal of cane. That should be enhanced and the sugarcane growers should be given remunerative price so that we will be self-sufficient in sugar.

Coming to the Commission of Agricultural Costs and prices, the Ministry has taken three Members from the farmers but they are not whole-time Members. They are part-time. They should work like other Members in this Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission.

Coming to fertiliser, the effort is made for new factories to increase the domestic production. The subsidy paid during the Budget of 1986-87 and of 1987-88 for indigenous and imported fertiliser is:

Indigenous	1986-87	Rs. 17.00 crores
	1987-88	Rs. 1750 crores
Imported	1986-87	Rs. 193 crores.
	1987-88	Rs. 160 crores.

In India, there is no internal production of potassic fertiliser and for these fertilisers, we entirely depend on imports. Steps should be taken to see how best we can have production of this potassic fertiliser in our country. If the cost of production of fertilisers is not likely to come down, the only other remedy to reduce the subsidy would be to increase the sale price of the fertiliser to the great disadvantage of the cultivators.

As regards the foodgrains and distribution, according to the Budget paper, the Government expects to produce during 1987-88, the following quantity of wheat and rice:

Wheat	110 lakh tonnes.
Rice	92.67 lakh tonnes.

The subsidy involved in distribution of foodgrains from Central stock is stated to be Rs. 78.76 per quintal and the total subsidy during the year is expected to be Rs. 2,000 crores. So, how best the subsidy can be reduced, it is for the Government to see and visualise.

During the last 35 years, per capita income of persons engaged in cultivation has not increased though 70% of population are engaged in cultivation. In 1951, foodgrain consumption per head was 181.80 kg. Now it is only increased to Rs. 185.18 kg. The percentage of cultivators with less than hectare, that is nominal cultivators, is 56.5. You will see now those nominal cultivators have been reduced to agricultural workers, and the population of workers has gone up. During 1960-61, the percentage of agricultural workers was 22.9. In 1971, it has gone up to 30.1. In 1981, it is 36.3. This is the reason why in villages the per capita income has fallen and our small farmers that is marginal farmers are reduced to nominal farmers. Nominal farmers are reduced to labourers. The Green Revolution has succeeded in some regions. In the last 35 years, foodgrain production has increased three times. But production of Paddy remains stagnant between 40 to 41 per cent. Wheat production has, of course, increased from 11 per cent to 30.3 per cent. The production of gram has been reduced. Oil-seeds production remains practically stagnant. Production of oil-seed is stagnant between 100 lakh tonnes to 130 lakh tonnes with the result we have to spend huge amount of foreign exchange to import edible oil. Between 1979-80 and 1985-86 period, production has increased by four crores and eight lakh tonnes and three-fourth of the increase is only from the five States-Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, U.P. and M.P. But in Orissa,

[Shri Somnath Rath]

Bihar, Assam, West Bengal and in other States there is no improvement in the production. Because of increased population, certainly the per capital income of these States in the rural areas must have come down. It is a matter of surprise that before 1951, the agricultural production in these regions was the highest. But after the Green Revolution, it has come down. Once the region which was very very prosperous now has been reduced. In this connection, I would only submit to you that the Reserve Bank has appointed a Committee and Mr. Sen has given the report wherein it has been stated that in all these regions, the Eastern Hill States, seeds, fertilizers, pumpsets, lift-irrigation system, Drainage, Water Management, Stores, Marketing facilities are to be provided and I hope the Government will implement the Sen Committee's recommendations to assist the South Eastern States which were once very prosperous before 1951 and after the Green Revolution have come down.

Coming to the State of Orissa, I would say that the Ganjam District is an agricultural district. But there is no agricultural college. So, the ICAR should come in big way and establish an agricultural college there. The Government of India has given a KVK centre for the Ganjam District at *Bhanjanagar*. But though several years have passed, I do not know why it is not functioning. When it will start functioning? These are the Krishi Vikas Kendras....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): It is called Krishi Vigyan Kendras...

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Thank you for the correction. Or, we can call it Krishi Vigyan Kendras. These Kendras are meant to educate the cultivators and meant to increase the production. But if

one KVK Centre which is meant to be completed within two years, if it takes seven years, then what is the use of having this Centre? So, the ICAR should take stern steps to see that all KVK Centres existing in Orissa should function properly for giving the proper instructions etc. to the cultivators for which it is meant.

Sir, the Government has introduced in some States including Orissa the Grow more Rice programme. The nominal and marginal cultivators are not supplied with fertilizers in small packets of 2 Kgs or 3 kgs. They are given the packets containing 40-50 kgs and to be distributed among themselves. So, they are not able to purchase and take advantage of the scheme. Another matter is the Banks, the Apex Marketing Societies are not allowing the subsidy to go to the farmers. They mis-utilise it and exploits the cultivators and utilise the subsidy to the loss sustained by them otherwise. Similarly, the agricultural implements like crow-bars spectes should be supplied to them. It was functioning well in Orissa at the beginning but now the scheme is not functioning with proper perspective. I would request the hon. Minister to send a Committee to see how best it can function now.

[Translation]

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views while supporting the demands of the Ministry of Agriculture. The department of Agriculture is the most important department. The country gets 40 per cent income from the agricultural sector. Therefore, we will have to be careful about its development. I would speak only on some specific points. It is a fact that our agricultural department has made progress during the past three decades. The country which was in deficit in the matter of foodgrains three decades ago is now in a position to produce surplus foodgrains. At present, we have huge store of foodgrains and we are in a position to export to other countries. I would like to congratulate the

Scientists and employees of the department of Agriculture for this achievement. The work they have done in different fields is commendable. It is a fact that a lot of improvement has been brought about in the situation during the last 30 years, but if we compare our production with that of other countries, we find that a lot still remains to be done in our country. In this connection, I would like to give some figures. The production of wheat in Ireland is 7291 kg. per hectare, in Denmark it is 7095 kg. per hectare, in Netherland it is 6770 kg per hectare and against this the production is 1148 kg. per hectare in India which comes to nearly less than one third of the production. So, with all our achievements in the field of production, we are lagging far behind other countries in this respect. The Department of Agriculture should devise ways and means to increase our production. Similarly, I would like to give figures of rice. The production of rice is 6235 kg. per hectare in South Korea, 6187 kg. per hectare in North Korea, 6235 kg per hectare in Japan and it is 2025 kg. per hectare in India. This is the position in regard to the production of wheat and rice which are our main crops. There is scope for increase of production in other areas as well. The Government should look into it.

Another thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is that our production has remained by and large static for the last four years. As against the target of 160 million tonnes in 1986-87, we would be able to produce 150 to 151 million tonnes. These figures have not changed for the last four years. This is also a moot point. We could not achieve our fixed targets owing to a number of factors such as the monsoon being not steady. These factors affect the production. However, it is true that we have not increased the production per hectare in the desired proportion. We are faced with a challenge as to how to achieve the target of production of 180 million tonnes that we have fixed for the Seventh Five year Plan within the limited period. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that at present 75 per

cent of our population is engaged in agriculture. Even at the time of our independence, 75 per cent of our total population was engaged in agriculture but at that time their number was 25 crore because at that time our population was less. But now the number of persons who are dependent on agriculture has risen to 53 crores. This is also nearly 75 per cent of our present total population. This percentage has not declined since independence. Viewing it from another angle, we find that the population has increased by 28 crore more. The number of persons dependent on agriculture has doubled since then and there has been no difference in the percentage in any way. I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you the percentage in which you want to maintain the agricultural population in the country. Do you want to make development by having heavy population dependent on agriculture and how long will you be able to sustain this situation? I would like to give the figures of the U.S.A. and Canada to show you the vast fluctuations that took place there in the percentage of the population dependent on agriculture.

In the U.S.A., 3.7 per cent of the population was dependent on agriculture in 1970, in 1975 this percentage was reduced to 2.8 and in 1980 it further dwindled to 2.10. In 1982 it came down to 2 per cent and in 1983, it further declined to 1.9. Similarly in Canada, where 8.2 per cent of the population was dependent on agriculture in 1970 their percentage was reduced to 6.5 in 1975. It further came down to 5.7 in 1980, 4.6 in 1982 and to only 4.3 per cent in 1983. I have with me the figures of seven other countries which I can quote, if you desire. I would like to tell about the Russia that the percentage of people engaged in agriculture there was 25.7 in 1970. It came down to 25.5 in 1975, 16.4 in 1980, 15.1 in 1983 and now it is only 14.9 per cent.

My purpose to submit these statistics before you is to show that in the developed countries, the percentage of population depending on agriculture gradually

[Shri Jujhar Singh]

declined as their economic development took place. It is a yardstick of the progress of any country that the population engaged in agriculture is gradually diverted to other fields such as industries etc. I do not think any progress is possible with such a large population depending on agriculture alone. I would like to know the policy of our Government in this regard and the percentage of population that wants to sustain on agricultures so that we may become self-reliant in food production and be able to divert out population towards other fields also. We have not yet made sufficient efforts in this direction. Not only this, we also could not divert our substantial population towards the allied subjects of agriculture, namely dairy, poultry, orchards, gardening etc. However, I agree that some efforts have been made to divert the people towards dairy, as a result of which our milk production has also gone up. I am fully confident that the target of 51 million tonnes which has been fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan will be achieved but in terms of population we could not divert our population towards dairy industry.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everyone is given only maximum of 10 minutes. Now you have taken 8 minutes. Try to be brief.

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH: I have just taken 5 minutes. I have not even started.

[Translation]

I have just started my speech.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are so many speakers. Agriculture is an important subject. Every one wants to participate in that.

[Translation]

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH: I have so many

things to say. I was saying that so long as we do not fix target about the population to be sustained on agriculture, our economic growth is not possible. Whenever there is increase in population, you apply the same formula of reducing the ceiling on agricultural land. Why don't you think of diverting the population to other fields? Why do you create uncertainty in the minds of cultivators time and again by engaging more and more people in agriculture only? They have increased food production by dint of their hard work and are still endeavouring to increase it further but after every two or four or five years you come out with a new formula that the ceiling on agricultural land be reduced. It is not proper and practical.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would also like to say a few words about the land ceiling. The villagers engaged in agricultural sector are very backward compared to the people living in urban areas and there is great imbalance between the two. Agricultural labourers get daily wage from Rs. 9.50 to Rs. 14/- only because our farmers are not in a position to pay more wages to them whereas on the other hand an industrial labour earns upto Rs. 2000 per month which is not the earning of even a big cultivator in the rural area. You should take due note of this disparity. You think only one thing that by reducing the ceiling on agricultural land you would be able to provide employment to a big chunk of our population. They will no doubt get employment but it will mean a great setback to our agriculture and the employment that they would get would only be an eye-wash because you yourself have admitted in your report that you could not increase the per capita production of small and marginal farmers. It establishes that you cannot increase agricultural production if land is divided to small fragments and it is the main reason why the agricultural production of our country has been stagnating for the last four years.

Sir, now I would again refer to the ceiling on agricultural land. I come from Rajas-

than State which is second biggest State in terms of geographical area. Irrigation facility has been considerably increased there. The number of labourers in our State is quite less as compared to other States.

13.28 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, I was talking about land ceiling. The land ceiling was first introduced in 1966 in Rajasthan and the ceiling was imposed on the land giving a yield of 200 maunds. First of all I would say that there is no such ceiling on production in any other State except Rajasthan. Why has such a ceiling been imposed in Rajasthan? Can a family be properly sustained on a production of 200 maunds? During the last 20 years, our farmers worked hard and increased their production beyond 200 maunds, but now you again want to destabilise them by imposing new formulas of ceiling on them. Mr. Chairman, Sir, Rajasthan is the only State which has a vast agricultural land and has less labour population as compared to other States. In this regard, I would like to submit some statistics before you. The agricultural labourers in Andhra Pradesh are 52.90 per cent, in Bihar 44.9 per cent, in Karnataka 41.17 per cent, in Kerala 61.61 per cent and in Rajasthan 10.63 per cent whereas we have a vast agricultural land. Now Rajasthan canal is also being constructed there and the labour population is decreasing. In spite of these facts you apply one policy in all the States which is not practical. Therefore, I would like to state that it is not proper to apply a land-ceiling policy on all the States without examining the demand, if any, received from any of the States. I therefore, request you to kindly lay down a policy regarding land ceiling keeping in view the position and realities of the individual State making such demand. One policy regarding land ceiling should not be applied in all the States as it would cause resentment among the people and that is also not practicable.

I also would like to say that soil erosion

and water-logging are the reasons for which our production has not been increasing for the last few years. Both these problems are very acute in our area. There has been heavy rainfall in my area but the land-use policy of the Government is also not sound as a result of which the rate of soil erosion has increased and production is continuously declining. I therefore, would like to say that the Government should pay more attention to soil erosion, water-logging and land-use policy so that agricultural production does not fall.

You are not giving me time. Therefore, with these words I conclude and thank you and support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture

[English]

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): Sir, I support the demands for grants under the control of Ministry of Agriculture. Sir, any Indian can be proud of the achievements we have during the last 40 years in the field of agriculture after independence. As far as the food production is concerned, we have not only become self-sufficient but we are exporting it to the other foreign countries, including the Soviet Russia. Sir, still there is a long way to go. More than 2/3 of the cultivated area in this big country is, even now, dependent on undependable rain-fall. Sir, we have to provide assured irrigation facilities to all the farmers in the country.

Sir, in my limited time I do not want to enter into the broad and whole aspects of agriculture or in the overall picture of agriculture of this country. I would prefer to concentrate on certain burning problems of my State alone. Sir, in Kerala we were having very good rain, twice a year, and our agricultural operations were mainly dependent on rain water. But, now in my State the rain is most undependable. Sir, the Ecologists say that it is due to the deforestation in a large scale. But, anyway we are having very often either drought or flood which destroy the entire cultivation. Now, Sir, in Kerala we are facing a very

[Shri Vakkom Purushothaman]

serious drought situation. Most of the agricultural crops are completely or partly destroyed. There is a vast damage in paddy, bananas, vegetables, pepper, cardamum, rubber, etc. almost all crops. Sir, in many places the leaves of the coconut trees are completely dried and the tender nuts are falling or dropping. For the next 3 years we cannot expect any income from these coconut trees.

Sir, in my constituency alone, due to this drought, there is a damage of about 20 crores. Sir, there is no drinking water in the State except in certain cities where there is some efficient water supplying scheme is working. Sir, the State Government have estimated the total damage in the agricultural sector alone as Rs 595 90 crores. They have given a representation to the Government for special assistance for doing the relief works in which they have asked for an assistance of Rs 281 64 crores.

Sir, immediate assistance has to be given to the State of Kerala for meeting this very serious situation of drought on a war-footing.

Though Kerala is a small State, we have got about 44 rivers. In fact, in this respect, ours is a blessed State. But unfortunately, the entire water of these rivers flows into the sea. Hence urgent steps have to be taken to construct check-dams on these rivers, so that we can store this water and use it during drought season. The State Government have prepared a scheme for the construction of about 565 check-dams in our State at a total cost of Rs 27 50 crores. My humble prayer is that the Government must immediately take steps to give sufficient help for constructing these check-dams on the rivers. I very well understand the difficulties of the State and Central Government in giving assistance for these natural calamities, especially when these natural calamities have become an all-India phenomenon. In the Annual Report for the year 1986-87, it is

reported that about 1661 lakhs of human population and 915 lakhs of cattle population have been affected as a result of drought. There was drought in almost all the States. So, this is a very serious situation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The figures with regard to the affected persons relate not only to drought but to all calamities.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Anyway, I request the Government to consider our case kindly and favourably and find out some funds to help us in a big way to meet this very serious situation in our State.

People of Kerala are rice eaters and so paddy is the most important crop in the State. But due to high wages and high cost of other inputs, paddy is not a profitable crop for cultivation in our State. Farmers are converting paddy fields to grow other cash crops where labour component is very little.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Some people are converting the paddy fields into house sites also.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Yes. All this will ultimately affect the employment opportunities of the agricultural workers. Even now there is resistance from that section in this regard. So, my humble request is that some mechanism has to be evolved by which the cost of cultivation of paddy can be reduced considerably or some grant or assistance in any form, must be given to paddy cultivators in our State so that they are in a position to retain the paddy fields as they are.

Sir, Kuttanad is the granary of my State. It is situated in my constituency Alleppey. Here, the entire area of about two lakh acres of paddy fields is below the sea level. It requires constant or continuous pump-

ing of the water from paddy fields during the entire period of cultivation, due to which, the cost of cultivation is very much on a higher side. The State Government has constituted the Kerala Land Development Corporation mainly to construct strong and permanent bunds in Kuttanad so that the floods can be arrested to some extent. The stipulated condition at that time was that the cost of these bunds would be repaid by the farmers in easy instalments. But due to the high cost of cultivation and due to unexpected droughts and floods, the farmers are not in a position to repay the moneys. So my submission is that the Government must study the specialities or peculiarities of this Kuttanad paddy field. The bad debts of these farmers should be written off. I know that this Land Development Corporation is under the State Government, but the state Government have no money for them. So my request is that the Central Government must give sufficient assistance to the Kerala Government in this regard.

Coconut is the main cultivation of most of the people in Kerala. The name of our State - Kerala - itself derives from the coconut tree. In Malayalam, for coconut, we call *Nalikeram*. For the coconut tree, we call it *Keram* or *Keravruksham*. So, the name Kerala means Land of *Keram*. It is a poor-man's cultivation also. After the successful implementation of the land reforms, even the beneficiaries of Adagudi or Adagudi tenant, who got some 10 cents of land as per the benefit of land reforms is having more than ten coconut trees in his bit of land. The coconut cultivators are not as vociferous or as vocal or influential as the big planters - rubber planters or coffee planters or tea planters - are. The Government is doing lot of things to help them but not these poor coconut growers. A fall in the price of coconut means that the entire economy of the State is very badly affected. So we must assure the coconut growers a remunerative price without much fluctuation. It is also a longstanding demand of the people and the Government of Kerala that no coconut oil should be imported. Import of coconut oil should be

completely banned. The coconut must be declared as an oilseed.

For the development of coconut cultivation, the Government of India have constituted a Coconut Board. I was also partly responsible for the formation of the Coconut Board, because when I was the Minister in-charge of Agriculture, I took the initiative, through Government machinery as well as through Party machinery, in compelling the Government of India for the constitution of this Coconut Board. But now, unfortunately, it is in a very bad shape. It has no powers. Why, Sir ? Why, the powers enjoyed by the other commodity Boards, say for example, Rubber Board, Tea Board, Coffee Board, etc. are not given to this Coconut Board ? The other Boards have got so many powers, but this Board which was set up to help the poor cultivators, is not given sufficient powers. The Coconut Board has given a representation to the hon. Minister Mr. Dhillonji requesting him that this Board should also be treated at par with the other commodity Boards. The same powers must be given to all the Boards.

Before concluding, I wish to say one more thing. The two sectors in Kerala, where there is enough scope for development in a big way, is tourism and fisheries.

With regard to fisheries, I know the developments which were taken place during the last 30 or 35 Years, after independence. Our production in marine and inland fishing has increased by four times. But our exports has increased by 100 times during the last 25 years. The export of fish in 1960-61 was of the order of Rs. 3.92 crores. But in 1985-86, it went upto Rs. 398 crores. The major portion of these valuable foreign exchange which is earned from this source, is coming from Kerala. There is enough scope for development and export of this fish from my State, even now We have got a long coastal belt, of about 600 Kms. Throughout this entire length we have got backwaters also. Inland water fishing has not developed in my State so far. Kerala being a State where there is a lot

[Shri Vakkom Purushothaman]

of unemployment, and where virgin land is not available for fresh cultivation, this inland water fishery is one sector where we can create a lot of employment, and provide income to the small and marginal farmers. For that, fish development agencies should be formed throughout the State ; and supply of fish seed of exotic varieties is also an important aspect for the development of inland water fisheries.

In the very long coastal areas of Kerala, there is much scope for exploiting marine fishery potential. I understand that we now have got about 96 deep sea fishing vessels in our country ; and 63 are under construction. My request is that a due share at least, if not more, may be given to the Kerala state for developing our fisheries.

Though there are so many other problems in my State, because there is no time, I am not entering into those details. I once again support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, all the Members, whether from ruling party or the opposition, agree that rural economy can improve only when we develop our agriculture and so long as rural economy is not improved, the development of the country is not possible. India is a country of villages. About 80 per cent of our population lives in villages but nothing is done to improve rural economy Under seventh five year Plan, 19.1 per cent of total capital investment has been earmarked for agriculture and its allied fields. It means that only 19.1 per cent of the total capital investment has been allocated for 80 per cent population which I think is not sufficient. It is not a new thing. The exploitation of the farmers has been continuing since long in our country and there are so many instan-

ces of it. For instance, we can take the case of support price of agricultural products. The support price of wheat has been fixed at Rs. 166 per quintal which is only 2.18 times of the support price of 1970-71 but during this period the prices of non-agricultural products have increased four-fold. In 1971, if a farmer had to sell one quintal wheat to meet his certain requirements, today he has to sell two quintal wheat to meet the same requirements. In this way the income of the farmer is going down day by day.

13.54 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

In 1970-71 the contribution of agriculture to national income was 47.4 per cent which was reduced to 30.8 per cent in 1985-86. It means that the purchasing power and income of persons are going down day by day. Not only this, the gap between the income of the people engaged in agriculture and that of those engaged in non-agricultural fields has also widened. According to survey conducted in this regard in 1985-86, the income in the field of agriculture in 1985-86 was Rs. 60.721 crore and the number of farmers was 16.2 crore. The annual income of a farmer was Rs. 3748. And just contrary to that the income in the non-agricultural field in 1976-77 was Rs. 26,069 crore and the per capita income of the people engaged in this field was four times more than those engaged in agriculture. Shri K.B. Jindal has written a detailed article on March 24, 1987 in which he has stated that annual expenditure on a minister in Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 2,67,900. Today the income of people engaged in non-agricultural field is four-fold as compared to the people engaged in agriculture and the income of a Minister is seventy times. In view of these facts the people are leaving agricultural sector and those who are still engaged in it are doing so under duress because they have no other alternative.

Besides farmer's exploitation, land is also being exploited. We can produce

more on our land but we are not doing so. You will say that our production has increased. I also agree that our production has increased but it has not increased to the desired extent. The increase in the production in our country is only on 15 per cent agricultural land, particularly in Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and some other areas and rest of the land is not being fully utilised. There is no one to take care of that land. As per the report of ICAR, the most important thing for agriculture is irrigation. If irrigation facility is provided our production can increase from 50 per cent to 100 per cent. According to a survey, only 30.5 lakh hectares of land has been brought under irrigation and for the rest of the land, we depend on the rain-god. If adequate rainfall is there, the crop is good, otherwise farmer suffers a huge loss. Even after 40 years of independence, we still have to depend on rainfall to irrigate our land and still we claim that we have made progress in agriculture. There seems to be a wide difference between the words and deeds of the Government.

You have exploited the agriculture sector because neither fertilisers, seeds and water have been provided to the farmers in time nor land ceiling has been imposed. At the time of Independence, the slogan was that the land belongs to the tiller, but that slogan had not been given practical shape till now. Though Act has been passed, it has not been implemented. There are about 10,000 farmers in Bihar who have one thousand to two thousand acres of land. There are about 5,000 math-Mandirs in Bihar who have 100 acres to 10,000 acres of land. Similarly, the sugar mills, also have vast lands. About 10 to 15 thousands of court cases regarding land disputes have been pending for the last 15 years. You might have heard about the murders being committed in Bihar every day. Last year, the number of murders committed in Bihar was four times that in Punjab and the main cause of these killings is land dispute. Now-a-days a struggle is going on between the rich and the poor over the land whenever any one gets

chance he kills his opponent. So, if you want to restore peace in the country, the land Ceiling Act should be implemented as early as possible.

14.00 hrs.

One thing I would like to say about forest. About 67 lakh hectares of land is in possession of forest department, out of which about 30 lakh hectares of land is covered by the forests and rest of the land is lying unused. When the trees are felled, new trees should be planted in their place, but it is not done and trees are planted at some other places. I am not opposed to trees being planted at other places but these must also be planted at places from where these have been cut. The real meaning of forest is to have all kinds of trees but now-a-days, there is a sort of competition all over the country to plant eucalyptus trees because it grows to its full length within a comparatively short period, and gives more profit. But it does not serve the purpose of forest because a forest must have mixed plants. The Hon. Prime Minister in his Budget speech said that if tax was imposed on wooden articles, that would be helpful to protect our forests and that is why tax has been imposed on wooden articles but the tax on plywood is too much which I think is not proper. To increase consumption of plywood, it is necessary to reduce tax on it so that people can use it for windows, doors and shutters in which costly wood is used. If the consumption of plywood is increased, that would help save the costly wood.

In the end, I would like to say one thing about Panchayats. If you believe in decentralisation of power, the Panchayats should also be given powers under the constitution on the lines of the division of power between the Central and the State Governments.

When the Panchayats are given powers and made responsible, only then will they contribute to national development. These days the common man is not involved in national development. We may cry hoarse

[Shri Ram Bahadur Singh]

for co-operation. But we will not get it unless power and responsibility are given to them. This would strengthen the unity of the country and the people will be emotionally involved in the task of national development and reconstruction

There are large scale irregularities in the funds released for RLEGP, NREP and IRDP. The funds are not used properly and for right causes. I dare say that the work done under NREP in my block area is negligible and if an enquiry is conducted you will find that only 25% of work has been done. The plight of my district is even more deplorable. An amount of Rs 5 crores out of the funds sanctioned for 1986-87 under various heads is still lying with the district collector but he does not have a scheme to use it. Therefore, I request that after allocating the funds the Government should monitor it so as to ensure that those funds are appropriately utilised and the people are benefited to the desired extent

With these words, I oppose these Demands for Grants.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH (Bulandshahr) : Mr. Chirman, Sir, there is no doubt that our achievement in the field of agriculture is laudable and much has been said on it in course of discussion here. This is one side of the coin. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the other side of the coin also, i.e. our agricultural production has not increased to the desired extent during the past 8-9 years. I have some figures for 1970-1980. Our annual growth rate between 1970-1980 was 1.9%. This was far below the target. Almost the same situation continues even today. Now the question is that if this continues what will happen. At present, the situation is satisfactory. We have foodgrains and the buffer stock. At the moment, we do not have any problem. But we know that we would not be able to meet the future demand of foodgrains because our population is multiplying and the pur-

chasing power and the wages of the poor are increasing.

Now the question before us is as to why our production is not increasing. I will say a few words about it because I cannot go into the details as the time is short. What is the reason that our production is not increasing according to the target? Mr Chairman, Sir, there are three types of farmers in the country. There are big landowners, medium farmers and marginal farmers. The per acre yield of the big farmer has reached an optimum level and there is not much scope to increase it further, but the yield of small farmers is only one-third of that of big farmers. The Land Ceiling Act has been enforced in the country with a view to encouraging small farmers to produce more. But in reality, today, the production of small farmer is just one-third of that of the big farmer.

I can prove this by the statistics that I have. I want to cite the example of Uttar Pradesh in this connection. The per acre yield in our State is 16 quintals whereas the per acre yield of the small farmer is 5 to 6 quintals. This is because the small farmer has limited resources. He does not have enough funds to invest. There can be no production without investment. Everything depends on what one invests. The big farmers have ample resources. They do not depend on the Government and they spend a lot on inputs. If they do not get power or water they have the tube-wells. By doing all this, they get optimum production.

The economic condition of the small farmer is pitiable. He is solely dependent on the Government or the co-operatives. He does not have adequate funds to buy inputs. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has any scheme by which these small farmers can increase their production. Kindly tell us as to how you can bring the per acre yield of a small farmer upto the level of a big farmer. If this can be done, it will be a big achievement indeed. I am sure that the per acre production can increase upto 40% within two or

three years, but it cannot happen because the Government will provide soft loans to the small farmers and then ask them to repay. The procurement price is so low that the farmer is not in a position to repay the loan and also meet his requirements. I fail to understand how this problem can be solved.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not have sufficient time to provide you all the figures. Everybody knows this fact that the cost of cultivating wheat on one acre of land comes to about Rs. 1450. Suppose on an average the yield per acre is 12 quintals which is priced at Rs. 1944. Besides, he gets Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 by selling the fodder. The total income thus works out to be Rs. 2244 whereas the cost of production is Rs. 1424. This means that he earns a profit of Rs. 850 only and that too only after a year's hard work. If a small farmer has just two acres of land his annual income will work out to Rs. 1700. Even if he grows sugarcane on one acre he would earn Rs. 1300 extra. Thus his annual income comes to Rs. 3000 per year. Thus he earns only Rs. 250 per month. Hon. Minister, Sir, how can you expect a farmer who has an income of Rs. 250 only to pay back the loan, invest a bit on inputs, educate his children, feed them and provide them house and clothing and medical aid? I fail to understand how there can be prosperity. There was time when through the land ceiling Act you had distributed this land. You did distribute the land but I feel unless these holdings are economic, the production cannot increase. If you make all of them poor, this will not solve your problem. I mean to say that the time has come when we should review the land ceiling Act. The Hon. Prime Minister has made amendments in the economic policy. I feel that the Government should reconsider the policy regarding the ceiling of land. Efforts should be made to redefine the word 'ceiling' because it should never mean fragmentation of holdings as it would result in low production. If you want to maintain the status quo I do not have any objection. But a way

should be found out so that the production of the small farmer also increases. It should reach the level of big farmer. I think that only then this scheme can succeed, otherwise you will have to make amendments in the policy. There are one or two factors due to which the production is not up to the mark. The structure, fertility and the humus of the soil are gradually declining and the small farmer does not have the money to maintain the fertility of the land. He cannot give to the land as much as he takes from it. So, it is one way traffic. The big farmers use fertilisers in the fields, and rotate the crops so that the fertility of soil is maintained. But there are 80% small farmers who neither have time nor resources to do all these things. Consequently, the fertility of soil is fast deteriorating. This is a one way traffic. If the farmer is putting 5 Kgs. of Urea this year, he will have to put 6 Kgs. of Urea next year, 7 Kgs. in the third year and 8 Kgs. in the fourth year and so on. As a result, the entire land will go barren. Attention should be paid to this aspect. If this process is not checked, the country is likely to face grave danger after 10-15 years. There is need for green manuring. The small farmer is helpless as he cannot do much. There is nobody to guide him. There is no soil testing laboratory in any village. The farmers do not know what the land requires and what it should be fed with. These may be small things but they cannot be neglected. You will have to provide resources to the small farmers. The problem is indeed serious and needs attention. So far as the procurement price is concerned, we are giving remunerative price. A lot has already been said about it. This price may help the farmer to keep his body and soul together but it is not enough to bring prosperity for him. I have just now said that the small farmer is left with only Rs. 250 at the end of one year. Do you think that with this amount he can lead a prosperous life? There is no ratio or relation between his income and the market rates of essential items. After every two months the prices escalate. When he complains to the shopkeeper about it, he snubs him, and says if he wishes to take the item he can do so,

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

otherwise he better make a move. But the farmer cannot say if you want to take wheat take it or otherwise leave it. The Government procures wheat from them and they have to sell it per force. They do not have any other alternative. There should be some ratio between the prices of essential items in the market and the price of farmers' products. They should go up simultaneously. I know that this issue is out of the scope of the discussion. But I would like to point out that the hon. Minister should tell the Hon. Prime Minister about it and take necessary measures to remedy the situation. If due attention is not paid in this direction, the farmer will continue to be exploited. There is no doubt about it. The farmer does not even have a Persian Wheel and he is solely dependent on power supply, which is erratic. The State Government claim that power is being supplied for 8 to 10 hours daily, but Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell you about my State, to which you also belong, that this is totally a false claim. I have visited many areas recently and I know that power is being supplied only for 2 to 4 hours daily, in spite of the claim made by the State Government that it is being supplied for 10 hours daily. How will the small farmer pull on? The big farmers have other resources and they manage to irrigate their lands. But no efforts are being made for the small farmers whom we want to make progress. The small farmer who produces wheat should get water for 8 to 9 days during the sowing season, but he gets it for two or three days. How do you propose to supply him more water for irrigation? The farmer should get uninterrupted power supply for at least 7 to 8 hours daily, throughout the year but he is not getting it. The threshing work is in progress these days and, therefore, he should get more power supply. In the end, I would like to submit that, as an hon. Member of the Opposition was saying, the farmer feels that there is a vast disparity between his income and that of a city-dweller and that the urbanites enjoy more facilities and therefore he feels that injustice is being

done to him. For example, more doctors are available in the cities but a very few are available in the villages. Two-thirds of the country's doctors are in big cities and only one-third are in villages and even they do not reach the villages. Neither doctors nor medicines, neither schools nor colleges are available in villages. I do not want to go into the details of many such problems, but attention should be paid in this direction. If you want to bring prosperity to villages, you will have to provide facilities there. As some other hon. Members have also pointed out, unless the farmer is prosperous and happy, the country cannot progress and become prosperous. Ours is an agricultural country and will continue to be so and therefore, as are our farmers, so will our country be.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of agriculture and hope that the hon. Minister will pay attention to these problems.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Sir, I am grateful to all the Members who have so far participated in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of my Ministry.

All the valuable suggestions made by the hon. Members will get our due consideration. But one thing is common in the discussion which has been carried on so far by all the members i.e. the progress of agriculture. Everybody has admitted that the agriculture has progressed and production has increased. In 1950-51 the total production in the country was 51 million tonnes which has now reached a level of more than 150 million tonnes. In the year 1986-87, we are expecting more than 150 million tonnes i.e. nearly 150 to 151.5 million tonnes. That is the expectation during this year.

It has reached the stability. It has stabi-

lised the availability of foodgrains in this country. One hon. Member from the Opposition, was just speaking and he was narrating us the requirement of the human beings, per capita requirement of foodgrains and other commodities in this country and he was very pessimistic that it is not available. The production is less and, therefore, the availability is less. The figures speak for themselves. I would like to give you some figures just to illustrate how our production increasing day by day. Even in the scarcity years - in the three years of 1979—82 the average production was 124.2 million tonnes. In 1982-83 which was a drought year and drought of some high severity, even then the production was 129.5 million tonnes. The average production in the preceding three years was less than this drought year. That shows that the production has increased and it is increasing day by day. In 1983-84 we had a record production of 152.47 million tonnes and in 1985-86 it was 150.47 million tonnes. This is achieved not only because our farmers were doing good farming but there were a number of other things, particularly the agricultural inputs which are not only made available to the farmers at the door step but also are popularised by the Government through various measures. There are seven vital inputs.

14.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

1. *Quality seeds* : If the seeds are not available to the farmers at the right time in sufficient quantity and at a reasonable price at his door step, then I am sure he will not be able to cultivate his field.

I would like to give the figures about the production of the seeds in this country. The seed production is sufficient and it has been provided to the farmers. The distribution of certified and quality seeds in 1983-84 was 44.97 lakh quintals, in 1984-85 it was 48.46 lakh quintals, in 1985-86 it was 55.01 lakh quintals and the target for 1986-87 is 65.59 lakh quintals. This increase in the quality seeds made available to the

farmers has provided sufficient input to the farmers and it has increased production. Sir, another vital input is technology. If proper technology is developed and through extension services if it is provided to the farmers, they adopt it and after adopting it they create miracles. We have seen that. This technique is developed by our scientists in ICAR which is often criticised in this House and in the other House also are praise worthy. But the Scientists have done a wonderful work in this country, not only in the development of technology but in giving us new varieties of seeds which are drought resistant, which are of short duration, which are of high-yielding better quality, and disease resistant. These seeds are developed in laboratories and provided to the farmers after multiplication by the National Seeds Corporation and State Farm Corporation of India. So, the site specific technology relevant to different crops developed by our scientists has also contributed to a large extent in the production of foodgrains and other agricultural production in the country.

The third vital input is fertiliser. Fertiliser is provided to the farmer up to the block level. The subsidy is given by the Government, transport subsidy and the quality of the fertiliser is also checked by the State Government officials and when there is a complaint we also direct the State Governments. The fourth input is the pesticides. With the new varieties of high-breed seeds, the pests and diseases have also increased and that requires good quality of pesticides which can control pests and other plant diseases. I will discuss all these inputs later on one by one. But these are the main inputs. The fifth input is irrigation. If sufficient irrigation is provided, then also the production will increase. Sir, in 1950-51, about 22.6 million hectares were under irrigation. But now this figure has gone to 67.5 million hectares, that is, about 68 million hectares are under irrigation. Of course, our potential is much more. It is 113.5 million hectares. But we are able to provide to the farmers the land under irrigation to the extent of 25% to 26% roughly

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

The Seventh Plan target is 12.9 million hectares of additional irrigation potential. For the Sixth Plan, the estimated investment was Rs 10,786 crores. This amount itself shows how the Government is concerned about creating more irrigation facilities in the country for our farmers.

Last but not the least, that is, the sixth input, which is a very important input, is the credit facility. If the money is with the farmers, if the credit is provided, then he will be able to purchase all the inputs and use them in his farms. But if the credit is not available, then it will be very difficult for him to do the agriculture. Sir, I have with me the figures for the credit facilities so far provided to the farmers. I would like to give the figures for the last three years only. In 1984-85 the cooperatives provided Rs. 2,995.99 crores and the commercial banks including Regional Rural Banks provided Rs. 2,560 crores. In 1985-86 the cooperative sector provided Rs. 3206.6 crores and the commercial banks including Regional Rural Banks provided Rs. 3,680 crores and in 1986-87 our target is Rs. 4,380 crores in cooperative sector and Rs. 4455 crores in commercial banks including Regional Rural Banks. That means, nearly Rs. 9000 crores is provided to the farmers as a credit and this credit facility given to the farmers to purchase the inputs and put them in his farm, and that is the reason why there is a substantial increase of the yield in almost all the main crops. I would like to sum up about the crops. Sir, I will again restrict myself to the three years only. The rice yield in 1983-84 was 1,457 kg. per hectare which came down, because of the scarcity of rain in 1984-85, to 1,417 kgs. per hectare and in 1985-86 it is 1,568 kgs. per hectare.

So far as wheat is concerned in 1983-84 yield was 1,843 kgs. per hectare which went upto 1,870 kgs. in 1984-85 and which again went upto 2,032 kgs. in 1985-86.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nal-

gonda) What is the percentage increase ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I am coming to that.

Some hon. Members compare the yield of other countries, particularly USSR, USA, China, Japan, Pakistan and other countries. The hon. Member Shri Jujhar Singh just now was comparing the figures and was showing that our yield is low. But that is not the case. Now, let us compare. I have with me the Table The highest yield in paddy in India in 1984-85 is 4,609 kg., Now compare them with the other countries of the world. Bangladesh has 2,100 kg., Burma has 3,208 kg., China has little more, 5,346 kg., Indonesia again is lower than us, 4,052 kg., Japan is higher, 6,225 kg., Pakistan has 2,250 kg. and so on and so forth. In wheat also our yield is 3,288 kg. Let us compare with other countries like Bangladesh which has 2,166 kg., Burma 1,719 kg., even China is less than us compared to Punjab production of wheat yield per hectare

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : I want a clarification.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I do not want to yield to you. At the end you can ask me any question, if you want. If you have any doubts, I would like to clarify your doubts, but not in between.

Sir, there are comparisons made about the cost of production also, that the cost of production is much high in India. I have got a Table prepared because these are the few things which are criticised in both the Houses of Parliament. So, I collected the statistics and I would like to share my statistics with the hon. Members so that they can know the position in other countries. Now, let us see the position in India as against United States, U.K. and France. The cost of production of wheat in India in 1979 was Rs 99 32 per quintal. That is the cost of production, whereas in the United States it is Rs. 107.58.

SHRI C JANGA REDDY : Is it the cost of production ?

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Who has compiled this data ?

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I am just giving you from the Economic Indicator of Farm Sector, Cost of Production, 1984, National Economic Division, Economic Research Survey, U.S.A

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : We are also farmers We also know each and every thing.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I do not want to enter into the discussion. If you have no trust in your scientists and statisticians, I have nothing to say But these are the calculations made by different universities by collecting data, for the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission, formerly known as the Agricultural Prices Commission.

These are for wheat. Let me give the cost of production for 1982. It was Rs. 128.53 per quintal in India; Rs. 145.07 in U.S.A.; Rs. 134 in U.K. ; Rs. 129 in France. In 1984, our cost of production was Rs. 137.44 In United States, it was 170.86. and in U.K., it was Rs. 137.

Now, the source of statistics which I have given here for India is Comprehensive Scheme for studying Cost of Cultivation of principal crops in India, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture. These are the figures from them. So, it is wrong to say that the cost of production in India is much higher.

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You speak when the time comes. No interruptions now.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Now, I come to very important subject which is agitating the hon. Members. Often they complain about it, particularly about the remunerative prices which we are declaring and giving to the farmers. There is a lot of discussion in this House and in the other House. They say the prices are not remunerative. I will prove that there are

remunerative. Somebody raised the point, of course, in the other House, that it is a support price. Yes, we say it is a support but it is remunerative price. But what do you mean by "support"? Sir, it is a support provided at the remunerative level, not at the bare minimum level. Support can be provided to the farmers at the bare minimum level i.e. calculating the cost of production and providing support at that level. It is called bare minimum level. But it is at the remunerative level, that the support is provided. The very first term of reference of the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission says: The need to provide incentives to producer for adopting improved technology and for developing production pattern broadly in the light of national requirements. The very first term of reference says that price should be just like an incentive to the farmers. The second term of reference says about the need to ensure rational utilisation of land, water and other production resources. The third term of reference is that regarding the likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, particularly on the cost of living, levels of wages, industrial cost structure etc. Next is the term of trade which is always referred to by the hon. Members. They say that the terms of trade are not favourable to the farmers Now, that is not correct. While fixing the prices, we take into consideration a number of factors. First, the cost of production is estimated. You may ask, how the cost is arrived at. The Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission takes 18 items into consideration. For the benefit of the hon. Members, I would like to refer them here: Value of hired human labour, value of own bullock labour; value of hired bullock labour, hired machinery charges; value of own machinery labour, value of seeds, both farm produced and purchased, value of insecticides and pesticides, value of farm yard manure owned and purchased, value of chemical fertilisers, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, irrigation charges, land revenue cess and other taxes, interest on working capital, miscellaneous expenses; payment

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

to artisans etc., rent paid for leased in land, interest on the value of own capital assets excluding land, imputed rental value of own land, land revenue paid thereon and imputed family labour. Even family labour is also considered while calculating the cost. What are the factors which are taken into consideration? They are like this. Cost of production is taken into consideration. Changes in input prices also are taken into consideration. If there is a change in the price of fertiliser, pesticides, seeds and other things, these are also taken into consideration. Input output prices that is terms of trade, trends in the market prices demand and supply-situation, inter-crop price parity, effect on industrial cost structure, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living, international market price situation—this was included because there are Members who were complaining that in the international market, the prices are much higher. Therefore, we look to the international market price situation also and parity between price paid and price received by the farmers. These are the factors which are taken into consideration.

So the terms of trade, that is the price paid and prices received by the farmer are duly considerate. Let me clarify one thing that in this calculation of cost, no profit is added as an item of cost, because profit is

not given, profit is earned, by the entrepreneur because he is taking a risk; and for this risk taking, the entrepreneur is rewarded in terms of profit. Therefore, while calculating the cost, the profit is not taken into consideration, and we purely calculate the cost but while declaring the remunerative prices and while recommending the prices, the CACP adds a margin of profit to cost of production and then they recommend and the Government also, while declaring the prices, look to this aspect also, that the margin of profit is given to the farmers.

Now I would like to tell the hon. Members about the terms of trade, how it works, the prices paid and received by the farmers. I would like to take the last five year period commencing with 1980-81, the prices paid and received by the farmer, for 1979-80 taken as base year as equal to 100.

During 1980-81, the index of prices received was 115.2 as against the prices paid index by the farmer being 117. Therefore, there is a loss of 1.5 percent because the terms of trade worked out at 98.5. That is loss of minus 1.5 percent Now, why this minus? How is the farmer rewarded? The productivity index has gone up from 100 to 114% That is the productivity index of the year

Year	Prices received	Prices paid	Productivity index
1981-82	120.1	129.2	116.7
1982-83	127.8	133.7	114.7

What does this productivity index suggest? How the productivity is achieved? The productivity is achieved because of a number of reasons, a number of things which are done by the Government, the irrigation facilities provided, the new inputs provided, the subsidy given on the inputs and the technology developed by our scientists. All these taken into consideration, a part of this benefit should pass

on to the consumers also and, therefore, we have to strike a balance between the consumer and the producer. Then they fix the prices. Some members have argued sometimes that the Consumer Price Index also should be taken into consideration. Now, this Consumer Price Index is worked out by the Labour Ministry. It is for the wage-earners (Interruptions) It is for the wage-earners i.e. for the industrial

workers and the agricultural labourers. So these indices are not for the farmers and do not effect the farmers. Therefore they are not taken into consideration. Thus, you can see that the prices which are fixed by the Government are not only remunerative but also provide some margin of profit to the farmers. It is wrong-in anybody's part-to say that the prices paid to the farmers are not remunerative. I have calculated. Yesterday, I asked my officers to make a calculation of cost of production for 1980-81, 81-82, 82-83, 83-84 and 84-85, of wheat and paddy. Just to demonstrate the figures and to give the absolute figures, in 1980-81, the cost of production in Punjab was Rs. 124.7 per quintal. In respect of Uttar Pradesh it was Rs. 121.52 per quintal. This is for wheat. Procurement price was Rs. 130 per quintal. In 1981-82 the cost of production went up from Rs. 121.52 to Rs. 138.95 per quintal in Uttar Pradesh. That means there is an increase of 14 per cent and the prices which the farmers get i.e. the procurement price was Rs. 142. So, 9 per cent increase is given on the previous year remunerative prices....(Interruptions) I have calculated. I do not want to take much time because our Ministry has got less time for discussion and there are a number of hon. Members who want to participate in the discussion. But any member who is more interested in these figures can personally come to me. I will sit with him. I can convince him that in no way the farmer is losing in getting this price. The prices are remunerative and the Government is very keen to provide remunerative prices to our farmers. It is friends like those who have no business but to provoke the farmers and to get the political advantage, they go to the streets and make the noise. The farmer does not know the motive behind this. That is the reason that these poor farmers are coming in the streets. I have invited them. There is the standing invitation to those who want to discuss it with the CACP.... (Interruptions) We invite them. Let them come to us... (Interruptions)... Then, we will be able to convince..... (Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You counter it....
(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: 70 per cent of the cultivation is done in dryland area

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am giving opportunity to more number of speakers. Let him speak at that time.

SHRI YONGENDRA MAKWANA: Dry-land area refers the regions where rainfed agriculture is practised. 70 per cent of the cultivation is done on drylands which is constituted about 1/3rd each by dependable rain, moderate dependable rain and less dependable rainfall areas. So, 70 per cent of the land can be described as the vulnerable area in the agricultural sector, i.e. the dryland farming. This sector has been receiving the attention of the Government and the Government has framed a number of schemes for providing facilities and for providing new techniques to these dryland areas. The rain-fed areas are predominantly distributed in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. In order to improve and sustain agricultural production with improved technologies an All India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland agriculture was sanctioned during 1971. All these States are covered under the All India Coordinated Research Project. The States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, M.P., Maharashtra and Gujarat have been provided with a minimum of five and even more centres. I am told that one is there, Karnataka has three centres. Andhra Pradesh has two centres. Madhya Pradesh has two, Maharashtra has two, and U.P. has four centres....(Interruption) Rajasthan has two. Mr. Vyas is always worried about Rajasthan.

The most important components of this All India Coordinated Research Project on dryland agricultural are proper land management by providing bunds and key-lines for adopting contour farming, timely tillage across the slope, early sowing choice of suitable crops and varieties, optimum plant stands, timely weeding and pest con-

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

trol, and moderate use of fertilisers. These are a few components which, in this operational project, are taken up, and the farmers are not only educated but provided technology suitable to the agro-climatic condition of the area. This practice has led to a yield increase upto a hundred per cent in some areas and in some other areas it is 50 to 75 per cent which represents the increase in the yield got by the farmers where these improved dryland practices are adopted. The Agricultural Universities are implementing some model watershed management programmes. Four large watersheds of 25000 ha. each have been selected in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, M.P. and Maharashtra for testing the available improved technologies in rain-fed farming under the aegis of the World Bank. From 1986-87 the Government of India has launched a National Watershed Development Programme for rain-fed areas on a fifty-fifty sharing basis in 16 States with an outlay of Rs. 239 crores to increase the productivity of dryland in consonance with the second point of the 20-point Programme of 1986 which relates to dryland farming.

There are some schemes which the Government of India has launched and which provide some benefits to the farmers. There is a scheme of Rs. 5 lakhs per Block, a scheme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production. Under this scheme, subsidy on minor irrigation works is provided to the tune of Rs. 3.50 lakhs; distribution of minikits of seeds, particularly of oilseeds and pulses, to the tune of Rs. 50,000 and land development including cost of staff is Rs. 1 lakh. Thus Rs. 5 lakhs per Block is provided to the farmers in dryland areas and in other areas; where the scheme is in operation.

I was just mentioning about agricultural inputs. One vital input is fertiliser. The fertiliser consumption has gone up consider-

ably. Every year there is an increase in the consumption of fertiliser, thanks to the policies of the Government, thanks to the extension services we have undertaken. We have organised Krishi Melas, we have observed input fortnights, and the State Extension Services also propagate about using of the fertiliser. In 1985-86, 87.37 lakh tonnes of fertiliser was used; as against that, in 1986-87, it is about 90.02 lakh tonnes. So far, it has come to the level of 50 kgs. per hectare in the country. As on 3 April 1986, we have 1.6 lakh sale points throughout the country to provide fertiliser to the farmers. In 1986-87 alone, the subsidy level was Rs. 2,000 crores on fertiliser alone. Now in the case of dryland, we want to promote the use of fertilizers. Therefore for those who store fertilizers, those depots, those agents who want to store the fertilizers for the farmers and to provide them at a right time, inventory carrying cost for limited quantities and period will be subsidised for advance stocking of fertilizers in these retail points. Transport charges from block headquarters to the village level will also be provided. This is for dryland particularly in order to promote the use of fertilisers in these areas.

Sir, as I said, 70% of the agriculture is dependent on the vagaries of monsoon, on the Rain God and, therefore, often we are witnessing droughts, scarcities, floods, hail-storms, cyclones, snowfalls, even in many cases land slide takes place because of heavy rain in the hilly areas, and this has created the problem. For these natural calamities, one Hon. Member Shri Vakkom Purushothaman when he was speaking, was pleading for Kerala. Sir, in this year 1986-87, 20 States and Union Territories are affected by drought and large number of States and Union Territories are affected by floods, hailstorms, cyclones, snowfalls etc. Now, because of these natural calamities, it is the primary duty of the State Government to provide not only relief but to restore the position at the pre-monsoon level and provide employment to the farmers particularly the small and marginal farmers the landless labourers who have gone out of employment because of

this drought. They should be provided employment. Some areas require drinking water. And in many areas, it is fodder which is required. So, it is not within the reach of the State Governments; their resources are also limited. So, the Eighth Finance Commission, though cast this duty upon them, the Government of India try to supplement their efforts and we supplement their effort to the extent possible and that is the reason why in 1985-86 the ceiling of expenditure for relief was approved to the tune of 1,035 crores of rupees. In 1986-87, it is 1,046.24 crores of rupees. This is for natural calamities.

In 1986-87, so far as drought is concerned, it is in 16 States and Rs. 317.48 crores are provided. In 1986-87 for floods etc., in 17 States, Rs. 355.71 crores are sanctioned for relief, repairs and rehabilitation work. The margin money has also increased. It is more or less double, Rs. 240.75 crores. So, there should be no difficulty for the State Governments and the programme like DPAP and DDP should also taken up by the Government

In the DPAP at the end of Sixth Plan, 13 States, 70 districts and 511 blocks were covered. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme-50% by the State Government and 50% by the Central Government.

And there is 100% Central Scheme, that is Desert Development Programme. At the end of Sixth Plan, 5 States, 21 districts and 126 blocks were covered under this programme. So, Sir, the Government of India is aware about the rain-fed condition in the country which provides the necessary help to the farmers and advice to the State Governments.

15.00 hrs.

Animal husbandry is one of the very important sectors of agriculture. Many Members—I am happy that my friend Mr Bhanu Pratap Singh has come now—have mentioned about animal husbandry at length. In this sector the Government has done a number of things. The milk produc-

tion which was 42.3 million tonnes in 1985-86 has now increased to 44 million tonnes in 1986-87. Eggs production in 1985-86 was 15.4 billion eggs which has reached to 15.9 billion eggs in 1986-87. Broiler production in 1985-86 was 70 million broilers and has reached now to 80 million broilers. Wool production which was 39.8 million kgs. in 1985-86 has increased to 41 million kgs. in 1986-87.—that is a 3% growth rate. For cattle and buffaloes the number of artificial inseminations conducted in 1985-86 was 8.5 million and it has reached to 9.2 million in 1986-87.

Not only this, but new inventions are made in this field. Our scientists have experimented on embryo transplantation and the sexing of the embryo is at experimental stage. Now they are bifurcating it into two or three or four because in countries like France one embryo is broken into four or five and transplanted.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Why he is being allowed Sir?

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: What is the Sir? You did not allow us.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not allowed him. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is for me to decide whom to yield and whom not to yield. I don't yield to noise; but I yield to reason. If an Hon. Member wants to tell something or share something with me, I am prepared to hear. But I am not prepared to hear the noise and the cat-calls because I am not accustomed to it and therefore, I don't yield to them.

Many areas are covered under research by our scientists and as I was telling in the field of embryo transplantation they have done some work.

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

My friend Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh was mentioning about Red Sindhi—if I am not mistaken. He said that it gives 10000 litres. I have the figures with me and the sources are: Wealth of India, Raw Material Vol. VI, a supplement on livestock including poultry, CSIR (1983 reprint); Central Cattle Breeding Forms; and Indo-Swiss Project, Kerala (A 1983 publication). These are the publications which have given these figures. The highest yield per Red Sindhi cow is 5440 kgs. and not litres. The Herd breed, that is of the entire herd average per cow is 1725 kgs. This is now in the Sindh area of Pakistan. A few cows are with us also.

Then comes Sahiwal, 4535 kgs. is the highest recorded yield per cow in 305 days—i.e., the lactation period. The herd, that is the breed average is 2725 to 3175 kgs. That also is in Punjab, Pakistan.

Tharparkar is another breed, the highest recorded is 4375 kgs. in standard lactation of 305 days and the herd average is 1815 to 2720 kgs., That also is in Sind, Pakistan but we have some. As regards Gir, in my own State Gujarat the highest record per cow is 3175 kg per lactation period and herd breed average is 1675 kg. This is Saurashtra in India.

Then exotic cattles. Compared with exotic Holstein the highest record per cow is 4690 kg. and the herd average in 3956 kg. It is less than Red Sindhi, Sahiwal, etc. This is about the local breeds. Government of India has taken up a programme of upgradation of the selected breeds. We want to maintain the pure genetic of these cows

and we want to multiply it. That is why we have taken up the programme of upgradation and we do not cross it with the exotic breeds. This is about the animal husbandry and poultry.

Another sector in agriculture is the dairy development. Dairy development is also one of the very important sectors which provides employment and extra income to the small and marginal farmers and we have taken up a dairy development programme in this country. The main objective of dairy development is to increase production and availability of milk through integrated policy of cattle-cum-dairy development by motivating farmers to organise themselves on cooperative basis so as to eliminate the middleman. This programme has been taken up on Anand pattern and this is three tier system. The Operation Flood programme is being implemented in 167 milk sheds and 47230 dairy cooperative societies have been created in the country which cover 49.15 lakh farmer families. During December 1986, the average procurement of milk by these rural dairies was about 94 lakh kg. per day and the average through-put of the metro dairies is 31 lakh litres per day. 9081 villages were provided with artificial insemination services by this dairy cooperatives. 24826 societies were marketing balanced cattle feed. They provide cattle feed to the farmers. Now, we are entering into the third phase, that is Operation Flood III. We have posed it to the World Bank and to the donor countries like EEC. World Bank is quite sympathetic. We are discussing it with the EEC countries. The total cost will be Rs. 681.29 crores. This we want to meet like this:

Phase II balance resources carried to Phase III	238.18 Crores
Balance of IDA first tranche credit	25.17 crores
IDC's internal resources project	93.24 crores
External assistance from World Bank/EEC expected	324.70 crores
Total	Rs. 681.29 crores

Operation Flood III project will be launched in the country so that we can provide wholesome milk to the urban areas and provide employment and additional income to the small and marginal farmers and landless labourers.

Fishery is again a very important Division in this Ministry. We have a rich potential of fisheries sea wealth in this country. We want to tap it. At present, we have 113 vessels in operation. We want to augment it. We can sustain a fleet of 1,500 vessels in the deep sea because our exclusive economic zone is much larger. Two million sq kilometres is the EEZ of the country. The estimated potential is 4.5 million tonnes of fish in this EEZ. So, we can maintain a fleet of 1,500 vessels in our exclusive economic zone.

At present, as I said, we have 113 vessels. But during the Seventh Plan period, we want to build up a fleet of 500 vessels. For that, we have now announced a revised charter policy under which ultimately it will culminate into a joint venture. So far, under chartering of vessels, the Indian partner was getting only 15% of the total catch. But under the revised policy, the Indian partner will get 20%. That will be only for one year and can be extended for a maximum of two years. Ultimately it will culminate into a joint venture. The share of the Indian as well as the foreign entrepreneur in the joint venture will be 60:40. That is the new chartering policy so far as the fishery sector is concerned.

Fish production has also increased from 24.44 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 to 28.76 lakh tonnes in 1985-86, an increase of about 18%. The value of export of marine products increased from Rs. 286.36 crores to Rs. 398 crores during the same period. The number of mechanised fishing vessels increased from about 17,000 in 1981-82 to about 23,000 in 1985-86. The average productivity of village tanks and ponds, that is, inland fisheries under intensive pisciculture, increased from 50 kg./hectare to 80 kg./hectare during the last 15 years.

For this fishery sector, we have welfare schemes for the fishermen, particularly the active fishermen. There is the group accident insurance scheme for the fishermen. The premium is Rs. 9 which is shared 50:50 by the States concerned and the Central Government. There is the scheme of fishermen's welfare fund under which we are creating model villages of the fishermen providing all amenities like housing, drinking water, community halls, latrines and credit societies. Sir, in short, this is what the Ministry of Agriculture is doing.

I have tried to reply some of the points which are raised by the hon'ble Members. Hon'ble Member Shri Surendra Pal Singh was just getting up. So, I am reminded. I am sorry I forgot about him. He mentioned about the small farmers. How to increase their production? Even if the area does not increase, the production can be increased by new technology, new variety of seeds, by providing more inputs and other facilities. Now these are being taken up by the Government by way of a number of programmes which are aimed at the small and the land is divided and sub-divided. Yes—the land is divided and sub-divided. Yes—because of the Indian family system. We have a system where the children inherit the land and they don't get absorbed in other occupations. Therefore, the land is divided and sub-divided. The only answer is to put rural industries in the rural areas so that they can sustain on it.

Then, about remunerative prices I have mentioned. One more important point which the hon'ble Member raised is about electricity. Electricity is not available to the farmers in a number of States because of their own position. There is scarcity of electricity in the States and therefore, they are not able to provide electricity to the farmers in sufficient units.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH (Bulandshahr): Is it the Minister's contention that there are no uneconomic holdings in India?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There may be. I do not say that there are no uneconomic holdings in India. Consolidation of holdings is one programme taken up by the State Governments for this purpose.

Some of the important things which we have done during 1986-87 are: launching of the Technology Mission on Oilseeds which was decided under the guidance and directions of the Hon. Prime Minister, implementation of the National Pulse's Development Programme, National Oilseed Development Programme and the like. There are a number of other programmes which I can enumerate.

I have taken already a lot of time of the House and my senior colleague is also going to reply to the debate and I am sure he will cover the remaining points raised by the hon. Members.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not the end of the debate. You can put questions when the Agriculture Minister replies to the debate at the end. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: I am not satisfied with the reply and I am staging a walk out.
15.17 hrs.

Shri M. Raghuma Reddy then left the House.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVÉLU (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, agriculture is the backbone of our country and it provides the largest volume of employment. Creation of employment opportunities in agriculture sector means a significant impact on poverty also.

Through our successive Five Year Plans, year after year, we have been able to improve our agricultural production and we have gone from 50 million tonnes per year to 151 million tonnes per year. This is

a very great achievement; it is actually a quantum jump. That is why we call it a green revolution. We are today self-sufficient in food production. We are, however, short of edible oils and we have to make a mark in producing oil seeds as also pulses. We are short in that also.

With regard to the oil seed production, we are not having high-yielding varieties. Even the ICAR and other research institution are unable to find out high-yielding varieties. That is why we are short of edible oils and we are short of oil seed production.

The agricultural universities in various States are trying to find out high-yielding varieties for various crops. But, my question is whether actually the high yielding varieties are reaching the poor farmers?

Sir, we also have a programme called 'The Lab to Land' programme. I wonder whether it is implemented in its letter and spirit. Actually, it is not at all reaching the poor farmers and that is why the poor farmer is not getting the high yielding variety and is not able to use all the inputs which should be made available to him.

With regard to the research and development, I would like to mention that even the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is full of politics and some of the officers in the ICAR are not motivated enough to produce any result. That is why we are lacking in oil seeds and we are not able to produce more pulses. That is the main problem.

With regard to the Agricultural Prices Commission, because of their political influence, some of the members are finding their way to the Commission and these people are creating all sorts of troubles. They are unable to fix the proper prices for different agricultural products. Even for paddy, wheat, and other agricultural produce proper prices are not fixed according to the cost of production. Sir, the cost of production is something else but actually you are giving some minimum support price. At the same time, you are also fixing some prices on the recommen-

dations of the APC. Sir, even the Minister in his reply has stated that the cost of production per quintal for paddy is 120 Rs., but you are fixing up the price as Rs. 130. What does it mean? Even according to your own figures, the farmer may be getting only about Rs. 9 to 10. That is all. Is it helpful to the farmer? Can a farmer live with just 9 or 10 rupees margin? How can a farmer who is having a holding of one acre or two acres survive? Is it a remunerative price? You please find out and see that a poor farmer gets a good price for his produce. But I feel that you are not trying to find a way out. You are always depending upon some statistics and you are showing some statistics. Do you think that all farmers are being satisfied by the statistics? I was also a Minister for Agriculture in the State of Tamil Nadu and I know fully well how remunerative prices and support prices are fixed.

With regard to the APC and ICAR, my sincere suggestion to the Minister is that he should come out with bare facts. By means of research and development, you are able to achieve good results, but these benefits are not reaching the farmers. You are giving subsidies in various forms such as under IRDP, DPAD, Western Ghat Development Scheme, Hill Area Development Scheme, etc. But the question is whether these subsidies are reaching those farmers who need them? Sir, not even 50 per cent of the subsidy is going to the poor farmer, that is the main thing. We should evolve a proper mechanism by which it reaches the poor farmer then only he may be able to get the remunerative prices; then only he may be able to get the prices in accordance with the cost of production. Then only he may be able to get some profit.

With regard to the poverty alleviation programme, I am to appreciate our Hon. Prime Minister for granting much bigger allocation compared to last year's. The allocation is more than 63 per cent of the allocation made in the previous year. This is a big jump. As regards poverty alleviation programme, I would like to make a suggestion about the NREP. Fixing some

mandays would not help the poor people who are seeking employment, because you are counting the mandays generated only. It may so happen that while one person may be getting job again and again, some other person may not be getting an opportunity at all. You have to count the heads, and not the man-days. Please find out how many people are benefited by NREP. Actually, your statistics says that you are generating 888.2 million mandays. What is the use? How many people are benefited? That is the main thing. We do not have any statistics about how many people are benefited by NREP, RLEGP or IRDP. So the real beneficiaries we have to find out. For IRDP, you are giving a 33.3% subsidy; sometimes a 25% subsidy is given. For SCs and STs you are giving a 50% subsidy. But who finds out the real beneficiaries? Are the animals going to the poor men, or are the same animals being shown again and again, and they are being sold at the *shandy*? Please find out the facts. There must be an Evaluation Committee to find out all these things.

In the Budget, you have allocated funds only for floods. For irrigation and flood control, you have allocated about Rs. 167 crores. But with regard to drought, you have not allocated or earmarked any funds in the Budget. I request the hon. Minister to persuade the Finance Minister to allocate funds for drought also. This should be done. In a year, at least Rs. 500 crores should be earmarked for drought. Only then we can give some amount immediately to the States which are actually facing drought.

In Tamil Nadu, for the last three years we are facing drought. Actually, we are not having enough drinking water nor enough irrigation potential. We are facing a very severe drought. Out of the 168 talukas, 128 are severely affected by drought. Almost all the districts are facing drought. We have already submitted a report in January; and again we have submitted a report in March. A Central team came, in order to study the drought situation in Tamil Nadu. They have also submitted a report. At the State Government level we

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

had requested Central Government to allocate Rs. 347 crores. But without waiting for clearance from Central Government, the State Government *suo motu* has so far spent about Rs. 50 crores to instal borewells, and handpumps; and they are implementing other programmes. I request the hon. Minister to be kind enough to allocate Rs 347 crores for Tamil Nadu.

In Tamil Nadu, for the last three years the rainfall is diminishing year after year. We are always dependent on the South-West monsoon, i.e from June to September. It has failed. We are also dependent on the North-East monsoon i.e from October to January. This has also failed during the last three years. The transitional dry period is from February to May. We are now in hot summer. Actually, we are not having any water at all. Even in 1986 the South-West monsoon completely failed. The average rainfall is 942.88 mm. but we got only 648.8 mm. So, all the districts are affected by this. It is for the Central Government to come to the rescue of the State and give a helping hand.

In the matter of irrigation, we are always dependent upon Mettur. Mettur is being filled by means of the Kaveri river. You know that there is a dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu with regard to Kaveri. That dispute has not been solved. For the last two years, we are pressing the Government to form a Tribunal, but they have not formed it.

In spite of so many times calling on the Hon. Prime Minister and the Irrigation Minister by my Hon. Chief Minister, so far they have not formed a tribunal. I request the Central Government that it is high time to form a tribunal immediately in order to solve the problem. Even if a tribunal is formed, there is a lacuna in the Act—Inter-State Water Dispute Act. According to section 4, if a verdict is given by the tribunal, the verdict cannot be implemented. So, there must be an amendment to the Act and the amendment must be brought for-

ward in this session itself. Even I requested Shri B Shankaranand, the Minister of Water Resources to bring forward an amendment to the Inter-State Water Dispute Act of 1956. I think he will come forward with an amendment in this session itself.

With regard to drinking water in the districts, we are having about 53,000 habitations. Out of them, 28,000 habitations are not having any drinking water system at all because of the drought. The State Government is taking every step through the Tamil Nadu water and Drainage Board to solve this problem. They are carrying water even through lorries in order to give it to the people for drinking purposes. Even the Madras City is also facing drought. You may be knowing full well about it. I think members from Andhra Pradesh are here. The Telugu Ganga Project is being delayed by the Central Government and they are not getting water. They depend upon Poondi Cholavaram and Red Hill System for drinking water. Due to failure of monsoons, the tanks are empty and there is no water at all. For the last three years, they are facing this situation. The Central Government should come forward in order to help the State Government by giving Rs. 347 crores, as far as Tamilnadu drought is concerned.

[Translation]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though it is a very vast subject, due to the shortage of time I shall confine my self to some main points only. In 1952, the food grain production in our country was 500 lakh tonnes which increased to 1500 lakh tonnes during the last year. Thus our foodgrain production increased tremendously. For this achievement, our leaders like Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our agriculture scientists, agricultural officers, agricultural workers and above all our farmers deserve congratulations because it is due to their hard work that we could increase our foodgrain production and we

could become self-reliant. But, Sir, with deep regret, I have to say that though the agricultural production has increased, the condition of our farmers has not improved.

Sir, in 1971 the average income of our farmers was Rs. 100 whereas that of the people engaged in fields other than agriculture, such as Government servants, industrial workers etc. was Rs. 442. Today the income of people engaged in non-agriculture sector has become double but the income of our agriculturists has remained unchanged. The economic condition of our farmers is not good. The farmers works hard but they do not get reasonable prices of their produce. He wears coarse cloth and eats coarse cereals and works hard in his fields to grow foodgrains to fill the belly of the people of our country but there is no improvement in his living standard and his condition is deplorable. The farmers of our country are feeling discouraged and that is why now they are raising their voice. We have seen farmers' movement in Maharashtra and Gujarat and now the farmers of Western Uttar Pradesh are also raising their voice. How long will they tolerate the injustice? Therefore, Government should be very cautious about the farmers' problems and ensure that they get fruits of their hard labour. If our farmers remain weak, the economy of the country will not improve, and like 1967 we will again have to beg for foodgrains from other countries.

Sir, there is no doubt that under five year plans we have made tremendous development and under these plans we have also made development in rural areas but it is not as much as it should have been and the tempo with which these plans were initiated in 1952 has not been maintained later. I would like to submit the economic statistics regarding the provisions of expenditure for rural development. Under the plan initiated before 1951, the expenditure on rural agricultural development was 14.81 per cent and under Seventh Five Year Plan the allotment of investment for agricultural development is 10.9 per cent.

On irrigation, 22.2 per cent was spent under first plan and now only 9.4 per cent has been allocated for it. Similarly under First Five Year Plan 7.6 per cent was spent on rural education and now only 3.5 per cent has been allocated for it. Under First Five Year Plan 5 per cent was spent on rural health facilities whereas under seventh five year plan, only 3.7 per cent has been earmarked for this purpose. Therefore, there is definite fall in the allocation for rural development. With such inadequate funds, the development of our rural areas and our farmers is not possible.

15.36 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also would like to submit some more statistics. In Seventh Five Year Plan, the capital investment except Public Sector is Rs. 32,23,066 crore out of which Rs. 61,622 crore have been allocated for rural development programmes. It means that only 19 per cent of the capital investment has been earmarked for rural development programmes.

Coming to the taxes imposed by Government, the direct taxes affect industries whereas indirect taxes affect the rural masses and farmers. On the one hand, there is increase in indirect taxes and direct taxes have been reduced and on the other hand, less expenditure is being incurred on villagers and farmers.

There was a reference to the cash crops. Edible oil is being imported. If oil seeds production is increased in the country that would reduce the import and would save foreign exchange. The farmers have been asked to encourage the production of oil-seeds. Last year, in our eastern region the price of oil-seeds was Rs. 700 per quintal but now it has been reduced to Rs. 550 per quintal. Therefore, why should our farmers produce oil-seeds? The price of gram about one and a half year back was Rs 600 per quintal and now it is Rs. 250/- per quintal. Similar is the case with Arhar and Urad pulses. Earlier their rates were Rs. 750 per

[Shri Umakant Mishra]

quintal' and now their rates have been reduced to Rs. 400 per quintal. Under such circumstances, why should the farmer produce all these things? Farmer does not want to grow sugarcane because you import sugar from other countries. Whenever farmers grow more sugarcane in the country, they have to sell it at very cheap rates and next time they do not grow sugarcane. Under such circumstances, the progress of our farmers is not possible. Similarly, whenever they produce more cash crops their rates are also reduced. If you want to stop the import of the articles, you should pay reasonable prices of these products

Today fibre is being used in place of cotton. One hon. Member was saying that the use of fibre has reduced the consumption of cotton. Therefore, why should the farmers produce cotton? You discourage the farmers and encourage the industrialist, urban people, employees etc. The rich are becoming richer and farmers are becoming poorer. The future of our farmers and also of our agriculture is dark. However, today we have achieved the production target of 1500 lakh tonnes of foodgrains and we have sufficient stock of wheat but we will require 2000 tonnes of foodgrains by 2000 A.D. because our population is increasing very rapidly. Therefore, you should pay attention towards it so that our country does not have to beg foodgrains again from other countries. If our farmers stop cultivation, that will adversely affect our national income and the future of the country will be dark. Therefore, I request you to pay due attention towards our farmers because the economy of the country is based on agriculture and farmers are the backbone of the country. Therefore, encouragement should be given to them by way of giving them reasonable prices of their produce

You have fixed the support price of wheat at Rs. 165/- per quintal but if you go to the villages you will find that wheat is

being procured from the farmers at the rate of Rs. 80 to 90 per quintal. The small farmers cannot store the foodgrains for longer period because they require money for marriages, clothes, medicines or to pay the fee of their children and under such circumstances they cannot keep foodgrains for longer periods. The middlemen are taking advantage of this situation. Not only this, in our area the wheat is being procured at the rate of Rs. 65 per quintal. Our farmers are in a very pitiable condition. Therefore, I would like to request you that, if you fix the support price, you should open at least one centre in every Panchayat so that farmers may sell their produce at reasonable rates and the businessmen will also pay reasonable price to the farmers. But the State Governments are not doing so. Therefore, you should pay attention towards it. I am not criticising your agriculture policy. Your agriculture policy is good but it is not being implemented properly. You should fix the support prices of wheat and paddy at least Rs. 200 and Rs. 175 per quintal respectively. In addition to it, the higher support prices of oil-seeds, sugarcane and cotton should also be fixed and arrangements should be made to procure the entire produce of the farmers. If such arrangements are not made, it will be harmful not only for the farmers but also for the country as a whole

Now I would like to say about the milk production. The production has considerably increased in our country but there is no proper arrangement to step up the milk production in the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. Milk is not being produced in sufficient quantity there. It is said that in olden days, rivers of milk used to flow in India but now there is no sufficient milk production in the country. Milk is the sign of good health and prosperity. If any area is reeling under drought, there is always shortage of milk in that area. I should be taken to step up the milk production in eastern Uttar Pradesh and the Government of India can help the Uttar Pradesh Government in this regard.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool): Even water is not available and you are talking of milk.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA : Now I come to land reforms. Many hon. Members have spoken on it because it is a very important subject. If land is divided into small fragments that will reduce our production. I do not favour any further ceiling of land. I want that land which has been declared surplus under land ceiling law and lying unused should be distributed among the landless immediately and possession should be given to them so that Harijans and Adivasis may have land atleast for their dwelling.

If land reforms are brought about rapidly that would usher in a revolution in the rural area. I want that like Shrimati Indira Gandhi you should also give priority to land reforms so that they may be implemented rapidly.

In the end, I would like to say that Agriculture Department is a very big department. Therefore, I want that the subject of rural development should be separated from Agriculture Department. Rural Development is also a very important subject. For rural development the National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Labour Employment Guarantee Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme and Programme for educated unemployed are very good programmes. The Central Government should monitor the implementation of these programmes to check the misappropriation of funds and to ensure that the funds are properly utilised for the purpose for which those have been allocated. These funds should be spent on tube-wells, wells, school buildings, roads etc. to provide basic facilities to the rural people. If you want to encourage the farmers, the prices of their produce should be increased. More and more irrigation facilities should be provided to them. Till now hardly 30 per cent of total cultivated land has been brought under irrigation and rest of the land depends on rainfall. There-

fore, more and more irrigation facilities should be provided. Arrangements at seeds, electricity and insecticides should be made for them. Electricity, drinking water, health centres, schools etc. should be provided in the rural areas on priority basis so that the farmers and villagers may also feel that something is also being done for their development. 75 per cent of our population lives in villages whereas only 25 per cent population lives in cities. We should not ignore 75 per cent people. Some works are of course being undertaken there. However, some attention should be paid to them and their share be given to them so that development may take place there and the country may also develop. With these words, I support the Demands.

AN HON. MEMBER : You have not recited any Sanskrit couplet.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't provoke him to take further time please.

[Translation]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA : In olden days the primary duty of the king was to alleviate the sufferings of his subjects. Kalidas, in Raghuvansha has said about the ideal Suriyavanshi kings that :

"Prajanam Vinya Dhyanat Rakshnat
bhamaadapi,
Sah Pita Pitrastasam Kewalam
Janan hetawah."

The king was like the father of his subjects because he used to alleviate their sufferings, imparted education to them and fed them and the real parents of the people were only to birth and all the remaining duties towards them used to be performed by the State. It was an ideal State which was called Ram Rajya, the Rajya of Raghuvansha. Whatever the system we may have today but the public expect that the Government should accept their responsibility. With these words, I once again support the Demands.

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture, I am speaking with a very heavy heart. I come from an agriculturist family. I represent agriculturists and, therefore, when I saw the Demands, I felt I should not fail in sounding some of the grievances of the people who are supposed to look after our foodgrains, look after our prime needs.

The greatest damage that the Parliament has done to this country is by accepting the textile policy which we have accepted unfortunately. By accepting that textile policy, Government is doing the greatest damage to the cotton growers. Cotton does not give only fibre but cotton also gives cotton seed and that cotton seed, when crushed, gives seven per cent edible oil. Two years back you imported edible oil. We are contributing 7 % of edible oil. We are contributing fibre. We are contributing edible oil. Not only that, but milk also by keeping your cows and buffalos in tact so that they may give more milk. This cake can be used as their fodder. That is the third use. From the stumps of the cotton you can have hard board and also with some chemical pulp you can have paper factory. Tell me can you produce any such thing except fibre from that man made fibrous raw material ? Can you produce milk ? Can you produce edible oil ? Can you produce paper ? If it does not why do you want to kill the cultivator want to ask this question and let the hon. Minister reply ? Fortunately he represents the same constituency which is supposed to be the biggest cotton purchasing centre in India - Abhor Fazilka. I hope he understands the grief, the pain of the people who grow cotton. (*Interruptions*)

So many frauds are being played on us. One such thing was A.P.C. Now it is known as Agricultural Prices Cash Commission. It is supposed to give us remunerative price. Like a very intelligent man from Gujarat Shri Makwana says that the

support price itself is a remunerative price. Can you believe it ? You have been a lawyer. Would you believe when a second marriage is not allowed in certain States people have started taking 'maitri karar'. Can you punish him under Bigamy Act ? No. It is just an eye wash. Mr. Makwana is trying the same eye wash on us. I do not think he will succeed Agricultural Price Commission, first of all they say we give Rs. 2000 crores, Rs. 3000/- crores subsidy to the cultivators, but is it reflected while fixing the price ? It is. In one of the replies they have said that the estimated cost of fertilizers, insecticides, the actual cost incurred by the farmer is taken into consideration while fixing the price. It is good. You include only the actual price paid. That is good, since you have given us subsidy, some part of subsidy, you are taking by taking our foodgrains at a controlled price. We cannot go to the market.

The main thing is that you know the difficulties inherent in agriculture. You know that we love agriculture. We cannot take any other vocation. You know whatever we grow is destructible in the third year. That is why you are playing all these tricks with us.

He spoke about the credit facilities. Credit facilities are given through co-operative societies. He speaks about insurance also.

There are many countries where they do not charge any rate of interest when loan is advanced for producing foodgrains. Why can't we do that ? Have we not suffered ? Have we not imported foodgrains under PL 480 ? Why can't we do that ? If a small country like Korea can do it, why can't we do it ? But we are not prepared. We want to collect everything from him. We are still in a feudal age. You want to keep him at a subsistence level. You do not want him to grow. This condition should not last long. It will do greater damage to our country. Sir, whatever the price increase that APC has given, I would like to submit that it is meagre. Now, the

Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices is doing this job. Sir, the price increase for manufactured goods and other articles is much more compared to the price increase given for agricultural produce. Between 1982-83 and 1986-87, we have found that the maximum increase that was given by the APC was 19.5% in the case of agricultural produce but in the case of manufactured goods what was the percentage of increase? It was 31.6% and for other commodities, it was 30.6% whereas in the case of agricultural produce it was meagre. It was only 19.5%. Why should this difference exist?

Sir, while fixing the price, they have calculated the yield in both irrigated area and non-irrigated farms. Sir, You have also been the Minister in Maharashtra Government. You would perhaps know that the texture of soil differs from place to place and from village to village. It differs even from farm to farm. Sir, the land revenue is not fixed for the whole State. It differs from village to village and even from one farm to another. But they take into consideration only the standard yield. Naturally the standard is very high in a particular area. But most of the areas do not have the same standard. Under the circumstances, I do not know how it is fixed. They want to take us to the 21st Century. But we are still in the 17th and 18th Centuries. We want our children to be educated and looked after well. Can we do this with our Present income. You are treating us a second rate citizen.

Now, coming to the farmers' demand, the agriculturists are agitating for higher prices for their produce. In your own State, Sir, some 10 or 20 people were killed. Innocent people have been killed in the police firing. The agriculturists say that the prices fixed by the Government for their produce are not remunerative. Sir, in my own area, that is, Marathwada four people were killed. Do you want to kill the innocent people in this way? We must consider our new textile policy as cotton gives us fibre, edible oil, food for milch

animals and also paper and hard-board from the raw material. Therefore, the new man-made fibre units should not be established and also no permission should be given for any new units simply for the sake of the cotton growers. The new units should not be opened in the interest of the cotton growers.

Lastly, Sir, Maharashtra has been facing acute drought situation, scarcity of drinking water. The State Government has been knocking at the doors of the Central Government for the last six months. The first demand made by the State Government was Rs. 476 crores for drought relief. But what was the amount given to the State? The amount that was given to them was only Rs. 36 crores. Every day the Government has been spending more money for this purpose. Our Chief Minister had been here on several occasions and requested the Government to release the amount immediately. I am sure you will kindly consider releasing the second instalment of the financial assistance very soon. Do you want to reduce the population in this way? Don't do that. We have seen that in Bengal in 1942. We do not want that to be repeated in any part of the country. Please, therefore, release another instalment of the assistance immediately.

Lastly, I would like to say that most of us are elected representatives from the rural areas. Some represent the coconut area, some represent wheat growing area, some other represent rice growing area. We all should get together and ask for remunerative prices for the farmers so that they continue to grow more and more in the farms without any sort of agitation.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while participating in the discussion on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture, I want to submit that all the hon. Members have unanimously accepted that India is an agricultural

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

country. In this context, I want to know as to why should our country be agriculturally backward if it is an agricultural country.

16.00 hrs.

We say that we have achieved self-sufficiency in food-grain production but self-sufficiency includes several things. It does not concern the production of food-grains alone. I mean to say that we should be able to provide articles to the consumers also. During 1984-85 about 155 million hectares of land would have been converted into cultivable land. Therefore, I want that production should be increased. If we had irrigated all the fertile land available in the Country, we could have tripled our food production. Our agricultural production is always fluctuating. Some areas are fully irrigated but in other areas we are still dependent on the rains. I want to urge the hon. Minister to provide more and more irrigation facilities. We are not making adequate efforts in this sector and it is not being given priority. If we had treated agriculture as an industry, then the people involved in it would have taken greater interest in its development but presently the conditions are such that people take little interest in agricultural activities. There are several reasons behind it. The main reason is that the high yielding varieties of seeds which were supplied to the farmers to enhance production showed good results in the beginning but subsequently adulterated seeds were supplied to the farmers due to which the farmers are incurring heavy losses. 50 per cent of seeds which are supplied at the block level do not sprout and consequently the farmers are suffering huge losses. We are not able to check corruption in this area. Similarly, the insecticides supplied to the farmers are of inferior quality and therefore the farmers are suffering huge losses as their crops are being eaten away by insects. We are receiving constant complaints in this regard. You are not taking any measures to control this menace.

We have a large number of rivers in this country but their waters are not properly utilised. If every inch of our land can be irrigated, our economy can become very strong but we are not able to accomplish this task.

The allocation made in the budget for agricultural development is too meagre to bring about the needed improvements in the agricultural field. Our production of milk, meat and fish is also not adequate.

My area faces the fury of floods every 2 years.

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

The land has been rendered uncultivable as a result of it. Even the superior quality of land has been covered by sand and is no longer cultivable. The farmers there have not other means of livelihood and they are now sitting idle. They are all small and marginal farmers. I can tell you of certain villages where thousands of acres of land has been covered by sand. The State Government is not in a position to make the land fertile. Therefore, the Central Government should draw up a suitable scheme for this purpose. Arhir, Daulatpur, Maima, Gobindpur, Mandai, Chanakpur, Wandhuganj, Korma, Sahtajpur, Madhopur, Barhibigha, Dariapur, Kairapur, Sahorigha, Ramganj are villages in Ghosi division and are situated on the river bank.

The land of those areas has been covered by the sand and has thus become unfit for cultivation. In such a situation, a scheme should be formulated to remove sand from the land and make it fit for cultivation. This is my request to the hon. Minister.

The tubewells provided in our area are not working properly and are lying idle. It seems as if there is no one to look after their maintenance. The Government has spent crores of rupees on them but they are of no use. It is so because at some

places, the machine is out of order and at others power supply is erratic. If desired results are not forthcoming even after investing so much, then what will happen to this country? There is none to look after them. There are thousands of such tubewells and I can name the areas where they have been bored. In 1974 boring for three tubewells was done in some villages of my constituency. The work is still incomplete. These villages are in Ghosi division and their names are Kasiyansa, Sakrara and Atunia. The State Government is not paying any attention in this regard.

Along with it, I also want to submit that in the Masarria Block, there is a village called Beragaon which is situated on the river bank. It is inhabited by the Harijan Community. This village is being eroded. The Government should take action to prevent the cutting of the river edge by making it stronger with boulders. If such measures are not taken then the fertile land will soon become unfit for cultivation and the poor farmers will have the means to earn their living.

Government has launched several schemes like NREP, RIEGP, DRDA for the upliftment of the poor farmers and workers. These are very good programmes and our Hon. Prime Minister and our Hon. President have stated that a lot of money is being spent on these programmes. I cannot understand as to where these amounts are going. Either there must be something wrong with the schemes or something wrong with their implementation. I think that these programmes are not being implemented properly. The State Governments are responsible for the implementation of the programmes but they are not paying the needed attention in this regard.

I want to present some examples to illustrate as to how these programmes for the economic upliftment of the poor people are being implemented. You have provided milch animals under this scheme. However, if these milch animals happen to

die, it becomes difficult to get the insurance amount released from the insurance companies. There are hundreds of such cases pending for the last four or more years. Those poor people have lost their cattle and are not getting the insurance money also. If a claimant approaches the insurance company, he is told that he will receive the cheque only after he deposits half the amount of the insurance money. You can see how much corruption is prevailing here. Today the poor farmers have to work as labourers to obtain bank loans. I will like to give one more example. While I was taking a stroll in my area, a person named Rambali who is a cobbler by profession approached me. He said that he lost his cattle in 1985 and since then he has been making every effort to get the insurance claim but he has failed to do so. All the formalities have been completed. The post-mortem report and the reports of the headman and the Sarpanch have been sent to the United Insurance Company but no action has been taken so far. He is being harassed in this manner. Then, giving me an application he said that I should conduct an enquiry into his case and as it falls under the scope of the Ministry of Finance, some official from the Finance Ministry should be sent here to make inquiries so that the whole truth comes to light. Finally in order to check corruption, the guilty officials should be put behind the bars.

Thirdly, in regard to the workers I want to submit that the wages paid to them are very low. It is high time that attention was paid in this direction also. If needed attention is not paid to their problems then we will have to suffer in future. This is all that I have to submit.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI (Amravati): Mr Chairman, Sir, I want to make my submission while keeping the allotted time in view. In the post-independence period, the farmers and the soldiers have served the nation faithfully, paying little heed to their own requirements. They deserve our congratulations

[Shrimati Usha Choudhari]

and we are grateful for their services. In Parliament, we spend hours discussing people who come out in the streets agitating for higher wages and facilities, destroying peace and harmony and violating rules but we find little time for those who make sincere efforts for maintaining peace and harmony and work for the development of the country. Such questions come into my mind today. We speak rapidly but if we take the entire time spent for discussion into account we will find that we devote very less time on the farmers and the soldiers. Hence, I want to draw your attention to certain issues affecting them.

The hon. Minister has stated in his speech that if the cost of agricultural production is taken into consideration, the procurement prices paid by the Government are not adequate but still they are not very low. The figures presented by hon. Shri Rathore are correct. We pay 19 per cent of the price of their foodgrains production and 30 to 36 per cent of the price of other commodities. This is the condition of agriculture at present. Today farmer asks us whether we consider farming as an industry. Figures have been presented, but we cannot measure progress by figures alone. We cannot just pile up bricks without ensuring that the wall is straight and the house is symmetrical. Hence, it is not important to see as to how many bricks have been used but whether we have constructed a straight wall. The progress has to be looked into and verified. If we see the figures which have been presented we shall find that we have substantial foodgrains stock and there will be no shortage even if we are faced with a year-long famine and the farmers deserve to be congratulated for creating such conditions with their hard work and dedication and I want to thank the Government for it. I want to say that we should not measure progress by figures. The foodgrains are being sold at double prices at which these are procured from the farmers. What are the reasons for this dif-

ference, We do not want to go by figures. We do not want comparisons in the open countries in this regard. The urban properties are multiplying and the rural people are migrating to urban area. What are the reasons for it? Why have urban land ceiling laws not been enforced so far? We have divided land into small pieces. The Congress Government nationalised the banks and brought land ceiling laws. The urban properties are multiplying because in every family at least ten of its members are employed. On the other hand, in the rural areas there are no arrangements for the school-dropouts. This problem should be solved.

The representation of farmers is not sufficient in Agricultural Price Commission and Food Corporation of India. While fixing prices it should be ensured that the farmers are adequately represented in Agricultural Price Commission and cost of inputs like seeds, fertilisers etc. are taken into account. The hon. Minister has talked about quality seeds and fertilisers. We thank him for making such sincere efforts for the progress of the country. Along with it, we are not able to fulfil the fertiliser requirements through indigenous production, we are able to fulfil the requirements of only one-third of our land through indigenous efforts. Hence, we have to resort to imports. This is the truth and that is why there are such imbalances. The Hon. Prime Minister had stated in his budget speech that our target shall be to remove imbalances. Today, we are making progress. Our industrial production is increasing, the farmers are agitating for higher prices, new systems are being created, and educated people are demanding employment. The disparities between individuals are increasing and these should be removed. Now returning to the subject of fertilisers, if we supply 150 per cent of fertiliser to Punjab it will have adverse effect on Maharashtra and Gujarat. This will hold true in the case of irrigation as well. We should have more irrigation projects in the backward areas. We have to look into such imbalances and take steps to remove them.

I support the views of Shri Uttam, Rathore regarding National Textile Policy, 22 to 30 mills are closed in Maharashtra. We have to see as to why these mills are not working. The farmers are told that they will be provided assistance from the raw-material stage to the processing stage. He will weave the yarn and manufacture cloth in mills which will be set up in his area. The National Textile Policy is largely responsible for the closure of the mills. The farmer will stop producing sugarcane if he has to pay tax. Similarly, production of oil is very low.

The reason therefor is that we do not get its remunerative price. That is why the farmers have stopped oil production. They may possibly stop sowing cotton and sugarcane in future. Therefore, attention must be paid towards it. The Government formulated new textile policy. It has affected cotton growing and this trade. There is a need to reconsider it.

Lastly, I would like to request the Government to set up 4 Commissions for the farmers, namely (i) Agriculture Infrastructure Development Corporation ; (ii) Agricultural Credit Corporation , (iii) Agricultural Technology Development Corporation and (iv) Agriculture Informatics Corporation. The farmers may be provided water, electricity, transport, marketing and advance etc through these four Commissions. These Commissions are necessary for the farmers, for the agricultural profession and for the development of agriculture. With these words I conclude.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been listening to the discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1987-88. Some points have been made about use of fertilisers, fertiliser production and fertiliser industry in general. It will be my endea-

avour to react to those points made by the Members.

Various conflicting views have come from all sides of the House during the discussion, but the House is unanimous that we have achieved a record food production and are today self-sufficient in food production. In fact, we reached the record food production in 1983-84, and that production was 152.4 million tonnes. Not only this, we have developed a food security system and also a food distribution system which is the envy of many developing nations and developing economies. Even though rain-Gods have been harsh to us and three monsoons have failed in a row we still have maintained our food production. This is because the farmers in this country have adapted themselves to modern agricultural techniques and modern agronomic practices.

One of the main inputs in modern agriculture is the use of chemical fertilisers. I would like to be very brief. I would not like to take much time because there are more Members to speak and the Agriculture Minister has also to reply. But I would like to make one or two points about fertilisers. The consumption of fertilisers in the first year of the Sixth Plan, in 1980-81, was 55.16 lakh tonnes ; in the Seventh Plan, in 1985-86 it was 87.37 lakh tonnes and last year it was 90 lakh tonnes. Even though fertiliser is considered as one commodity, there are, basically, three nutrients in fertiliser which are the active agents in fertiliser. One is nitrogen, the second is phosphorus and the third is potassium. Some hon. Members have raised - I think, Sir, it was you who raised it - that we should look for potassic fertiliser in the country. I would like to inform you that we do not have any known indigenous source of muriate of potash. At present we have to import the potassic fertiliser. But, as you are well aware, fertilisers are soil-specific and crop-specific. That is, a particular type of fertiliser is required to be used in a particular type of soil and for a particular crop. Basically, as I said, we do not have potassic fertiliser produced in the country,

[Shri R. Prabhu]

but we have increased the production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers.

To show the growth of the fertiliser industry over the last few years, I would like to place before you a few statistics. Before the start of the Sixth Plan, in 1979-80 our production of fertiliser was only 29.83 lakh tonnes of nutrients, and in the last year of the Sixth Plan, in 1984-85, the production was 51.81 lakh tonnes of nutrients. The growth rate during the Sixth Plan of the fertiliser industry has been 73.65 per cent. During the first two years of the Seventh Plan, there have been further developments in the fertiliser industry. In fact, during 1985-86 our production has been 57.56 lakh tons; in 1986-87 the production has been 70.60 lakh tons. During this last one year, there has been an increase of 22.6% in the production of fertilizers. This is the rate of growth of the fertilizers industry. Now, this will contrast to the rate of growth of our industrial sector which was about 8% last year, our rate of growth of GNP was 4.5%.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : What is the percentage of consumption ?

SHRI R. PRABHU : I am coming to that, you cannot expect me to say everything at once. During the remaining period of Seventh Plan, I expect the rate of growth of fertilizers industry to be 10% every year. Sir, to boost our indigenous production of fertilizers, we have a plan of implementing 15 fertilizers projects including new and expansion scheme. There are 9 nitrogenous fertilizers projects under implementation and six phosphoric fertilizers. These projects are scheduled to start in phases up to 1990, 1991. Then the installed capacity would reach a record 124 lakh tons while today installed capacity is only 89.1 lakh tons. Sir, out of these there are six important projects that are along the HBJ pipeline, three projects are going to be completed soon, they are, the National Fertilizers Limited Project at Guna in Madhya Pradesh will be completed in

December 1987 and Aunla in Uttar Pradesh would be completed in April 1988 and in Jagdishpur also in Uttar Pradesh in July 1988. Here, I would like to say that these projects will be completed in time and with no cost over-run. The other three projects along the HBJ pipeline, one in Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan and other two in Uttar Pradesh are likely to be completed by middle 1990.

Sir, another point that was made by Shri Reddy yesterday was about imports of fertilizers. There is no doubt that rate of growth of fertilizers has been spectacular over the years. But to bridge the gap between our local production and the consumption, we have to import a certain quantity of fertilizers. Here, in the last few years in 1984-85, we have imported a total quantity of 36.24 lakh tons, the financial value of which being 1500 crores of rupees; in 1985-86, we have imported 33.99 lakh tons, the financial value being 1405 crores of rupees; in 1986-87 upto January, 87 we imported a quantity of 20.43 lakh tons nutrients, the financial value being 650 crores of rupees. Sir, all this fertilizers imports includes the potassic fertilizers which is about 9 to 10 lakh tons every year.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about self-sufficiency and by what time?

SHRI R. PRABHU : I do not think we can achieve self-sufficiency in this plan period and we would have to have an optimum-mix of local production, indigenous production and imports. I would think the optimum mix would be 80-85% of indigenous production and imported about 15-20%. We cannot achieve self-sufficiency because of our resource constraints and, as you know, fertilizers plants are becoming very expensive and capital costs are very high. But, there need not be any apprehension in the Members' mind that we will fall a prey, a victim to any international cartels which would dump their fertilizers on us and make us import fertilizers at high prices.

Sir, even though this point has not been

raised specifically by the Members, I would like to say a few sentences about this glut situation today in fertilizer industry. Various Members have been asking this question by means of Starred Questions and Unstarred Questions - the Starred Questions have not really reached I would like to clarify the position as far as this is concerned. Today we have an opening stock, that is as on 1-4-87, we have an opening stock of 35 lakh tons nutrients in the country. This situation has developed because of too much imports over the years. In the last 2 years, our monsoons failed and there was little less consumption than anticipated. Our optimum stocks at the beginning of the Kharif or the Rabi season would be about 15 to 18 lakh tonnes of nutrients. I would like to go back a few years when on 1-4-1984 we had an opening stock of 9.92 lakh tonnes of nutrients. At that time there was a scarcity situation. There were malpractices in the sale of fertilisers and farmers did not get fertiliser when they needed. We cannot repeat that situation. What I am trying to get at is this country was an agonomy which has marginal tolerances. If we have 15% more stocks then a situation of surplus is there and if there is 15% less stock, a situation of scarcity is there. I would like to say that this Government cannot allow a situation of scarcity to develop and the penalty to the economy is much more in a situation of scarcity than in a situation of surplus. I would also like to say that if there is any error to be made, the Government will err always in favour of farmers rather than in favour of producers or importers

What we are really trying to do is to have a situation of very marginal surplus of fertilisers, so that fertilisers always will be available to the farmers at reasonable prices and without much problem. Saying all this is not as tough the Government is not aware of the glut situation and the problems that the indigenous industry in this country is facing. To solve this problem we have reduced substantially the import of fertilisers this year and in the first two quarters there will be no import of Urea, DAP

and we will review the situation in October 1987.

Even according to our present indications we feel that we might not need to import fertiliser in October; but we might have to import small quantities because of various other international commitments and bilateral trade agreements. But the Government would make sure that as far as possible we would not release the imported fertiliser so long as the indigenous fertiliser is available in stock.

Another matter which you raised yourself Sir, is the subsidy given to farmers. Like I said before, the Government is committed to the farmers in this country. The cost of production of the fertiliser of this country is much higher than the cost of the fertiliser available to the farmer today. One Member from West Bengal-I don't think he is present just now - raised in the morning saying that the price of fertiliser is going up day by day, and that is why the consumption would not go more than 50 kgs. per hectare I don't agree on both these counts because as number of members are aware, the fertiliser consumption in this country ranges from 4 kgs. to 150 kgs. per hectare and 150 kgs. per hectare is what they consume in Punjab. The national average is about 50 kgs. per hectare. Also I don't agree that the prices have gone up day by day because today the price of the fertiliser is the same as it was in the middle of 1981. The price of Urea is 2350 rupees per tonne, the price of DAP is Rs. 3600 per tonne and the price of potassic fertiliser is Rs. 1300 per tonne. These are the same prices that were prevailing in July, 1981.

As far as our indigenous production is concerned, the cost of production is much higher than what we give to the farmers.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Kindly tell us what was the rate prevailing in 1979-80 in Janata regime.

SHRI R. PRABHU: For 1979-80 I don't have the figures right now.

MR. CHAIRMAN; Mr. Janga Reddy, please, don't interrupt. Allow him to finish. The Minister is not expected to have all the figures with him.

SHRI R. PRABHU: I am not able to react to the Member's statement just now. But I would like to...

SHRI C JANGA REDDY: Now we are in 1987 and the Minister is talking of 1981. I am only asking for the figures of 1979-80

SHRI R. PRABHU: I would have liked to react to the Member's statement specifically about the prices, but I don't have the figures right now. But I would like to tell him that for the last seven years there has been Congress Government in this country and not Janata Government. There has been inflation from 1980-1987 but the fertiliser prices have been maintained at the level of 1981. That means we have not given any escalation in the price of fertilisers because of the inflation. As regards subsidy the price of fertilisers at which it is produced in this country is much higher than the price it is sold to the farmers. The weighted average Production price of urea is Rs. 3390 per ton and the price of DAP is Rs. 4780 per ton.

Sir, you yourself quoted some figures. I would not like to repeat. The total subsidy in 1985-86 was Rs. 1926 crores and in 1986-87 it was Rs. 1893 crores. This would include the imported fertilisers also. This subsidy is quite alarming no doubt but what can we do about this subsidy? What is this subsidy? We should understand this. Around Rs. 2000 crores as subsidy is given every year. If you take the cumulative profit of fertiliser industry in this country-75 per cent being in the public sector and cooperative sector and 25 per cent in the private and joint sector - the total cumulative profit last year is not more than Rs. 250 crores. This year it will be much less. This is only about 15 per cent of our subsidy. Now what is happening to the rest of the money? The rest of the money is intra-economy transfers through the fertiliser companies to the ONGC or

Gas Authority of India and to companies giving various inputs to the fertiliser sector and to the State Government for their power charges. If the prices of various inputs are kept stationary or are kept at the international price then the subsidy will go down because the price at which the fertiliser is sold has been stationary since 1981. I do not think it is really a big problem because it is just going from one pocket of the Government to the other pocket through the Fertilizer Companies. But the Government is continuously monitoring this high subsidy and continuously reviewing the position and trying to find ways and means for reducing this subsidy because it is a quite alarmingly high figure.

The fertiliser industry is also trying in its own small way to reduce the subsidy by reducing its cost of production. This is being done by increasing its capacity utilisation and reducing its specific consumption and also trying to be more energy efficient. Here I would like to say that in April last year the capacity utilisation of the fertiliser industry was 40.69 per cent and it reached an all time high 96.34 per cent in December and has maintained 89 per cent during the first three months of 1987. This has given an average of 79.3 per cent in the year 1986-87. Many people may not be aware but the fertiliser industry is very highly energy consuming and 85 trillion kilo calories of energy equivalent to 8.45 million tonnes of oil is consumed. At today's prices that would be Rs. 150 per million kilo calories and we need about 8 million calories to produce one tone of urea and every 1 per cent saving in this would give us a saving of Rs. 12.75 crores a year. I am glad to inform the House that our public sector units are taking up energy audit and are trying to conserve energy and have implemented various schemes for energy saving. These measures should bring down the subsidy marginally.

I do not think any other point has been made but before I conclude I would like to thank all the Members for making points about the Fertiliser industry and I would request all the Members in the House to

pass the demands of the Fertiliser Ministry without any cut.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. I support the demands.

Sir, India is mainly an agricultural country. Seventy to Eighty per cent population of this country lives in villages and they are dependent on farming and agriculture. Therefore, as and when the question of the development of the country arises. Our thoughts first of all, go to villages and the farmers. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister for Agriculture that if he wants betterment of this country, he should first pay attention towards the farmers. Shrimati Indira Gandhi used to say that if you want development of the country, you should pay all attention to the farmers and the villages. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture towards two or three things. The profession of agriculture used to be held in high esteem in the earlier days. Villagers used to say 'Uttam Kheti Madhyam Ban, Neech Chakri, Bhikh Nidan'. That means agriculture was considered to be the best of all professions. As a matter of fact, there can be no two opinions that after independence the Congress Government of the country did a lot for the welfare of the farmers. This is why the green revolution was ushered in the country.

Sir, you know the condition of the farmers. Their misery has not ended so far. Today nobody wants to live in villages, as a farmer. Every year discussions take place on this subject and several hon. Members throw light on it. What is the reason that inspite of doing all these, the farmer is not happy in the village and he does not want to live there. All of us should think over this point. Today, the farmers are being paid good price, support price and remunerative price for his produce. All these things are upto standard. Even then

he is not happy. You will have to find the reason for this and have to remove it. You say that the price of fertilisers has not been increased since 1981. Even then you have to give subsidy to the farmers. At the same time, you do not supply electricity to the farmers in time. It is my submission that you may please supply electricity to the farmers, as per their requirements.

I feel that the prices of fertilisers, seeds and insecticides have gone up considerably and the farmer is unable to get them at reasonable prices. In the eastern Uttar Pradesh, the problem of fodder has arisen. I had, in this connection, given a notice under rule 377, but it was rejected on the ground that it was a State subject. In our area there are antelopes. Earlier the Muslims and Shepherds used to kill them or drive them away by firing in the air. Since they have started having faith in Hinduism, they have stopped killing them. As a result green crops on thousands of acres of land are being eaten away by these antelopes. If anybody tries to drive them away, he is bodily hit by these antelopes. Due to this the farmers are facing a lot of difficulties. You may please take some action in this regard so that your dream of green revolution is fulfilled. Otherwise, it will not be successful due to these antelopes.

I would like to say a few more things. When Shri Buta Singh was the Union Minister for Agriculture, he had said that Agriculture science centres will be opened in each district of Uttar Pradesh. It was a coincidence that I was the convenor of Uttar Pradesh Parliamentary Party (I) at that time. I was very close to him in the meetings and I would like to thank Shri Prasad who said that if 50 acres of land was made available free of cost, he would consider it. Accordingly I submitted a proposal on behalf of the Gram Sabha to provide 55 acres of land instead of 50 acres of land for the purpose of opening agriculture science centre in my area, covering Ghazipur, Ballia, Azamgarh, Varanasi, Gorakhpur and Deoria. I handed over the land documents and the Gram Sabha unanimously recommended that this Agriculture

[Shri Raj Kumar Rai]

Science Centre be opened at Paragha Black of Mau Tehsil, previously known as Mohammadbad Tehsil in the district of Azamgarh for which we donated the land. But when the file reached the Minister of Agriculture, queries were made as to why it can not be opened in Gujarat and other States. Shri Makwana had also told me this thing. I want to know as to what happened to our recommendations in this connection. Sir, we are being grossly neglected

I would like to state that in the district of Faizabad there is an Agricultural unit and Agriculture University. Lab to land programme is being carried out there. The Vice-Chancellors, who go to our constituency, neither consult the MLA or MP nor involve them in the activities of the institution. It is not known what programmes they undertake. We are elected to the Lok Sabha and to State Legislative Assemblies. We have direct relations, with the farmers and agriculture and villages. We expect from the hon. Minister of Agriculture that as and when any such programme is carried out in the villages, at least a notice may be issued to us. I would like to submit one or two more things. (*Interruptions*) If you cannot give me one or two minutes more, then I yield to your wishes and conclude

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot)
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, before becoming a Member of Parliament here, I myself used to drive tractor, sell my produce in the market and purchase fertilisers by standing in the queue but my turn to speak here has come only when five minutes are left. You were listening to Sanskrit slokas for as long as 20 minutes. This shows how serious and interested they are about agriculture and the farmers. The Ministers bring big chits from their officers to show how much they have done for the farmers. Hon. Members thump their desks and leave after getting the legislation passed. Farmers are being treated so shabbily for the last 35 years. What is the reality? The reality is that when our Government gave the slogan of Jai Jawan Jai Kisan to the

farmers, and our scientists in the Agriculture Universities and the ICAR helped them, they made this country which was a beggar at some point of time under PL 480, self reliant in foodgrains. But today everybody knows what his own position is now. I shall explain within two minutes that previously I used to purchase the tractor for Rs. 21,000 and sell cotton at Rs. 400 per quintal and sugarcane at Rs. 18 per quintal. Today we purchase the tractor for Rs. one lakh and pay Rs. 26 per quintal for sugarcane and fertilisers. Are we beggars that you are paying us subsidy and other things? Are farmers asking for alms from the Government? It is the farmer who gives to the Government. The farmer has brought us honour. What are you giving? As and when there is a natural calamity or disease, or hail storm or cyclone, Government claims to be giving us so many things. But the fact is that the Central Government takes quite a lot of time in sending assistance to the State Government concerned and then State Government also takes its own time in sending that assistance to the farmers. Meanwhile, the condition of the farmers goes from bad to worse. A few days back there was a hail-storm in my sub-division. Nobody has so far received even a single paise while the time has come to sow the other crop. Then wherefrom will they get money and how will they sow crops? Nobody is thinking about it. Even if you give money, you give on the basis of Khewat. A Khewat may consist of 25 to 30 acres, but you give money on Khewat basis. When seeds are sown and fertilisers are put on one acre of land, the compensation is paid on khewat basis. It is most unreasonable. The Government should do things in lump sum and give liberal assistance to our Agriculture Universities and I.C.A.R.

I fail to understand as to how you calculate the support price that you give to the farmers. You fixed support price for Rs. 420 for one item, Rs. 480 for other item and Rs. 510 for another. It is all bungling. When a culprit is to be punished, the judge listens to both the parties and then awards the punishment. But who is the representative

of the farmers in the Agricultural Price Commission set up here? He sits in the airconditioned room and decides the fate of the farmers. Why don't they take a representative from the Indian Farmers' Association in it? When the fate of the farmer is to be decided, will the decision be taken by the Secretary or the Minister? Why should not there be representative of the farmers? They may decide because they are the Government. But if decision is taken in consultation with the representative of the farmers or the Farmers' Association, it may do good to the farmers.

Oilseeds production and production of pulses are the need of the hour. There is no need to do anything more for this. The researches made by Agricultural Universities and Scientists are known all over the world. You ask them to provide new varieties of seeds to the farmers. So far as the question of support price is concerned, you may please fix the support price in consultation with the representatives of the farmers. You may give them 5% profit whereas industrialists earn 25 per cent profit, and the businessmen earn 50 per cent profit. You give them some profit, be it 5% or 8% or 10%. After giving remunerative price, you fix the price. You may say that pulses will cost this much and oilseeds will cost this much and these will be purchased at such and such price. It also happens that one support price is given, but does the Government see how much purchase had been made from market at that support price? The CCI comes into picture in cotton. But what is CCI? It has been set up with a profit-making motive. Even Managers' Bills are included in profit. The CCI makes purchases till they get on profit. What happened with cotton this time? Cotton was selling at less than 50 rupees of the support price in the markets of Punjab. What were the CCI and the Government of India doing? I say that there is no need to give subsidies in production because farmer is giver and not the beggar. The farmer provides us food. He does not require subsidy. It should be ensured that no cheating is done with him anywhere in the country. Then, not to speak of pulses

and oil seeds, our farmers can produce all other items, not only for India but also for the entire world. But they must be given 5 to 10 per cent profit

One thing more before I conclude. Until and unless you introduce crop insurance scheme, their requirements will not be met by the petty amounts being given to them. It is a matter of shame that you are talking of crop insurance for the last 10 years and it has not been enforced so far. This time crop insurance scheme must be implemented.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : It is already enforced.

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH : Dhillon Saheb, it has not so far been implemented

DR. G.S. DHILLON : Punjab is the only State which does not agree, but it has been implemented in the whole country.

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH : I belong to Punjab and you also belong to Punjab. The compensation to the people hit by the recent hail storm has not been paid so far in our Malot area. Who does not agree? If we say they will agree. There should be crop insurance.

So far the question of milk production is concerned, desired results will not be produced by just having cows in thousands. If anything is to be done, all the breeds will have to be changed instantly. Good breed cattle would have to be imported from other countries. Then milk production will boost within a period of two years.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, agriculture is the most important asset of India. It is gratifying to note that thanks to the efforts of the Government of India, the country has become self-reliant in foodgrains today. The Government has carried out a lot of reforms in agriculture. Farming has been

[Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan]

extended and the farmer has been provided with fertilisers. Despite all these, the condition of the farmer is still pitiable. The bottlenecks in the field of agriculture have not so far been removed. Our land especially in north Bihar is very fertile, but the natural calamities are a frequent phenomenon there. Sometimes there is heavy rains sometimes there is no rains, sometimes there is drought and sometimes there are floods. As a result of these calamities occurring every year, crops on thousand acres of land get damaged. The nature provides water 100 times more than that required for North Bihar. If it is controlled, you need not have to worry about providing the facilities of irrigation there. But you will be surprised to know that the area remains flooded with water for one month and the next month it becomes dry. A number of schemes have been drawn up for North Bihar, but to no use. On Kamalabalan Dam, Western Kosi canal and Gandak Schemes etc., large amounts of money have been spent by Government. Besides spending such huge amounts the dams are breached at the time of floods, resulting in extensive damage to the crops on thousands of acres of land. Besides, houses of poor people collapse and their cattle die. You will be surprised to know that when there were no schemes, the losses were not so extensive. Now when schemes are undertaken to control floods, there have been more losses. Previously crops on one to two thousand acres of land used to be damaged but now crops on 20 thousand acres of land are damaged. I would request that the Kamalabalan Dam be extended and the work of Western Kosi Canal be completed. The most notable thing in North Bihar is that there are rivers after every one mile but they go dry. If these are deepened, they will continue to have water and it will be of much use to the farmers.

16.59 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr Speaker, Sir, today the situation is

such that the person who knows tilling has no land. Those who do not want to do farming possess thousands of acres of land. There is a family which owns thousands of acres of land and there is a family which does not do farming but owns 500 to 1000 acres of land. These very people require business and their sons need service. The persons who undertake farming, who work hard, do not get food to fill their belly. You enacted land ceiling law and the poor people were provided land under it. But later on the persons who were not given possession of land are now being evicted from the land.

17.00 hrs.

The people prove him to be a criminal and in this way they do not get land. Therefore, I would like to say that protection should be provided to the land which you have given.

You have imposed rural ceiling but not urban ceiling. There are a number of Rajas and Maharajas and big people who have thousands of acres of land in the cities. They have got big holdings which have been lying unutilised for as long as 50 years and have not been cultivated. The land should be acquired from them and put to use for intensive cultivation so that there may not be shortage of foodgrains.

The country is self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains but its availability has not been ensured to the people. At present, 5 crores of people have to live underfed and another 5 crores of people have to go without meal. We should ensure food to all of them. One who has 10 to 15 acres of land does not sell the foodgrains while those who have thousands of acres of land, sell foodgrains. Therefore, I would like to say that the price of foodgrains should be increased only to such an extent that the people are able to purchase them.

With these words, I support the demands of this Ministry.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhil-

wara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we should also be given an opportunity to speak so that we may be able to place the problems of Rajasthan in the House.

MR SPEAKER I have no time (*Interruptions*) The time is limited and I can not create time. It is created by the God.

SHRI K D SULTANPURI (Simla) : A lot of time is wasted in the rumpus and we do not get an opportunity to speak.

MR SPEAKER : Guillotine is to take place at 6 O'clock If you do not want its reply, it is your will (*Interruptions*) Two and two can be four and not five or three

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : We should be given an opportunity to speak

MR SPEAKER : You are a sensible person, Vyas Ji It is five O'clock and I have no time

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Our number was fifth

MR SPEAKER : It is for you to see as to how it happened I know how I included it The whole time is wasted in other things What should I do?

SHRI PRAKASH V PATIL (Sangli) : Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Agriculture We are self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains but we will have to keep in mind the difficulties like that of population and natural calamities and take steps to increase agricultural production in future. The population of Russia is 50 per cent less than ours and their food production is 250 million tons In spite of less population, their requirements are not fulfilled. Our food production is 150 million tons and we try to meet our requirements with this production. It is essential to increase the food production so that people may get more nutrient value and more food.

Although this country has water resources, there has not been increase in the

irrigation facilities. Out of the schemes sanctioned in 1951-52, not even one fourth of them could be completed so far and those which have been completed provide us only 25 per cent water. The traditional method of agriculture should be changed into scientific method. We use very old method in cultivation of land and use bullock cart. We should use machines and scientific methods to increase production. Further division of land is not useful for the country. The people who are dependent on agriculture should be given jobs in industries Similar to the slogan given in education to increase national consciousness, a debate should be organised on all India level to increase the production. A through discussion has been organised on education in the nation Similarly, discussion should be held on agriculture. We get very less time to express our views on agriculture in the House. A number of Members have to speak on this subject but the time is short and the hon Minister has to start the speech at 5 15 p.m. Therefore, I would like to say that the agricultural issue should be analysed in a scientific way at the grass-root level Members will go on speaking on agriculture, demanding more facilities for it.

Members had been speaking on agricultural price. If we increase production, the production cost will be lowered We should bear in mind that more production means less cost If the production is more, the cost will be less in the same proportion. We will get fair price if the cost of production is less. The price ceiling will suit us.

I visited Italy last month. In Italy, the Government gives subsidy on sales as we give on inputs I had gone there to conduct a survey on orange. The price of orange is Rs. 3.50 there Out of Rs. 3.50, the Government bears Rs. 2 and the producers's cost comes to Re. 1.50. In this way the producer earns a profit of Re. 1.50. When a farmer gets fair price of his produce, he is encouraged to produce more. We do not know whether the subsidy which is given on inputs is properly used or not.

[Shri Prakash V. Patil]

The Prime Minister said that methods in regard to the soil conservation should be developed rapidly. If the task of soil conservation is undertaken by man, it will take many years. In this way it can take 50 years in carrying out soil conservation. But if we undertake soil conservation through machine, it will take less time and it will be more advantageous. Thus the task of water storage as well as land use can also be carried out effectively.

As regards marketing of agricultural produce, we should pay attention towards sales of agricultural materials that we produce. Facility of transport and preservation should also be provided. Due to large number of perishable goods in the agriculture, the producer suffers loss. We pay attention towards public sector only. We should not ignore agricultural inputs. With these words, I support the demands

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain problems, through you.

Government has said that we have achieved a record production. But at the same time half of our population is below the poverty line, or on the poverty line. Due to a deficit in the calories consumed by people in rural areas, children are losing their eyesight at a very small age. This is the condition. Whereas we are boasting about the record production, the distribution system continues to be defective. That is why in spite of record production, people are still living below the poverty line, and they are not getting the needed calories which they should have.

Government should also note that our living standards are among the lowest in the world. So, we have to examine why in spite of having good production, our living standards are still among the lowest in the world. We have large areas of waste-

land. Government does not have an idea about the extent i.e. how many hectares of wasteland we have. It does not even try to reclaim the wasteland. The wastelands are still lying there.

Encroachment of agricultural land by townships or industries is going on every day. Government must realize that we should not lose our agricultural land. In addition, we must reclaim our wastelands. The Ministry of Agriculture is connected with the Ministry of Irrigation. Both the Ministries should sit together and study the situation, so that we can progress in both the directions—whether we need water or irrigation. Fertilizers also should not be used at random. Government should also consider how these are affecting our health.

There must be some scientific methods by which you must try to see how it affects the health of our people, because health hazard is going on among our people.

When we use pesticides or manures or any other things, this also has some defects and they also affect the health of the people. So, the Government should adopt such programme as would not affect the health of our people and should see that the health of our people remains as good as compared to other countries. The Government is doing so much for the development of agriculture. They should also keep in mind the other things which help in the development of agriculture and proceed further accordingly. In this way, they can bring about further improvement in agriculture.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Speaker Sir, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are facing acute famine situation but Rajasthan especially my constituency Barmer is facing the worst famine..(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Mr.

Speaker, Sir, you also represent Rajasthan. You should also see.

MR. SPEAKER : The whole of Rajasthan is in my mind. It has been affected badly by famine.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : I said this at the outset. He is not trying to understand. What can I do?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, In Rajasthan as many as 2 crore and 52 lakh people and about 3 crore cattleheads have been affected by famine. The Rajasthan Government has sought Rs. 345 crore 82 lakh to tackle the famine. I would like to say on this occasion that if you want to save the people and the cattleheads of Rajasthan from the drought, you should take early steps in this direction. The Government had earlier released 3 lakh ton foodgrains to us. They should now supply 5.50 lakh ton foodgrains free of cost and provide Rs. 32 crore for saving the cattleheads from being perished and another Rs. 18 crore for their fodder.

As regards drinking water, I would like to say that the Government will not be able to provide it completely even in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Unless a provision of Rs. 7,700 crore is made, the Central Government as well as the State Government both cannot solve these problems. Therefore, I would like to say that when appraisal of plan is undertaken, the amount of assistance should be increased. The formula evolved for providing drinking water is against the interest of Rajasthan. Under this formula, the criterion for providing drinking water is that there must be 50 per cent of the population in that area. Instead of it, the criterion should be that the area receives less rainfall. But you have made the population as a criterion which is wrong. This must be changed. Maximum funds were released to Rajasthan for drinking water in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Rajasthan should get highest amount of funds even now and priority should be given to the desert areas. Shri Buta Singh had also given assurance in this regard. I would like

to say that adequate provision should be made for the drinking water.

I would like to take this opportunity to say that the small and marginal farmers are not in a position to repay the loan provided to them through the cooperative societies due to the continuous drought for the last 4 to 5 years. The short-term loan has been converted into mid-term loan whose repayment has been phased out to 3 to 4 years. In spite of this, they are not in a position to repay that loan. You should help them at the time of famine and waive their loan otherwise in case of default on their part they would not get any other loan. If loan provided to them is not waived, there will be no improvement in their condition. Therefore, loan should be waived and maximum attention be paid to remedy the famine and drought situation. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with most of the points that have been raised by all the Members, they are all relevant and I know like all of us, the hon. Ministers concerned are also very much interested like ourselves, yourself as well as myself in these points. But they have got their own difficulties. I would like to mention only a few points here, in regard to the question of interest rates on credit; whenever crops fail there should be extension of the credit time, repayment time, there should not be any penalty rates at all. And if in those areas where succession of good harvest comes, whosoever pays up the debts, in time, he should be advanced credit for the next season at a lower rate of interest as an incentive.

It is high time the Agricultural Prices Commission should come to be reconstituted with two or more representatives from the land owning farmers, including small farmers and at least one representing the agricultural workers. Promise has been made but it is yet to be fulfilled. In regard to the fertilizer and also

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

pesticides, to control adulteration we have passed legislation, but it has got to be properly implemented.

Then post-harvest marketing facilities will have to be there all over the country, there should be marketing boards and open markets. At the same time steps should be taken to see that the minimum prices or support prices are prescribed, minimum prices are assured for the farmers and provide necessary facilities for storing their produce, whenever the price offered is not good enough, so that the farmers should be able to keep their stocks at the marketing boards areas without having to take it back again to their homes or selling it at too low a price.

Then, there is a question of these agricultural scientists. There has been a lot of trouble. There are scientists and scientists but agricultural scientists alone are found to be committing suicides from year to year! There must be something wrong in the treatment that is being meted out. It has got to be very carefully considered.

Finally, all of us have been saying, "Oh! Nothing is being done, and so on." All of us again, a majority in the House say so. Why is it nothing is being done? Something is being done. So much has got to be done. I wish all good luck to the hon. Minister for Agriculture.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Minister.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right now please.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I ask you to please take your seat.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I will sit down. No objection. But I have no option except to walk out.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

17.21 hrs.

(Shri C. Janga Reddy then left the House).

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. When I was speaking on tobacco in the House, you told me to raise this matter at the time of discussion on the demands.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly take your seat. There is no time left...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You will get some motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We will either take seat or leave the House.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (Dr. G.S. Dhillon) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful that after all some time has been fixed for this debate...(Interruptions) Mostly, I think you are interested in it.

I am very conscious that the time allotted is not as much as decided in the beginning. We have to do with only 6 hours. I was persuaded to cut short my time by 15 minutes, but it has now come to 20. I am extremely grateful to the Members that they have taken so much interest in this debate. Many points were raised. My two colleagues met most of them in their interventions. The debate was led by Mr. M. Raghurha Reddy and as I listened to him, he drew a very stark and dismal picture of the whole affair and I very much wish that he should have been present here when I reply. I requested him also to keep sitting.

He said that the production was at a stagnant level. But I will tell him here that despite 20% reduction in the number of districts with adequate rains in Kharif 1986 as compared to Kharif 1985, the foodgrain production will be almost equal to that in Kharif 1985. For the year as a whole the food production is expected to be not only as good as in 1985-86 when it was just 150.47 million tonnes but even better. We should not be surprised if the final figures equal or exceed the record level of 152.37 million tonnes achieved in 1983-84 when the seasonal conditions were ideal. The available information indicates that the oilseeds production will be at least 11% higher than last years. There are even indications that the final figures may set a new record exceeding 12.95 million tonnes of 1984-85. All these have been possible because of the various extension works and input supply programmes reflecting considerable expansion in the supply of seeds, fertilisers, irrigation and other services. Sir, I will take up some facts raised by the Members, and also about the Agricultural Commission on Cost and Prices. My colleague Sri Makwana mentioned in detail the whole background and mentioned that since 1965 we had added so many hectares for cultivation and that there is not much scope for expansion. I have been mentioning myself in this House number of times that the Commission had started only from one end and it is not only Prices Commission but also the Cost and Prices Commission. I was amused to hear the observations made by Sri Shaminder Singh from Punjab, which had neither head nor tail nor has any proper information. If he had kept sitting in this House, he would have heard all the details how the prices are fixed. He said that it is the handiwork of some people who are just armchair gentlemen just sitting in the air-conditioned room. That is not correct. He said that kisans are not consulted. In this very House I told that when the Commission determines the prices in advance they not only collect the figures on the cost but also other relevant figures. They consult the State Governments. They consult various farmers organisations. They write to

them and they get their opinion. After going through all the technical and other aspects of the whole question they determine the prices. After the prices are recommended by the Commission, the states are again informed that this is how we think and this is the price level we fix. After that when they arrive within the time limit, these prices recommended by the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission are presented to the Planning Commission, Finance Ministry and ultimately passed through the Cabinet. The Cabinet may accept them or may not accept them or may add if they like that they are not so satisfactory. This way the prices are fixed. As you might have already known, these are not the final prices of the commodity. I am just adding to what my colleague has said. They are the minimum prices under which they should not be allowed to go because they are determined on the cost of production plus reasonable remuneration. But as some time back I mentioned in this House, in a number of commodities—almost 99 per cent of the commodities, the price level ruling in the market was much higher than fixed by the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission.

Some gentleman asked about the cotton prices in a part of Punjab for a few days. That was only in one particular market. After that we had a discussion with the CCI. And after the Government of India allowed the export, the prices were stabilised. There was no problem about that except some local conditions or some handling of the problem. But in all other cases, the prices were quite acceptable.

A question was raised about milk production. We are on the eve of third Operation Flood. The figures were just given here...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : The cotton prices are not acceptable to farmers. For a country like India exporting only six lakhs of bales is a drop in the ocean. It has to be reconsidered again.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : I am not asking for the comments. I am just stating the factual information.

This is the third Operation Flood. We have been able to negotiate with the EEC. The World Bank has agreed to provide from Rs. 150 crores to more than Rs. 300 crores and we are just on the threshold of entering it.

The production of fish has gone up by 20 per cent. Two new programmes have been introduced for development of reservoir fishing and sewage tank fishing. We are all aware of the new policy initiatives to encourage deep sea fishing including chartering of deep sea fishing vessels, joint ventures and all that. They were all mentioned earlier.

Bhai Shaminder Singh mentioned that there is such a useful side of the crop insurance, why is it not being adopted. I was simply amazed at his ignorance. He does not know that we have adopted crop insurance since 1985. It was only Punjab which did not fall in line. They said : Ours is 85 per cent irrigated area; we never suffer from any natural calamity, this thing and that thing. But in spite of that, as you know, when we had set the standard earlier, we had five years crop cutting and then taking out the average which we reduced to three years, and to rope in the States where they were not accepting the crop insurance, we increased it to 85 per cent from 80% of that threshold price. Then we set up a special committee to go into it. The committee then went up to 90 per cent. And what came from Punjab? I do not name the present Chief Minister or the earlier one because we are dealing with them for quite some time. They said, now put it to 100 per cent. Now, if you get 100 per cent, where is the need for crop insurance? We tried to persuade them. I wrote to them, I met them and told them that please be reasonable. This is a compulsory scheme we have introduced in the country. And amazingly a Member from that party was just talking about this, little knowing what happened in

his own State. I think they are too busy in other matters than think over such useful matters.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Are you satisfied with the existing crop insurance scheme? You don't think this is not a Crop Insurance Scheme but Credit Guarantee Scheme?

DR. G.S. DHILLON : When I saw the Gujarat premium and the money we had to pay last year, it was never very encouraging, but later on I am very optimistic about its future. It has been doing very well and I am very sure that even in Gujarat, if the monsoons are normal this time, we may be able to recover our loan money. If we do not recover our loan money, they can not demand more money from us.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : For some technical reasons the farmers should not be devoid of the benefits of the crop insurance scheme. The farmers are not being given the insurance in Andhra.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : I have heard about it and I am sorry to say that somewhere the payments have been delayed. But so are the premiums also.

SHRI K.S. RAO : The entire country felt happy when you had brought the crop insurance scheme but the real sufferers are not getting it because they say Mandal is the basis or Block is the basis and some other things like that.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : We have to do it on Block basis, not on a village basis. Earlier it was district wise but then we have come to Block basis. It is impossible to bring it down to the village level. We have to accept what they say. And in spite of these marginal disadvantages, we will not be at a loss, I am very sure about it.

The Department of Rural Development has been spear-heading the attack on rural poverty. As you are aware, during 1985-86, 30.6 lakh families have been assisted under the integrated Rural Development Pro-

gramme, as against the target of 24.7 lakh families. Over 554 million mandays of employment have been generated—28 per cent above the target. In 1986-87, the progress continues to be very satisfactory under IRDP with nearly 90 per cent of the Central share released to the States two months in advance of the completion of the year and with 155 per cent and 135 per cent achievement under NREP and RLEGP. As far as the tribal welfare is concerned, you are aware that the hon Members have such a soft corner for this particular welfare. In 1987-88 we wish to pay special attention to plug the loopholes and prevent alienation of tribal land and to strengthen marketing support to their agricultural product. I am emphasising this because we have to make special efforts to save their lands by these efforts as there are so many greedy eyes on this land from all sides. It is proposed to increase central subsidy to the tribal areas from 25% to 50% for the construction of rural go-downs.

Hon Members are aware that the Government places highest emphasis on the application of science and technology to assure drinking water to the rural masses. A technology mission has been set up for this purpose. Alternative cost effective technology missions are being evolved for each of the fifty problem areas. We expect to cover over 50,000 problem villages in 1987-88 and in all 2.27 lakhs residual problem villages by the end of the seventh plan.

We have also decided to involve not less than 30% of women in IRDP just to give them some self-confidence, bargaining power and also some control at home.

Innovative training technology will be adopted to train field level functionaries like B.D.Os.

My time is cut. I will just hurry through.

In addition to continuous efforts to support productivity increased in a large range of crop a series of new initiative has been created. A new horticulture Division has

been created at ICAR Headquarters, and two Institutes, eight National Research Centres and one Project Directorate have been initiated. A new Water Technology Centre has been set up in the Eastern Region. A central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology has been proposed. About the animal sciences... *(Interruptions).*

Just after two minutes I will be coming to other subjects.

Animal Sciences Research has not lagged behind. A new Institute of Animal Genetics and National Research Centre on meat and meat products have been initiated. Central Institute for Research on Buffalo and National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources and the National Research Centre on camel, yak, etc. have started functioning.

We have also a number of fisheries research centres for fresh water, cold water, brackish water and all these things we are just doing well.

Further investment has been made on Agricultural Education in order to produce expert manpower. Three new Agriculture universities at Dharwar, Raipur and Solan have been established. Each coordinated unit of the Council has been established effectively for monitoring transfer of technology.

Future thrusts include effort to bring stability in production, dry land agriculture, hilly agriculture, agro-forestry, energy and other application of bio-technology.

Many questions were asked.

Shri Raghuma Reddy was thinking that the production is static at a certain point. The average foodgrain production in Sixth Plan was 138.10 million tonnes as against 118.1 million tonnes in the Fifth Plan. It is twenty six million tonnes more than the Fifth Plan. How could it be called static? During 1985-86 record production was achieved in foodgrains. Rice production

[Shri G.S. Dhillon]

increased from 58 million tonnes during 1984-85 to 64 million tonnes in 1985-86, while wheat production increased from 44.1 million tonnes to 46.9 million tonnes during the same period.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I should pass on the good news to you. The hon. Members from Rajasthan have said that there was no fertiliser factory or any other establishments in Rajasthan. So, we have decided to set up one in your Constituency. There is a proposal. After all, Sir, I must have soft corner for my successor.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you set up one, I shall appreciate it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please make a firm promise.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : If I continue in my office, you may take it as a firm promise

[English]

There is a proposal to set up super-phosphate and sulphuric acid plant in Saladipura. Sir, Shri Raghuma Reddy pointed out the problem about credit facilities. I must tell him that in 1984-85, it was only 10%. In 1985-86, it was 24% and in 1986-87, it was 28%. I really fail to understand on what basis he made his observation. The hon. Member, Shri Bhanu Pratap Sharma, mentioned about the horticultural items for a major part of NAFED exports. In 1985-86, out of a total export of Rs. 79.42 crores of NAFED, horticultural items accounted for Rs. 52.50 crores representing 70%. Efforts are being made to improve this condition. Sir, my hon. friend on this side, Shri Madhusudan Vairale raised a very interesting point. I heard him for the second time in this House. Sir, it is all right if you take many other factors into account while determining agricultural prices, that

is done by Agricultural Commission on Costs and Prices. But whatever it is, the parity is there between the industrial prices and the agricultural prices. As my colleague mentioned that besides other factors, we have included also the term of trade as to what the farmer receives and what the farmer pays is also considered. From a study made by the Government, he has quoted certain figures. I may repeat it again because the point was raised again in this House later on that if 1979-80 prices are taken as base (as 100)—prices received were 100 and prices paid were 100 and the terms of trade was just the same i.e. —100. In 1980-81, the index of prices recorded that and was 115.2, prices paid was 117. The difference was only 1.5, that is, the term of trade was 98.5. In 1981-82, index prices recorded was 120.1; that of prices paid was 129.2 and then the term of trade was 93. In 1982-83, price record index was 127.8 and the prices paid were 133.7. Terms of Trade went up a little higher, that is, 95.6. Then after all these years, in 1983-84, price record index went up to 144.6 and the prices paid index to 144.5 and the old term of trade, that is, 100.1 was regained

If it continues to be near about the same figure right up to now with just a marginal one per cent below, I think that this should satisfy the hon. Member because he raised this point which is valid. The basic point, as the House will be very much interested to know, is that agriculture should be treated at par with industry, it should be an industry. Now, industry has limited number of shares, area and certain market and all that. Now, agriculture is spread over the whole of the States by this country, how could they get together like in industry. But in Rajya Sabha to make up for this technical deficiency and difficulty, I observed, and I stand by that, that agriculture is as important and as pre-dominant from our point of view as industry. So long as we are not able to reach the other end, at least this should be enough to give the due importance to it. Another hon. Member said, I just forget his name.

[Translation]

In olden times agriculture used to be pre-dominant.

[English]

and they had great respect and prestige. May I tell him that even now it has great respect and prestige? If we step up producing, the whole world will know our prestige and respect. Now, this is not the same agriculture as it used to be 100 years back or 50 years back, of the old hackneyed plough...

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : What I said was that agriculture no longer enjoyed the same prestige and honour. Agriculture is not considered to be the best occupation anymore.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: When you produce more, you will become the best and all will give you respect.

[English]

He said about loans from the cooperative sector. I had already replied when I was answering the hon. Member.

A question was raised about KVKs. There are 89 KVKs, there is a very big pressure on me that Members want KVKs, many organisations want KVKs. 'KVK' means Krishi Vigyan Kendra. I just tell them that the Planning Commission has not given us more KVKs in the Seventh Plan, those which we have they are already allotted. But I always look forward when the vacancy is occurring. I am very sorry to mention here that in Orissa we have given 5 or 6 KVKs and all of them are not functioning well. We will see what their performance is and if they are not functioning very well, then I may be able to satisfy some other Members from other States. But I do not want that they should be taken away. Before we do anything, we will do

our best that they are made to function. In one KVK at Baliapal...

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : In Orissa the KVKs are not functioning well for the reason that though the ex-Agriculture Minister promised to give them Rs. 40 lakhs or more, only Rs. 4 lakhs were given. That is the reason.

(Interruptions)

DR. G.S. DHILLON : I will find out. We have seen the report. If all of them are functioning well in the country, they should not be the only people to be discriminated against. At Baliapal we have given a KVK to them. They are not starting it, there are problems about it because of local politics and there is some dispute about the land, and I think we will have to talk to them. If they do not like that it should function there, we can shift it to some other place. This is my observation. If they hear about it, then perhaps they may settle their problem. Some of them have said that the interest rates on the cooperative banks should be made easier or just maintained. May I invite the attention of the hon. Members that cooperative banks raise money for giving loans through mobilisation of deposits which carry interest? Since they have to pay back the deposit money with interest, it is very difficult for them to charge low rate of interest, except in the case of certain reimbursements they make from the banks. I am very sorry to say that in many States, I have found that and I have told earlier also in one of my answers to the Question, that elections to cooperative banks are not held. I have been writing to them. We will have to take certain steps though it is a State matter. They should democratise all the cooperative banks. They should not bureaucratise the cooperatives. At most of the places, they are managed by bureaucrats. About these over-dues, I am very happy to say that since we have taken up this matter with the States, some States have taken some interests and these over-dues are now on the decrease. But still there are many. My hope is that as soon as

[G.S. Dhillon]

the elections to cooperatives are held and normal functioning is resumed, these overdues would automatically disappear.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, one point is left for clarification. The hon. Minister had also noted it down. I tried to raise this point under Rule 377 but you did not accept it on the plea that it was a state subject. The menace of antelopes is increasing as a result of which it has become difficult to save the crops from them. Every where thousand of acres of crops are being destroyed. May I know what steps the hon. Minister is going to take in this matter?

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : About cooperatives, I have mentioned one point. NABARD is not giving loans to cooperatives in Orissa. The agriculturists are deprived of these loans and subsidies. What are the Government going to do to solve this problem?

DR. G.S. DHILLON : May I tell you, Sir, within the agricultural sector, the subsidy for us is somewhat abnormal. But I have observed in other countries, Western countries. The agriculture is basically subsidy-based. They have to keep half the land vacant : The farmers are paid, not for sowing anything, not for harvesting anything but just for keeping land fallow. This is a balance.

But in the case of marketing, your suggestion has come to me. I will be able to look into it and tell you personally.

The hon. Member, Shri Kolandaivelu has made a point that Rs. 500 crores should be earmarked for drought relief. Actually, the Ministry of Finance makes budget allocation, budget provision for all natural calamities. They have earmarked Rs. 500 crores for 1987-88. Additional

funds are to be provided. This Rs. 500 crores is not meant for drought only or for one State but this is the total money given to us. But only one State is asking for it. About the case in Tamil Nadu, we have tried to verify the facts regarding the South West Monsoon and the Meteorological Department says, there has been almost normal rainfall.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kuttayam): What about the financial help to Kerala?

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Tamil Nadu has submitted the memorandum in July, 1986. An amount of Rs. 31.77 crores was sanctioned.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: What about giving financial help to Kerala to face the drought situation?

DR. G.S. DHILLON: You have talked about this personally to me also. Our team visited that State. The report has come. Let us wait what they recommend. I think, we are already paying them since last year. My problem is, floods and droughts never stop and my headache goes on increasing.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Nearly three weeks have passed since the report has been submitted to the Government.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: How much time can I take? At 6 O'clock, my Ministry's demands should not be allowed to be passed on to guillotine. I can do away with the rest of them. But let us now go in for vote.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: You told us that questions can be raised about Kerala. The hon. Minister is not even giving the assurance.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not stop you from raising the question. You can raise it later on also.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: He talked about the IRDP evaluation. The current evaluation is going on. It has helped us in knowing as to

what is the state of affairs. He asked me the question and I have noted his suggestion. But his basic question was that when we expected so much from NREP and RLEGP, what is the criterion, how many people benefited out of that? I did not have any figures but if I find any figures, I shall inform the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not seem to have benefited !

DR. G.S. DHILLON: The concurrent evaluation has been quarterly, six monthly, nine monthly and one report in a year as a whole

The concurrent evaluations are all assessed by various voluntary organisations, about 29 or 30 of them, taken over from the Universities and expert bodies, who are specifically dealing with some important aspects that are concerned with all these programmes, NREP, RLEGP and IRDP and I think the Sample Survey, are very much helpful to us and also if the hon. Members would see these reports regularly—they are printed—it is nice to go through them—if there is any wrong assessment made or if there is any unnecessary deviation from the objectives, the hon. Members can offer suggestions.

I will be very happy

They can be kind enough to inform me also

[Translation]

SHRI V TULSIRAM (Nagar Kurnool): Mr Speaker, Sir, some hon Members have said that the price of the produce of the farmers is fixed by the officers who sit in air-conditioned room. The farmer is not concerned whether the officers fix the price in the air-conditioned room or somewhere else. The farmer wants reasonable price for his labour. May I know what are you doing in this regard? We have no objection to their sitting in the air conditioned room. What we are saying is that the farmer is not getting reasonable price. May

I know what steps are you taking in this regard?

[English]

DR. G.S. DHILLON: May I inform the hon. Member? I said they do not just do it while sitting. They consult the State Government. They consult various farmers organisations. They also go to experts and then now I told that I wanted to add, earlier there used to be only one farmers' representative and three official representative experts in various types of subject. Now there will be three farmers representatives and three official representatives and I hope that in future, there will be balanced opinions and decisions.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: The hon. Minister has not mentioned about the drought situation in the country, particularly in Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER: He said he is examining it.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: He said that three weeks ago.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I told you that the procedure is, in case of natural calamity like drought or floods, the Government could send the memoranda.

And receiving the Memoranda we send our team to go and make an on-the-spot study and submit its report. When the team comes, their report goes to the high-level Committee.... (Interruptions) to go into the details of the report and get some idea about the relief to be given to the States....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): You have to take action on the report immediately.

(Interruptions)

18.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture to vote together.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not

exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1988, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 1 to 5 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture "

The Motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants 1987-88 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture voted by the Lok Sabha

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March 1987		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs	Capital Rs	Revenue Rs	Capital Rs
1	2	3		4	
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE					
1	Agriculture	42 10 00 000	2 06 00 000	1,84 99,00,000	10,28,00,000
2	Other Services of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	36 17 00 000	21 63 00 000	1,80,87,00,000	1,08,17,00,000
3	Department of Agriculture Research and Education	28 82 00 000	—	1,44,12,00,000	
4	Department of Rural Development	6 91 96 00 000	6 00 000	13,75,02,00 000	30,00,000
5	Department of Fertilizers	4 62 10 00 000	72 11 00,000	23,10,53,00,000	3,60,53 00,000

MR. SPEAKER · The Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture are passed.

18.01 hrs.

OUT STANDING DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1987-88

[English]

Ministries of Commerce, Communications, Environment and Forests etc. etc.

AN HON. MEMBER · Who gave the name Guillotine?

MR SPEAKER · Somebody must have seen the French Revolution and then got it down. Only the French used the Guillotine method.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER · I shall now put the outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments to vote.

The question is ·

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1988, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second Column thereof against:—

- (1) Demand Nos. 6 and 7 relating to the Ministry of Commerce ;
- (2) Demand Nos 8 to 10 relating to the Ministry of Communications

- (3) Demand No 20 relating to the Ministry of Environment and Forests ;
- (4) Demand Nos 22 to 25, 27, 28 and 30 to 34 relating to the Ministry of Finance ,
- (5) Demand Nos 35 and 36 relating to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies ,
- (6) Demand Nos 37 and 38 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare .
- (7) Demand Nos 48 to 51 relating to the Ministry of Industry ;
- (8) Demand No 55 relating to the Ministry of Law and Justice ;
- (9) Demand No 56 relating to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs ,
- (10) Demand No 57 relating to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions ,
- (11) Demand Nos 59 and 60 relating to the Ministry of Planning;
- (12) Demand No 61 relating to the Ministry of Programme Implementation ,
- (13) Demand Nos 62 to 64 relating to the Ministry of Science and Technology ,
- (14) Demand Nos 65 to 66 relating to the Ministry of Steel and Mines ;
- (15) Demand No 67 relating to the Ministry of Textiles ;
- (16) Demand No 68 relating to the Ministry of Tourism ;
- (17) Demand Nos 69 to 71 relating

- to the Ministry of Surface Transport ,
- (18) Demand No 72 relating to the Ministry of Civil Aviation ,
- (19) Demand Nos 73 to 75 relating to the Ministry of Urban Development ,
- (20) Demand No 77 relating to the Ministry of Welfare
- (21) Demand Nos 78 and 79 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy ;
- (22) Demand No 80 relating to the
- Department of Electronics .
- (23) Demand No 81 relating to the Department of Ocean Development ;
- (24) Demand No. 82 relating to the Department of Space .
- (25) Demand No 83 relating to Lok Sabha ;
- (26) Demand No 84 relating to Rajya Sabha ; and
- (27) Demand No 85 relating to the Secretariat of Vice-President."
- The motion was adopted.*

*Demands for Grants, 1987-88 in respect of Ministries of Commerce, Communications,
Environment and Forests etc. etc. voted by Lok Sabha*

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1987		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE					
6	Department of Commerce	1,69,05,00,000	37,70,00,000	8,45,26,00,000	1,88,49,00,000
7	Department of Supply	3,12,00,000	—	15,61,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS					
8	Ministry of Communications	1,22,00,000	—	6,13,00,000	—
9	Postal Services	1,64,98,00,000	6,17,00,000	8,24,91,00,000	30,83,00,000
10	Telecommunication Services	3,02,62,00,000	1,59,85,00,000	15,13,08,00,000	7,99,26,00,000
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS					
20	Ministry of Environment and Forests	28,71,00,000	39,00,000	1,43,53,00,000	1,97,00,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE					
22	Department of Economics Affairs	65,00,00,000	16,21,00,000	3,24,99,00,000	81,05,00,000
23	Currency, Coinage and Stamps	48,63,00,000	32,52,00,000	2,43,17,00,000	1,59,48,00,000

24	Payments to Financial Institutions	56,69,00,000	9,62,53,00,000	2,82,60,00,000	4,31,71,00,000
25.	Pensions	79,55,00,000	—	3,97,77,00,000	—
27.	Transfers to State Governments	9,90,92,00,000	14,16,00,000	21,82,66,00,000	70,84,00,000
28	Loans to Government Servants, etc	—	20,83,00,000	—	1,04,17,00,000
30	Department of Expenditure	50,61,00,000	—	2,53,05,00,000	—
31.	Audit	29,99,00,000	—	1,46,10,00,000	—
32	Department of Revenue	29,22,00,000	33,00,000	39,86,00,000	1,65,00,000
33.	Direct Taxes	23,00,00,000	20,00,00,000	1,15,00,00,000	1,00,00,00,000
34	Indirect Taxes	77,48,00,000	8,93,00,000	2,25,67,00,000	44,66,00,000
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES					
35.	Department of Food	3,51,94,00,000	17,47,00,000	17,59,72,00,000	87,37,00,000
36.	Department of Civil Supplies	2,26,00,000	58,00,000	11,31,00,000	2,89,00,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE					
37.	Department of Health	58,18,00,000	22,13,00,000	2,90,92,00,000	1,10,66,00,000
38.	Department of Family Welfare	1,08,05,00,000	18,00,000	5,40,26,00,000	87,00,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY					
48.	Department of Industrial Development	76,03,00,000	13,94,00,000	2,60,55,00,000	69,68,00,000
49.	Department of Company Affairs	1,06,00,000	1,00,000	5,27,00,000	—

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1987		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs	Capital Rs	Revenue Rs	Capital Rs
1	2	3		4	
50.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	2,28,00,000	29,17,00,000	11,40,00,000	1,45,83,00,000
51.	Department of Public Enterprises	1,63,00,000	50,25,00,000	8,17,00,000	2,51,28,00,000
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE					
55.	Law and Justice	4,47,00,000	—	22,35,00,000	—
56.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	12,00,000	—	59,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS					
57.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	5,48,00,000	—	27,38,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF PLANNING					
59.	Planning	1,91,00,000	—	9,56,00,000	—
60.	Department of Statistics	5,13,00,000	—	25,63,00,000	—

MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION					
61	Ministry of Programme Implementation	12,00,000	—	60,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY					
62.	Department of Science and Technology	25,19,00,000	1,44,00,000	1,26,18,00,000	7,19,00,000
63.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	29,72,00,000	73,00,000	1,48,60,00,000	3,67,00,000
64.	Department of Biotechnology	6,83,00,000	—	34,16,00,000	—
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES					
65	Department of Steel	5,54,00,000	1,39,07,00,000	27,73,00,000	6,95,34,00,000
66	Department of Mines	17,66,00,000	44,99,00,000	88,30,00,000	2,24,96,00,000
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES					
67	Ministry of Textiles	68,94,00,000	41,68,00,000	3,44,78,00,000	2,08,41,00,000
MINISTRY OF TOURISM					
68.	Ministry of Tourism	4,32,00,000	2,34,00,000	21,60,00,000	11,68,00,000
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT					
69.	Surface Transport	3,38,00,000	22,39,00,000	16,90,00,000	89,97,00,000
70	Roads	41,52,00,000	68,50,00,000	2,07,59,00,000	3,42,51,00,000
71.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	21,24,00,000	36,13,00,000	1,05,88,00,000	2,58,76,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1987		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs	Capital Rs	Revenue Rs	Capital Rs
1	2	3		4	
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION					
72.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	9,31,00,000	1,45,00,000	46,55,00,000	7,22,00,000
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT					
73.	Urban Development and Housing	12,86,00,000	15,54,00,000	54,25,00,000	77,72,00,000
74.	Public Works	23,83,00,000	11,83,00,000	1,19,15,00,000	59,13,00,000
75.	Stationery and Printing	11,23,00,000	58,00,000	56,17,00,000	2,90,00,000
MINISTRY OF WELFARE					
77.	Ministry of Welfare	43,36,00,000	12,00,000	2,16,51,00,000	58,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY					
78.	Atomic Energy	42,09,00,000	80,03,00,000	2,10,43,00,000	4,05,54,00,000
79.	Nuclear Power Schemes	75,71,00,000	48,97,00,000	1,88,38,00,000	2,44,88,00,000
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS					
80.	Department of Electronics	13,18,00,000	9,53,00,000	65,88,00,000	47,66,00,000

DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

81. Department of Ocean Development 4,07,00,000 39,00,000 20,35,00,000 1,92,00,000

DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

82. Department of Space 31,49,00,000 29,07,00,000 1,65,14,00,000 1,22,39,00,000

**PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT,
VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

83. Lok Sabha	2,13,00,000	—	10,67,00,000	—
84. Rajya Sabha	82,00,000	—	4,09,00,000	—
86. Secretariat of the Vice-President	3,00,000	—	13,00,000	—

MR. SPEAKER: The outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments are passed.

18.05 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO 3) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B K GADHVI) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88

MR SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88 "

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B K GADHVI : Sir I introduce the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move**

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88, be taken into consideration."

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Sir, I have a point of order to raise. My point of order is this. We have been having the practice for a very long time that we take up the Appropriation Bill first before the Finance Bill is passed. My point of order is that it is not in order for us to pass the

Appropriation Bill first before we take up the Finance Bill which contains the taxation proposals. If the Finance Bill does not contain any new taxation proposals which will give additional revenue to the exchequer, then it is perfectly alright. But here is a Bill, the Finance Bill, which contains taxation proposals and we will be getting about Rs. 300 and odd crores. Unless that money is available to you, how are you going to appropriate the amount ? So, my point is that, in all such cases where there is a taxation proposal, a new taxation proposal, in the Finance Bill, the Finance Bill must be taken up first and after it is passed, then the Appropriation Bill may be taken up. Otherwise, it will not be quite in order. Anyway, this is the practice which is being followed for a very long time. But since it is being practised for a long time, it does not mean that it is a good practice. Under article 114 of the Constitution and rule 219 of the Rules of Procedure, we are going to take up this Appropriation Bill. Article 114 only says that as soon as the Demands for Grants are passed, the Appropriation Bill should be taken up for introduction and Consideration. That is all. It does not say that you should not take up the Finance Bill first and then the Appropriation Bill. You can examine this and if you think proper, we may change the procedure which we have been following so far.

MR. SPEAKER : Madhavji the sequence in respect of the Budget is provided in articles 112 to 115 of the Constitution and the sequence is also laid down in Rules 204 to 221 of the Rules of Procedure. Article 114 (1), the Appropriation Bill is to be introduced and passed after the Demands for Grants under article 113 have been made, and the Finance Bill containing taxation proposals is considered and passed by Lok Sabha only after the Demands for Grants have been voted and the total expenditure is known.

SHRI C MADHAV REDDI : But it is not mentioned in the Constitution

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dt. 28-4-87.

** Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER · That is what it is. The Constitution is very clear. You just go through it and if there is anything, you can come ; we can again discuss No problem.

Now, Motion moved ·

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88, be taken into consideration ”

Mr Banatwalla

SHRI G M BANATWALLA (Ponnani) · Mr Speaker, Sir, the Demands for Grants of the Textile Ministry could not come up for discussion like those of many other Ministries I therefore, take this opportunity, when even our hon Prime Minister is present in the House, to draw the attention of the Government to the prolonged and acute crisis being faced by the powerloom industry in our country Even in one single powerloom centre, namely Malegaon in Maharashtra, today as the situation stands, according to one estimate, 2,000 power looms out of a total of 5 000 are closed down causing great hardship to the powerloom owners and to thousands of powerloom workers Even in Burhanpur in Madhya Pradesh, 20,000 people connected with the powerloom industry are in great distress

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate short-term measures, as also long-term measures, to meet the situation. Yarn should be made available at cheaper rates Easier credit facilities should be extended and better marketing facilities including marketing through government agencies, should be provided. Sir, I must say that the demands of the powerloom industry with respect to our National Textile Policy should also be considered sympathetically by the Government Before I conclude, Sir, I urge upon the Government to set up a highpowered central Committee to study this poweloom crisis, continuous crisis, repeated crisis,

prolonged and acute crisis and to suggest ways and measures for the revival and development of the industry. Thank you, Sir

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV · This should not be done at the cost of handlooms

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER No division Not allowed

(Interruptions)

SHRI G M BANATWALLA · I agree that there is no question of any harm to the handloom industry I agree that there should be no harm to the handloom industry at all And the question is that handloom industry should be considered as complementary and not contradictory

MR SPEAKER · All right

[Translation]

MR SPEAKER I would like to make a request to the Hon Prime Minister There must be a mixture of cotton in the synthetic fibre As of now, we are producing cent per cent synthetic fibres This must be looked into

[English]

SHRI B K GADHVI · The Government is concerned with regard to entire textile industry—handloom, powerloom and textiles We will only pass on the suggestions made by the Hon Member to the concerned Department and they will certainly look into it

PROF N.G RANGA (Guntur) · Not only his suggestions, but our suggestions also should be sent.

MR. SPEAKER The question is ·

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated

[Mr. Speaker]

Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR SPEAKER : The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"The Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill "

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed "

The motion was adopted.

MR SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 00 A.M Thank you very much.

18.13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 29, 1987/Vaisakha, 9 1909 (Saka)